

A Collection Of State Papers, Relative To The War against France now
carrying on by Great Britain and the several other Europ. powers ... many
of which have never before been publ. in England
Bd.: Vol. XI.

London 1802

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A
COLLECTION
OF
STATE PAPERS,
RELATIVE TO THE
WAR against FRANCE

Carried on by GREAT BRITAIN and the several
other EUROPEAN POWERS :

Containing AUTHENTIC COPIES of

ARMISTICES,
TREATIES,
CONVENTIONS,
PROCLAMATIONS,
MANIFESTOES,
DECLARATIONS,

MEMORIALS,
REMONSTRANCES,
OFFICIAL LETTERS,
PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS,
LONDON GAZETTE ACCOUNTS
OF THE WAR, &c. &c. &c.

Many of which have never before been published.

VOL. XI.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY ASSIGNMENT FROM THE ASSIGNEES OF
JOHN DE BRETT,
FOR JOHN STOCKDALE, PICCADILLY,

1802.

COLLECTION

STATE PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

WAR OF 1812

AND THE TOWNS

Bayerische
Staatsbibliothek
München

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P R E F A C E.

THIS Volume, the Eleventh and last, completes our Collection of State Papers, relative to the late eventful and extensive war against France. Among the peculiar circumstances which have swelled it to a more than ordinary size, is the great length of time which it embraces, being a space of nearly eighteen months.—The winding up of such a war, by separate negotiations with the various powers involved in it, has also rendered that period peculiarly productive of the species of diplomatic papers, which are of all others the most interesting, and most permanent in their importance. Under this head are comprised treaties, armistices, and conventions, which will be found more numerous in this than they have been in any preceding volume. In this Volume the Convention of the Northern Confederacy holds a very prominent station. Great pains have, therefore, been taken to collect every state paper upon the subject, and to present it to the reader in the most correct shape.—The Convention of El-Arish has also excited much political discussion; we have consequently collected with care, all the papers published by the French and British Governments respecting it.—In this part of the contents will therefore be found the whole process, from the late confusion to the order that at present prevails in Europe, and the political relations of peace and amity now subsisting between all the late belligerent powers.—The value of authentic documents, which constitute the substance of the diplomatic history of such events, would be perhaps a sufficient recommendation of

PREFACE.

the present Volume to general notice. It is not, however, the only one. The official documents, under the various other heads, are also of extreme importance, and many of them have never been published in this country. Among those which appear now for the first time in an English dress, are many of the papers connected with the Diet of Ratisbon.—The French official papers also, published by the French government, have been hitherto submitted to an English reader only in a mutilated and extremely imperfect state.—The decline of the war has necessarily rendered the London Gazette accounts of it a less prominent feature than in some of the previous volumes. This is another advantage which it possesses; for, however necessary the official accounts of the military operations may be to the completion of the work, as an whole, they have been always considered the least important part of the contents, in relation to the immediate principle upon which it was undertaken.—These are the only shades of difference between the present Volume and those which have preceded it, if we except a slight departure in the arrangement, by placing in an Addenda, a few papers which were received too late for insertion in their proper place.

LONDON, *June 2, 1802.*

ADVER-

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. STOCKDALE, Publisher of the present Volume of the State Papers, begs leave to impress on the minds of those Gentlemen who are in possession of the Work, that it has become his property, solely, by purchase from the Assignees of John De Brett, and that he is in no wise answerable for the fidelity of its contents.

He deems it most indispensably his duty to submit this caution to the Public, as some of the papers in the preceding volumes appear to have been altered and garbled in order to favour certain principles hostile to the British Ministers. Thus much the Publisher thinks it proper to observe, that his Readers may be guarded against placing too great reliance on any papers or remarks which may appear prejudicial to British interests; at the same time, subject to this allowance, the Collection may be considered valuable, as it is the only publication of the kind.

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STATE

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STATE PAPERS.

TREATIES, ARMISTICES, &c.

*Treaty of Peace between Austria and France, concluded at Luneville,
February 9, 1801.*

HIS Majesty the Emperor and King of Hungary and Bohemia, and the First Consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, having equally at heart to put an end to the miseries of war, have resolved to proceed to the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace and amity.

His said Imperial and Royal Majesty, not less anxiously desirous of making the Germanic Empire participate in the blessings of peace, and the present conjuncture not allowing the time necessary for the Empire to be consulted, and to take part by its deputies in the negotiation; his said Majesty having, besides, regard to what has been agreed upon by the deputation of the Empire at the preceding Congress at Rastadt, has resolved, in conformity with the precedent of what has taken place in similar circumstances, to stipulate in the name of the Germanic body.

In consequence of which, the contracting parties have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, to wit, his Imperial and Royal Majesty, the Sieur Louis Cobenzel, count of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. &c.—and the First Consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, has appointed Citizen Joseph Bonaparté, counsellor of state, who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

Art. I. There shall be henceforth and for ever, peace, amity, and good understanding, between his Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, stipulating, as well in his own name as in that of the Germanic Empire, and the French republic, his said Majesty engaging to cause the Empire to give ratification in good and due form to the present treaty. The greatest attention shall be paid on both sides to the maintenance of perfect harmony,

to preventing all hostilities by land and by sea, for whatever cause, or on whatever pretence, and to carefully endeavour to maintain the union happily established. No assistance nor protection shall be given, either directly or indirectly, to those who would do any thing to the prejudice of either of the contracting parties.

II. The cession of the ci-devant Belgic provinces to the French republic, stipulated by the 3d article of the treaty of Campo Formio, is renewed here in the most formal manner, so that his Imperial and Royal Majesty, for himself and his successors, as well in his own name as in that of the Germanic Empire, renounces all his right and title to the said provinces, which shall be possessed henceforth as their sovereign right and property, by the French republic, with all the territorial property dependant on it. There shall also be given up to the French republic by his Imperial and Royal Majesty, and with the formal consent of the Empire;

1st, The Comté of Falkenstein, with its dependencies.

2d, The Frickthal, and all belonging to the House of Austria, on the left bank of the Rhine, between Zurzach and Bâle; the French republic reserving to themselves the right of ceding the latter country to the Helvetic republic.

III. In the same manner, in the renewal and confirmation of the 6th article of the treaty of Campo Formio, his Majesty the Emperor and King shall possess in sovereignty, and as his right, the countries below enumerated, viz. Istria, Dalmatia, and the Venetian isles in the Adriatic, dependant upon those countries, the Bocca de Cattaro, the city of Venice, the canals and the country included between the hereditary states of his Majesty the Emperor and King; the Adriatic Sea, and the Adige, from its leaving the Tyrol to the mouth of the said sea; the towing-path of the Adige serving as the line of limitation. And as by this line the cities of Verona and of Porto Legnago will be divided, there shall be established on the middle of the bridges of the said cities, drawbridges to mark the separation.

IV. The 18th article of the treaty of Campo Formio is also renewed thus far, that his Majesty the Emperor and King binds himself to yield to the Duke of Modena, as an indemnity for the countries which this prince and his heirs had in Italy, the Brisgau, which he shall hold on the same terms as those by virtue of which he possesses the Modenese.

V. It is moreover agreed, that his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany shall renounce, for himself and his successors having any right to it, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and that part of the Isle of Elba which is dependant upon it, as well as all right and title resulting from his rights on the said states, which shall be henceforth possessed in complete sovereignty, and as his own property, by his Royal Highness the Infant Duke of Parma.

The

The Grand Duke shall obtain in Germany a full and complete indemnity for his Italian states. The Grand Duke shall dispose at pleasure of the goods and property which he possesses in Tuscany, either by personal acquisition, or by descent from his late father, the Emperor Leopold II. or from his grandfather, the Emperor Francis I. It is also agreed, that the credits, establishments, and other property of the Grand Duchy, as well as the debts secured on the country, shall pass to the new Grand Duke.

VI. His Majesty the Emperor and King, as well in his own name as in that of the Germanic Empire, consents that the French republic shall possess henceforth in complete sovereignty, and as their property, the country and domains situated on the left bank of the Rhine, and which formed part of the Germanic Empire: so that in conformity with what had been expressly consented to at the Congress of Rastadt, by the deputation of the Empire, and approved by the Emperor, the towing-path of the Rhine will henceforth be the limit between the French republic and the Germanic Empire; that is to say, from the place where the Rhine leaves the Helvetic territory, to that where it enters the Batavian territory.

In consequence of this, the French republic formally renounces all possession whatever on the right bank of the Rhine, and consents to restore to those to whom it may belong, the fortresses of Dusseldorff, Ehrenbreitstein, Philipsburg, the fort of Cassel, and other fortifications opposite to Mentz, on the right bank, the fort of Kehl, and Old Brisach, on the express condition that these places and fortresses shall continue and remain in the same state in which they were at the time of their evacuation.

VII. And as, in consequence of the cession which the Empire makes to the French republic, several princes and states of the Empire will be dispossessed either altogether or in part, whom it is incumbent upon the Germanic Empire collectively to support, and compensate for the losses resulting from the stipulations in the present treaty, it is agreed between his Majesty the Emperor and King, as well in his own name as in that of the Germanic Empire, and the French republic, that in conformity with the principles formally established at the Congress at Rastadt, the Empire shall be bound to give to the hereditary princes who shall be dispossessed on the left bank of the Rhine, an indemnity which shall be taken from the whole of the Empire, according to arrangements which on these bases shall be ultimately determined upon.

VIII. In all the ceded countries, acquired or exchanged by the present treaty, it is agreed, as had already been done by the 4th and 10th articles of the treaty of Campo Formio, that those to whom they shall belong, shall take them, subject to the debts charged on the said countries; but considering the difficulties which have

arisen in this respect, with regard to the interpretation of the said articles of the treaty of Campo Formio, it is expressly understood, that the French republic will not take upon itself any thing more than the debts resulting from the loans formally agreed to by the states of the ceded countries, or by the actual administration of such countries.

IX. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, the sequestration imposed on property, effects, and revenues of the inhabitants or proprietors, shall be taken off. The contracting parties oblige themselves to pay all they may owe for money lent them by individuals, as well as by the public establishments of the said countries, and to pay and reimburse all annuities created for their benefit on every one of them. In consequence of this, it is expressly admitted that the holders of stock in the bank of Vienna, become French subjects, shall continue to enjoy the benefit of their funds, and shall receive the interest accrued or to accrue, notwithstanding any sequestration, or any demand derogatory to their rights, particularly notwithstanding the infringement which the holders aforesaid, become French subjects, sustained by not being able to pay the thirty and one hundred per cent. demanded by his Imperial and Royal Majesty, of all creditors of the bank of Vienna.

X. The contracting parties shall also cause all the sequestrations to be taken off, which have been imposed on account of the war, on the property, the rights, and revenues of the Emperor or of the Empire, in the territory of the French republic, and of the French citizens in the states of his said Majesty or the Empire.

XI. The present treaty of peace, and particularly the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 15th articles, are declared to extend to, and to be common to the Batavian, Helvetic, Cisalpine, and Ligurian republics. The contracting parties mutually guarantee the independence of the said republics, and the right of the people who inhabit them, to adopt what form of government they please.

XII. His Imperial and Royal Majesty renounces for himself and his successors, in favour of the Cisalpine republic, all rights and titles arising from those rights, which his Majesty might claim on the countries which he possessed before the war, and which, by the conditions of the 8th article of the treaty of Campo Formio, now form part of the Cisalpine republic, which shall possess them as their sovereignty and property, with all the territorial property dependant upon it.

XIII. His Imperial and Royal Majesty, as well in his own name as in that of the Germanic Empire, confirms the agreement already entered into by the treaty of Campo Formio, for the union of the ci-devant Imperial fiefs to the Ligurian republic, and renounces all rights and titles arising from these rights on the said fiefs.

XIV.

XIV. In conformity with the 2d article of the treaty of Campo Formio, the navigation of the Adige, which serves as the limits between his Majesty the Emperor and King, and the navigation of the rivers in the Cisalpine republic, shall be free, nor shall any toll be imposed, or any ship of war kept there.

XV. All prisoners of war on both sides, as well as hostages taken or given during the war, who shall not be yet restored, shall be so within forty days from the time of signing the present treaty.

XVI. The real and personal property, unalienated, of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, and of the heirs of her Royal Highness the Archduchess Christiana, deceased, situated in the countries ceded to the French republic, shall be restored to them on condition of their selling them within three years. The same shall be the case also with the landed and personal property of their Royal Highnesses the Archduke Ferdinand and the Archduchess Beatrice, his wife, in the territory of the Cisalpine republic.

XVII. The 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 23d articles of the treaty of Campo Formio, are particularly renewed, and are to be executed according to their form and effect, as if they were here repeated verbatim.

XVIII. The contributions, payments, and war impositions of whatever kind, shall cease from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, on the one hand by his Imperial Majesty and the German Empire, and on the other by the French republic.

XIX. The present treaty shall be ratified by his Majesty the Emperor and King, by the Empire, and by the French republic, in the space of thirty days, or sooner if possible; and it is agreed that the armies of the two powers shall remain in their present positions, both in Germany and in Italy, until the ratifications shall be respectively and at the same moment exchanged at Luneville.

It is also agreed, that ten days after the exchange of the ratifications, the armies of his Imperial and Royal Majesty shall enter the hereditary possessions, which shall within the same space of time be evacuated by the French armies; and thirty days after the said ratifications shall be exchanged, the French armies shall evacuate the whole of the territory of the said Empire.

Executed at Luneville, February 9, 1801.

LOUIS, Count COBENZEL.
JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

*Treaty of Peace between the First Consul of the French Republic and
his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies.*

THE First Consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, and his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, equally animated with a desire to put a definitive end to the war which exists between the two states, have nominated for their plenipotentiaries, that is to say, the First Consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, Citizen Charles Jean Marie Alquier; and his Sicilian Majesty, the Sieur Antoine de Micheroux, knight of the royal order Constantinien de St. Georges, and of the Imperial Russian order of St. Anne, of the first class, and colonel in the service of his Majesty, who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

Art. I. There shall be peace, friendship, and good understanding between the French republic and his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies. All hostilities, by land and sea, shall definitively cease between the two powers, reckoning from the day of the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty; and, previously, the armistice concluded at Foligno on the 18th of February last, between the respective generals, shall receive its full and complete execution.

II. All acts, engagements, or anterior conventions, on the one part or the other of the two contracting powers, which may be contrary to the present treaty, are revoked, and shall be considered as null and void.

III. All the ports of the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily shall be shut to all ships of war and merchantmen Turkish and English, until the conclusion, as well of a definitive peace between the French republic and these two powers, as of the differences which have arisen between England and the powers of the north of Europe, and particularly between Russia and England.

The said ports shall remain, on the contrary, open to all the ships of war and merchantmen, as well of his Imperial Majesty of Russia, and of the states comprised in the maritime neutrality of the North, as of the French republic and its allies. And if, in consequence of this determination, his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies should find himself exposed to the attacks of the Turks, or the English, the French republic binds itself to place at the disposal of his Majesty, and upon his demand, to be employed in his states, a number of troops equal to that which shall be sent to him as an auxiliary force by his Imperial Majesty of Russia.

IV. His Majesty, the King of the Two Sicilies, renounces, in perpetuity, for himself and his successors, in the first place, Porto Longone,

Longone, in the Isle of Elba, and every thing belonging to it in that island. Secondly, the states of the Presides in Tuscany; and he cedes them, as also the principality of Piombino, to the French government, to be by it disposed of at its pleasure.

V. The French republic and his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, bind themselves reciprocally to take off the sequestration from all effects, revenues, and property, seized, confiscated, or detained, from the citizens and subjects of the one or the other power, in consequence of the present war, and to admit them respectively to the legal exercise of the rights and claims which may appertain to them.

VI. In order to remove every trace of the private calamities which have marked the present war, and to give peace, re-establish the stability which can only be expected from a general oblivion of the past, the French republic renounces all persecution in respect of facts of which it might complain; and the King, wishing, on his part, to contribute as much as in him lies to repair the evils occasioned by the troubles which have taken place in his states, binds himself to pay, within three months, reckoning from the day of the exchange of the present treaty, a sum of 500,000 francs, which shall be distributed among the agents and French citizens who have been particularly the victims of the disorders which have been produced at Naples, Viterbo, and in the other points of the south of Italy, by the conduct of Neapolitans.

VII. His Sicilian Majesty binds himself also to permit that all those of his subjects who have not been prosecuted, banished, or forced to expatriate themselves voluntarily, but for acts relating to the residence of the French in the kingdom of Naples, shall return without molestation to their country, and be reinstated in their properties. His Majesty also promises that all persons now in custody on account of political opinions which they have declared, shall be immediately set at liberty.

VIII. His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies binds himself to restore to the French republic the statues, pictures, and other objects of the arts which have been carried off from Rome by the Neapolitan troops.

IX. The present treaty is declared common to the Batavian, Cisalpine, and Ligurian republics.

X. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in the space of thirty days without delay.

Done and signed at Florence, the 7th Germinal, 9th year of the French republic, 28th March 1801.

(Signed)

ALQUIER.

ANTOINE DE MICHEROUX.

*Copy of the Convention with the Court of London, signed at St.
Petersburgh, the 5th (17th) June 1801.*

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

THE mutual desire of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and of his Majesty the King of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being not only to come to an understanding between themselves with respect to the differences which have lately interrupted the good understanding and friendly relations which subsisted between the two states; but also to prevent, by frank and precise explanations upon the navigation of their respective subjects, the renewal of similar altercations and troubles which might be the consequence of them; and the object of the solicitude of their said Majesties being to settle, as soon as can be done, an equitable arrangement of those differences, and an invariable determination of their principles upon the rights of neutrality, in their application to their respective monarchies, in order to unite more closely the ties of friendship and good intercourse, of which they acknowledge the utility and the benefits, have named and chosen for their plenipotentiaries, viz. his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Sieur Nequita, Count de Panen, his counsellor, &c. and his Majesty the King of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Alleyn, Baron St. Helens, privy counsellor, &c. who, after having communicated their full powers, and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following points and articles:

Art. I. There shall be hereafter between his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias and his Britannic Majesty, their subjects, the states and countries under their domination, good and unalterable friendship and understanding; and all the political, commercial, and other relations of common utility between the respective subjects, shall subsist as formerly, without their being disturbed or troubled in any manner whatever.

II. His Majesty the Emperor and his Britannic Majesty declare, that they will take the most especial care of the execution of the prohibitions against the trade of contraband of their subjects with the enemies of each of the high contracting parties.

III. His Imperial Majesty of all the Russias and his Britannic Majesty having resolved to place under a sufficient safeguard the freedom of commerce and navigation of their subjects, in case one of them shall be at war, whilst the other shall be neuter, have agreed:

1. That the ships of the neutral power shall navigate freely to the ports and upon the coasts of the nations at war.

2. That the effects embarked on board neutral ships shall be free, with the exception of contraband of war, and of enemy's property; and it is agreed not to comprise in the number of the latter,

latter, the merchandise of the produce, growth, or manufacture of the countries at war, which should have been acquired by the subjects of the neutral power, and should be transported for their account, which merchandise cannot be excepted in any case from the freedom granted to the flag of the said power.

3. That, in order to avoid all equivocation and misunderstanding of what ought to be qualified as contraband of war, his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias and his Britannic Majesty declare, conformably to the 11th article of the treaty of commerce concluded between the two crowns on the 10th (21st) February 1797, that they acknowledge as such only the following objects, viz. cannons, mortars, fire-arms, pistols, bombs, grenades, balls, bullets, firelocks, flints, matches, powder, saltpetre, sulphur, helmets, pikes, swords, sword-belts, pouches, saddles, and bridles, excepting, however, the quantity of the said articles which may be necessary for the defence of the ship and of those who compose the crew; and all other articles whatever, not enumerated here, shall not be reputed warlike and naval ammunition, nor be subject to confiscation, and of course shall pass freely, without being subjected to the smallest difficulty, unless they be considered as enemy's property in the above settled sense. It is also agreed, that that which is stipulated in the present article shall not be to the prejudice of the particular stipulations of one or the other crown with other powers, by which objects of a similar kind should be reserved, prohibited, or permitted.

4. That in order to determine what characterises a blockaded port, that denomination is given only to that where there is, by the disposition of the power which attacks it with ships stationary, or sufficiently near, an evident danger in entering.

5. That the ships of the neutral power shall not be stopped but upon just causes and evident facts: that they be tried without delay, and that the proceeding be always uniform, prompt, and legal.

In order the better to ensure the respect due to these stipulations, dictated by the sincere desire of conciliating all interests, and to give a new proof of their loyalty and love of justice, the high contracting parties enter here into the most formal engagement, to renew the severest prohibitions to their captains, whether of ships of war or merchantmen, to take, keep, or conceal on board their ships, any of the objects which, in the terms of the present convention, may be reputed contraband, and respectively to take care of the execution of the orders which they shall have published in their admiralties, and wherever it shall be necessary.

IV. The two high contracting parties, wishing to prevent all subject of dissension in future, by limiting the right of search of merchant-ships going under convoy, to the sole causes in which

the belligerent power may experience a real prejudice, by the abuse of the neutral flag, have agreed,

1. That the right of searching merchant-ships belonging to the subjects of one of the contracting powers, and navigating under convoy of a ship of war of the said power, shall only be exercised by ships of war of the belligerent party, and shall never extend to the fitters-out of privateers, or other vessels, which do not belong to the Imperial or Royal fleet of their Majesties, but which their subjects shall have fitted out for war.

2. That the proprietors of all merchant-ships belonging to the subjects of one of the contracting sovereigns, which shall be destined to sail under convoy of a ship of war, shall be required, before they receive their sailing orders, to produce to the commander of the convoy their passports and certificates, or sea letters, in the form annexed to the present treaty.

3. That when such ship of war, and every merchant-ship under convoy, shall be met with by a ship or ships of war of the other contracting party, who shall then be in a state of war, in order to avoid all disorder, they shall keep out of cannon-shot, unless the situation of the sea, or the place of meeting, render a nearer approach necessary; and the commander of the ship of the belligerent power shall send a sloop on board the convoy, where they shall proceed reciprocally to the verification of the papers and certificates that are to prove on one part, that the ship of war is authorized to take under its escort such or such merchant-ships of its nation, laden with such a cargo, and for such a port: on the other part, that the ship of war of the belligerent party belongs to the Imperial or Royal fleet of their Majesties.

4. This verification made, there shall be no pretence for any search, if the papers are found in due form, and if there exists no good motive for suspicion. In the contrary case, the captain of the neutral ship of war (being duly required thereto by the captain of the ship of war, or ships of war, of the belligerent power) is to bring to and detain his convoy during the time necessary for the search of the ships which compose it, and he shall have the faculty of naming and delegating one or more officers to assist at the search of the said ships, which shall be done in his presence on board each merchant-ship, conjointly with one or more officers selected by the captain of the ship of the belligerent party.

5. If it happen that the captain of the ship or ships of war of the power at war, having examined the papers found on board, and having interrogated the master and crew of the ship, shall see just and sufficient reason to detain the merchant-ship, in order to proceed to an ulterior search, he shall notify that intention to the captain of the convoy, who shall have the power to order an officer to remain on board the ship thus detained, and to assist at
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the examination of the cause of her detention. The merchant-ship shall be carried immediately to the nearest and most convenient port belonging to the belligerent power, and the ulterior search shall be carried on with all possible diligence.

V. It is also agreed, that if any merchant-ship thus convoyed should be detained without just and sufficient cause, the commander of the ship or ships of war of the belligerent power, shall not only be bound to make to the owners of the ship and of the cargo a full and perfect compensation for all the losses, expenses, damages, and costs, occasioned by such a detention, but shall further be liable to an ulterior punishment for every act of violence or other fault which he may have committed, according as the nature of the case may require. On the other hand, no ship of war with a convoy shall be permitted, under any pretext whatsoever, to resist by force the detention of a merchant ship or ships by the ship or ships of war of the belligerent power; an obligation which the commander of a ship of war with convoy is not bound to observe towards privateers and their fitters out.

VI. The high contracting powers shall give precise and efficacious orders that the sentences upon prizes made at sea shall be conformable with the rules of the most exact justice and equity; that they shall be given by judges above suspicion, and who shall not be interested in the matter. The Government of the respective states shall take care that the said sentences shall be promptly and duly executed, according to the forms prescribed. In case of the unfounded detention, or other contravention of the regulations stipulated by the present treaty, the owners of such a ship and cargo shall be allowed damages proportioned to the loss occasioned by such detention. The rules to observe for these damages, and for the case of unfounded detention, as also the principles to follow for the purpose of accelerating the process, shall be the matter of additional articles, which the contracting parties agree to settle between them, and which shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted in the present act. For this effect, their Imperial and Britannic Majesties mutually engage to put their hand to the salutary work, which may serve for the completion of these stipulations, and to communicate to each other without delay the views which may be suggested to them by their equal solicitude to prevent the least grounds for dispute in future.

VII. To obviate all the inconveniencies which may arise from the bad faith of those who avail themselves of the flag of a nation without belonging to it, it is agreed to establish for an inviolable rule, that any vessel whatever, to be considered as the property of the country the flag of which it carries, must have on board the captain of the ship, and one half of the crew of the people of that country, and the papers and passports in due and perfect form; but every vessel which shall not observe this rule, and which shall

infringe the ordinances published on that head, shall lose all rights to the protection of the contracting powers.

VIII. The principles and measures adopted by the present act shall be alike applicable to all the maritime wars in which one of the two powers may be engaged whilst the other remains neutral. These stipulations shall in consequence be regarded as permanent, and shall serve for a constant rule to the contracting powers in matters of commerce and navigation.

IX. His Majesty the King of Denmark, and his Majesty the King of Sweden, shall be immediately invited by his Imperial Majesty, in the name of the two contracting parties, to accede to the present convention, and at the same time to renew and confirm their respective treaties of commerce with his Britannic Majesty; and his said Majesty engages, by acts which shall have established that agreement, to render and restore to each of these powers, all the prizes that have been taken from them, as well as the territories and countries under their domination, which have been conquered by the arms of his Britannic Majesty since the rupture, in the state in which those possessions were found, at the period at which the troops of his Britannic Majesty entered them. The orders of his said Majesty for the restitution of those prizes and conquests shall be immediately expedited after the exchange of the ratification of the acts by which Sweden and Denmark shall accede to the present treaty.

X. The present convention shall be ratified by the two contracting parties, and the ratifications exchanged at St. Petersburg in the space of two months at furthest, from the day of the signature. In faith of which, the respective plenipotentiaries have caused to be made two copies perfectly similar, signed with their hands, and have sealed with their arms.

Done at St. Petersburg the 5th (17th June) 1801.

(L. S.)

N. Count DE PANEN.

(L. S.)

ST. HELENS.

Formula of the Passports and Sea Letters which ought to be delivered in the respective Admiralties of the States of the two high contracting Parties, to the Ships of War and Merchant-vessels which shall sail from them, conformable to Article IV. of the present Treaty.

BE it known that we have given leave and permission to N—, of the city or place of N—, master or conductor of the ship N—, belonging to N—, of the port of N—, of — tons or thereabouts, now lying in the port or harbour of N—, to sail from thence to N—, laden with N—, on account of N—, after the said ship shall have been visited before its departure in the usual manner by the officers appointed for that purpose;

pose; and the said N——, or such other as shall be vested with powers to replace him, shall be obliged to produce, in every port or harbour which he shall enter with the said vessel, to the officers of the place, the present license, and to carry the flag of N—— during his voyage.

In faith of which, &c.

Copy of the 1st separate Article of the Convention with the Court of London, signed the 5th (17th) June 1801.

THE pure and magnanimous intentions of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, having already induced him to restore the vessels and goods of British subjects, which had been sequestered in Russia, his said Majesty confirms that disposition in its whole extent; and his Britannic Majesty engages also to give immediate orders for taking off all sequestration laid upon the Russian, Danish, and Swedish properties, detained in English ports, and to prove still more his sincere desire to terminate amicably the differences which have arisen between Great Britain and the Northern Courts; and in order that no new incident may throw obstacles in the way of this salutary work, his Britannic Majesty binds himself to give orders to the commanders of his forces by land and sea, that the armistice now subsisting with the courts of Denmark and Sweden shall be prolonged for a term of three months from the date of this day; and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, guided by the same motives, undertakes, in the name of his allies, to have this armistice maintained during the said term.

This separate article, &c.

In faith of which, &c.

Copy of the 2d separate Article of the Convention with the Court of London, signed at St. Petersburg the 5th (17th) of June 1801.

THE differences and misunderstandings which subsisted between his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being thus terminated, and the precautions taken by the present convention not giving further room to fear that they may be able to disturb in future the harmony and good understanding which the two high contracting parties have at heart to consolidate, their said Majesties confirm anew, by the present convention, the treaty of commerce of the 10th (February 21, 1797), of which all the stipulations are here repeated, to be maintained in their whole extent.

This separate article, &c.

In faith of which, &c.

Convention

Convention for the Evacuation of Egypt by the French and Auxiliary Troops, under the Command of the General of Division Belliard, concluded between Brigadier-general Hope, on the Part of the Commander in Chief of the British Army in Egypt, Osman Bey, on the Part of his Highness the Grand Vizier, and Isaac Bey, on the Part of his Highness the Capitan Pacha; the Citizens Dongelot, General of Brigade, Morand, General of Brigade, and Tarayre, Chief of Brigade, on the Part of the General of Division Belliard, commanding a Body of French and Auxiliary Troops. The Commissioners above named having met and conferred, after the Exchange of their respective Powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ART. I. The French forces of every description, and the auxiliary troops under the command of the General of Division Belliard, shall evacuate the city of Cairo, the citadel, the forts of Boulac, Giza, and all that part of Egypt which they now occupy.

II. The French and auxiliary troops shall retire by land to Rosetta, proceeding by the left bank of the Nile, with their arms, baggage, field-artillery, and ammunition, to be there embarked and conveyed to the French ports of the Mediterranean, with their arms, artillery, baggage, and effects, at the expense of the allied powers. The embarkation of the said French and auxiliary troops shall take place as soon as possible, but at the latest within fifteen days from the date of the ratification of the present convention. It is also agreed that the said troops shall be conveyed to the French ports as above mentioned, by the most direct and expeditious route.

III. From the date of the signature and the ratification of the present convention, hostilities shall cease on both sides. The fort of Sulcosky, and the Gate of the Pyramids, of the town of Gizeh, shall be delivered up to the allied army. The line of advanced posts of the armies respectively shall be fixed by commissioners named for this purpose, and the most positive orders shall be given that these shall not be encroached upon, in order to avoid all disputes; and if any shall arise, they are to be determined in an amicable manner.

IV. Twelve days after the ratification of the present convention, the city of Cairo, the citadel, the forts, and the town of Boulac, shall be evacuated by the French and auxiliary troops, who will retire to Ibrahim Bey, the Isle of Rhoda, and its dependencies, the fort of Foueroy and Gizeh, from whence they shall depart as soon as possible, and at the latest in five days, to proceed to the points of embarkation. The generals commanding the British and Ottoman armies consequently engage that means shall

shall be furnished at their charge for conveying the French and auxiliary troops as soon as possible from Gizeh.

V. The march and encampment of the French and auxiliary troops shall be regulated by the generals of the respective armies, or by officers named by each party; but it is clearly understood, that, according to this article, the days of march and of encampment shall be fixed by the generals of the combined armies, and consequently the said French and auxiliary troops shall be accompanied on their march by English and Turkish commissaries, instructed to furnish the necessary provisions during the continuance of their route.

VI. The baggage, ammunition, and other articles transported by water, shall be escorted by French detachments, and by armed boats belonging to the allied powers.

VII. The French and auxiliary troops shall be subsisted from the period of their departure from Gizeh to the time of their embarkation, conformably to the regulations of the French army; and from the day of their embarkation to that of their landing in France, agreeably to the naval regulations of England.

VIII. The military and naval commanders of the British and Turkish forces shall provide vessels for conveying to the French ports of the Mediterranean the French and auxiliary troops, as well as all French and other persons employed in the service of the army. Every thing relative to this point, as well as in regard to subsistence, shall be regulated by commissaries named for this purpose by the General of Division Belliard, and by naval and military commanders in chief of the allied forces, as soon as the present convention shall be ratified. These commissaries shall proceed to Rosetta or to Aboukir, in order to make every necessary preparation for the embarkation.

IX. The allied powers shall provide four vessels (or more if possible), fitted for the conveyance of horses, water-casks, and forage sufficient for the voyage.

X. The French and auxiliary troops will be provided by the allied powers with a sufficient convoy for their safe return to France. After the embarkation of the French troops, the allied powers pledge themselves, that to the period of their arrival on the continent of the French republic, they shall not be in the least molested; and on his part the General of Division Belliard, and the troops under his command, engage that no act of hostility shall be by them committed, during the said period, against the fleet or territories of his Britannic Majesty, of the Sublime Porte, or of their allies. The vessels employed in conveying and escorting the said troops or other French subjects, shall not touch at any other than a French port, except in cases of absolute necessity. The commanders of the British, Ottoman, and French troops enter reciprocally into the like engagements, during the period
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that the French troops remain in Egypt, from the ratification of the present convention to the moment of their embarkation. The General of Division Belliard, commanding the French and auxiliary troops, on the part of his government, engages that the vessels employed for their conveyance and protection shall not be detained in the French ports after the disembarkation of the troops; and that their commanders shall be at liberty to purchase, at their own expense, the provisions which may be necessary for enabling them to return. General Belliard also engages, on the part of his government, that the said vessels shall not be molested on their return to the ports of the allied powers, provided they do not attempt, or are made subservient to, any military operation.

XI. All the administrations, the members of the Commission of Arts and Sciences, and in short every person attached to the French army, shall enjoy the same advantages as the military. All the members of the said Administration, and of the Commission of Arts and Sciences, shall also carry with them not only all the papers relative to their mission, but also their private papers, as well as all other articles which have reference thereto.

XII. All inhabitants of Egypt, of whatever nation they may be, who wish to follow the French troops, shall be at liberty so to do; nor shall their families, after their departure, be molested, or their goods confiscated.

XIII. No inhabitant of Egypt, of whatever religion, who may wish to follow the French troops, shall suffer either in person or property, on account of the connexion he may have entered into with the French during their continuance in Egypt, provided he conforms to the laws of the country.

XIV. The sick, who cannot bear removal, shall be placed in an hospital, and attended by French medical and other attendants, until their recovery, when they shall be sent to France on the same conditions as the troops. The commanders of the allied armies engage to provide all the articles that may appear really necessary for this hospital; the advances to be made on this account shall be repaid by the French government.

XV. At the period when the towns and forts mentioned in the present convention shall be delivered up, commissaries shall be named for receiving the ordnance, ammunition, magazines, papers, archives, plans, and other public effects, which the French shall leave in possession of the allied powers.

XVI. A vessel shall be provided as soon as possible by the naval commanders of the allied powers, in order to convey to Toulon an officer and a commissioner, charged with the conveyance of the present convention to the French government.

XVII.

XVII. Every difficulty or dispute that may arise respecting the execution of the present convention, shall be determined in an amicable manner by commissioners named on each part.

XVIII. Immediately after the ratification of the present convention, all the English or Ottoman prisoners at Cairo shall be set at liberty, and the commanders in chief of the allied powers shall in like manner release the French prisoners in their respective camps.

XIX. Officers of rank from the English army, from his Highness the Supreme Vizier, and from his Highness the Capitan Pacha, shall be exchanged for a like number of French officers of equal rank, to serve as hostages for the execution of the present treaty. As soon as the French troops shall be landed in the ports of France, the hostages shall be reciprocally released.

XX. The present convention shall be carried and communicated by a French officer to General Menou at Alexandria, and he shall be at liberty to accept of it for the French and auxiliary forces (both naval and military) which may be with him at the above-mentioned place, provided his acceptance of it shall be notified to the General commanding the English troops before Alexandria, within ten days from the date of the communication being made to him.

XXI. The present convention shall be ratified by the commanders in chief of the respective armies, within twenty-four hours after the signature thereof.

Signed in quadruplicate, at the place of conference between the two armies, the 27th of June 1801, or of the siege of Saaffar 1216, or the 8th Messidor, 9th year of the French republic.

(Signed)

J. HOPE, Brigadier-general.

OSMAN BEY.

ISAAC BEY.

DONZELOT, General de Brigade.

TARAYRE, Chef de Brigade.

Approved and ratified the present convention at Cairo, the 9th Messidor, 9th year of the French republic.

(Signed)

BELLIARD, General de Division.

Additional Note, explanatory of the Convention of the 27th June 1801, concluded at Cairo.

ART. I. It is understood, that the artillery which the corps of French and auxiliary troops, under the command of General Belliard, is to take with him in their retreat from Cairo, in order

to be transported with them to France, consists of two field-pieces, of from twelve to two pounders for each battalion, and one piece for each squadron, together with the ammunition-wagons belonging to them.

II. It is besides understood, that the French troops embarked on board ships of war, shall, from the moment of their going on board, have their arms and ammunition deposited in places appointed for that purpose, which shall be under the inspection of the commander of the vessel; which arms and ammunition shall be restored to them on their landing in France, agreeably to the convention; and that those troops who shall be embarked in vessels not armed, shall, while they remain on board, keep possession of their arms and ammunition, and be under the control of their officers.

III. Women, children, aides-du-camp, and all effects belonging to General Menou, shall be transported from Cairo to Alexandria in vessels furnished for that purpose by the allied powers.

IV. The wives of officers, soldiers, and other Frenchmen, belonging to the garrison of Alexandria, and who are now in Cairo, shall have liberty to go to Alexandria, and for this purpose they shall be furnished with all the necessary means of being sent thither; and in case of their not being received at Alexandria, they shall be conveyed to France with the troops under the command of General Belliard, or as soon as possible, and shall enjoy all the advantages of the said convention.

V. Frenchwomen, as well those belonging to the troops, as to Frenchmen in their employ, shall be embarked with their husbands, and enjoy rations of provisions, and other advantages stipulated in the convention, according to the maritime regulations of England.

VI. Baggage and effects belonging to these troops, as well as to individuals who are in the garrison of Alexandria, if found in Cairo, shall be sent to Rosetta, and embarked if possible.

VII. The Director-general and Accountant of the Public Revenues, shall have power to go to Alexandria, or to send a person employed by him thither, and for that purpose every possible facility shall be afforded him.

VIII. If among the hostages exchanged between the respective commanders, there should be land officers, the generals and admirals of the three powers shall be at liberty to replace them by naval officers of the same rank, at the moment of their embarkation.

IX. The horses and camels which the corps under the command of General Belliard shall have left in Egypt, shall, at the moment of the embarkation, be sent back to commissaries appointed by the allied powers for receiving them.

X. It

X. It is understood that the fortifications shall be given up without being damaged, and the mines pointed out to officers of skill.

Done on the 27th of June 1801 (8th Messidor), 9 and 16
Saaffar 1216.

(Signed)

DONZELOT, General of Brigade.

MORAUD, General of Brigade.

TAREYRE, Chief of Brigade.

JOHN HOPE, Brigadier-general.

OSMAN BEY, and ISAAC BEY.

Agreed to, (Signed) J. HELY HUTCHINSON, General in Chief.

Agreed to, on the part of Lord Keith,

(Signed)

JA. STEVENSON, Captain in the Royal Navy.

Agreed to, (Signed) HHADJY YOUZOUF ZIA, Vizier.

Agreed to, (Signed) HUSSEIN, Pacha Capoutan-diryâ.

The present additional articles of the convention were agreed to and ratified the 9th Messidor, year 9.

The General of Division (Signed) BELLIARD.

Treaty between Spain and Portugal.

AS the object which his Catholic Majesty had in view, and which he considered as necessary for the general good of Europe, when he declared war against Portugal, is obtained, his Majesty has resolved, after conferences had, to restore and renew the bonds of friendship and good understanding by means of a treaty of peace; and the plenipotentiaries of the three belligerent powers having met together, have agreed to conclude two treaties, which in their essential parts will be but one, as the guarantee will be interchangeable, and will cease with respect to both when either shall be infringed. To carry into full effect this important object, his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Portugal and Algarve, have granted their full powers, as follows: namely, his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, to his Excellency Don Manuel de Godoy Alvarez de Faria Rios Sanchez y Zargoza, Prince of Peace, lieutenant of Alcudia, lord of Soto di Roma, and of the districts of Alcala, count of Everamonto, grandee of Spain of the first class, perpetual governor of the city of Madrid, and of the towns of Santiago, Cadiz, Malaga, and Ecija, knight of the illustrious order of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the distinguished Spanish order of Charles III. commander of Valencia, del Ventoso, Rivera, &c. Grand Cross of the order of St. John, counsellor of state, chamberlain, generalissimo, and captain-general of the armies of

his Catholic Majesty, and colonel-general of the Swiss troops, &c. ; and his Royal Highness the Regent of Portugal and Algarve, to his Excellency Louis Pinto de Souza Contintro, counsellor of state, Grand Cross of the order of Aviz, knight of the illustrious order of the Golden Fleece, minister and secretary of state for the affairs of the kingdom, and lieutenant-general of its armies ; who, after having exchanged and verified their full powers in good and proper form, have concluded and signed, according to the orders and intentions of their sovereigns, the following articles :

Art. I. There shall be peace, amity, and good understanding between his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, and the Prince Regent of Portugal and Algarve, as well by sea as land, through the whole extent of their kingdoms and possessions ; and all captures which shall be made by sea, after the ratification of the present treaty, shall be faithfully restored, with all their goods and effects, or their respective value paid.

II. His Royal Highness will shut the ports of his whole territories against the ships of Great Britain in general.

III. His Catholic Majesty will restore to his Royal Highness the fortresses and places Gurumena, Aronches, Portalegri, Castel Davide, Barbaamar Camp, Major and Ouguela, with all the territories hitherto conquered by his arms, or which may hereafter be conquered, with all their artillery, fire-arms, or other warlike stores, and in the same condition in which they were surrendered to him ; and his Catholic Majesty will take as a conquest the fortress of Olivenza, with its territory and inhabitants from the Guadiana, and unite the same for ever to his own territory and subjects, as that river above mentioned shall be the boundary of the respective kingdoms on that part.

IV. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal and Algarve will not permit any depôts of prohibited and contraband goods, which may be prejudicial to the interests of the crown of Spain, to be formed on the frontiers of his kingdom, exclusive of such as appertain to the revenues of the crown of Portugal, or are necessary for the consumption of the respective territories in which they are established ; and if this or any other article shall not be maintained, the treaty which is now concluded between the three powers, including the interchangeable guarantee, shall be null and void, as is expressed in the articles of the present treaty.

V. His Royal Highness will immediately repair and make good all damages or injuries which the subjects of his Catholic Majesty may have sustained during the present war, from the ships of Great Britain or the subjects of the court of Portugal, and for which they can rightfully claim indemnification ; and in like manner his Catholic Majesty engages to make suitable satisfaction for all captures which may have been made by the Spaniards before
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the present war, in violation of, or within cannon-shot of the Portuguese territory.

VI. Within the space of three months, reckoning from the ratification of the present treaty, his Royal Highness will pay to the Treasury of his Catholic Majesty the expenses left unpaid when they withdrew from the war with France, and which were occasioned by the same, according to the estimate given in by the ambassador of his Catholic Majesty, or which may be given in anew; with the exception, however, of any error that may be found in the said estimates.

VII. As soon as the present treaty shall be signed, all hostilities shall cease on both sides within twenty-four hours, without any contributions or requisitions being laid after that time on any of the conquered places, except such as may be allowed to friendly troops in time of peace; and as soon as this treaty shall be ratified, the Spanish troops shall leave the Portuguese territory within six days, and shall begin their march within six hours after receiving notice, without offering any violence or injury to the inhabitants in their way; and they shall pay for whatever may be necessary for them, according to the current price of the country.

VIII. All prisoners which may have been taken by sea and land, shall, within fifteen days after the ratification of the present treaty, be set at liberty, and delivered up on both sides; and, at the same time, all debts which they may have contracted during their imprisonment, shall be paid. The sick and wounded shall remain in the respective hospitals, there to be taken care of, and in like manner delivered up as soon as they shall be able to begin their march.

IX. His Catholic Majesty engages to guarantee to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal the entire possession of all his states and possessions, without the least exception or reserve.

X. The two high contracting parties engage to renew the treaty of defensive alliance which existed between the two monarchies, but with such clauses and alterations as the connexions entered into by the Spanish monarchy with the French republic may demand; and in the same treaty shall be regulated what aid shall be mutually afforded, should necessity require.

XI. The present treaty shall be ratified within ten days after it is signed, or sooner, if possible. In witness of this, we, the undersigned ministers plenipotentiary, have subscribed the present treaty with our own hands, and sealed it with our arms.

(L. S.)

The PRINCE of PEACE.

(L. S.)

LOUIS PINTO DI SOUZA.

Done at Badajos, June 6, 1801.

Substance

Substance of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, concluded between Sweden and Russia, at Petersburgh, on the 1st (13th) of March, and ratified at Landscrona on the 11th of April, and at St. Petersburgh on the 30th of May (11th June) 1861.

ART. I. There shall be a durable peace and true friendship between the two realms, and their subjects shall mutually assist each other, particularly in transactions of commerce and navigation.

II. III. The Swedes shall enjoy full liberty of commerce in Russia, and the Russians in Sweden, and similar protection with the subjects of the two countries; but they shall not deal in goods, the importation and exportation of which are prohibited.

IV. In order to obviate any inconveniences that might arise from an undefined extension of this liberty of commerce, both parties have agreed to limit it to all the ports of the two states, without distinction; and, as to the commerce in the country, to certain places on the frontiers of the Russian and Swedish parts of Finland. In these frontier places, the subjects of the two powers, without going farther into the country, may carry on a wholesale, but not retail trade, and traffic with such merchants as arrive there from remote districts. Travelling merchants and hawkers of both nations shall not be suffered, but considered as smugglers.

V.—VII. The subjects of both powers shall pay the same importation and exportation duties on goods, and in the same coin, as the natives of the country to which they trade. They shall likewise enjoy all legal protection, the free exercise of their religion, and the right of leaving the country with their property.

VIII. The merchants of both nations may keep their books in what language they please, and never shall be forced to produce them, excepting in lawsuits, and then only such extracts as are absolutely necessary for clearing up the point contested.

IX. X. In case of bankruptcy or differences, the subjects of either power shall be treated agreeably to the laws of the country in which they then reside. If the subject of one power dies in the country of the other, without heirs, his property shall, within the space of five years, belong to the government of the country in which he died, if, after a proclamation inserted in the newspapers three times, no heir should apply.

XI.—XIII. The respective consuls-general and consuls shall be under the particular protection of the laws, and enjoy the same rights and liberties as those of the most favoured nations. Sailors who have deserted, shall be delivered up by both parties even in foreign ports. Merchant-vessels shall, on no account, take passengers without passports, or goods without proper certificates. With respect to contraband, and the punishment of persons importing it, the laws of the two countries shall decide.

XIV.

XIV. Swedish alum, salt herrings, and salt, imported from Sweden into Russia (Petersburgh excepted), shall pay only one half of the duties mentioned in the regulations of the customs; and smoked herrings imported from Sweden, only one third.

XV. All the produce of Swedish Finland, even wood, may be imported into Russian Finland (which had hitherto not been the case) free from all duties; and the wood from Swedish Finland may be exported from Wiburg and Fridricksham.

XVII. Hemp, linen, and tallow, imported into Sweden from Russia, shall only pay one half, and linseed two thirds of the duties hitherto paid. The Russians shall remain in possession of their storehouses at Stockholm, the limits of which are to be enlarged.

XVIII. XIX. Contain regulations for preventing Russians and Swedes to navigate foreign ships and goods as their own.

XX. XXI. Not more than four ships of war of one power shall enter the fortified ports of the other at one time, if special permission has not been granted for a greater number. Ships of war as well as merchant-vessels, that have suffered by storms and other accidents, may be repaired in the ports of the other power.

XXII. XXIII. If ships of war of the two powers, the commanders of which are of the same rank, meet at sea, no saluting shall take place; the commander of inferior rank, however, shall salute the commander of higher rank, who shall return the salute, shot for shot. Ships that have stranded, shall receive all possible assistance.

XXIV. If one of the contracting parties happens to be at war with other states, the subjects of the other party shall not, on that account, be prevented from continuing their commerce and navigation with those states, on condition that they do not supply these states with contraband. Convinced of the principles laid down in the convention concluded at St. Petersburg, on the 16th of December, last year, for the general good of trading nations, the two crowns declare that they make it the undeviable rule of their conduct. They further declare, that they acknowledge the following principles:—1st, That neutral ships may freely sail for the ports and coasts of the belligerent powers.—2d, That, with exception of warlike contraband, the goods of subjects of the belligerent powers in neutral bottoms are free.—3d, That such ports only are to be considered as blockaded, where, from the proximity of ships of war, there shall actually be danger in entering.—4th, The neutral vessels can be detained only on just grounds, and evident facts.—5th, That no convoy shall be searched, when the commander of the ship of war convoying them declares that there is no contraband on board.

XXV.—XXVII. In time of war, one power may shut its ports against the privateers and prizes of the other that is engaged in

in war. The following articles only are declared to be contraband, viz. guns, mortars, firelocks, pistols, bombs, grenades, balls, muskets, flints, matches, powder, saltpetre, sulphur, cuirasses, pikes, swords, sword-belts, cartridge-boxes, saddles, and bridles. All other goods, in neutral bottoms, are to be considered as neutral property.

XXVIII. The power engaged in war shall grant leave for fitting out privateers to such of its subjects only as reside in the country, and are able to find security for the damage they may do to neutral vessels.

XXIX. If either of the two powers should be at war with another state, its ships of war and privateers shall be allowed to search such merchant-ships of the other power as are not under convoy; but only two or three men shall be sent on board, to investigate the legality and neutrality of the cargo.

XXX. If any such ship should have contraband on board, that only, and nothing else, shall be taken and confiscated.

XXXII. XXXIII. If one of the powers is carrying on war, the subjects of the other shall enjoy in the country of such power, all liberty and security as before, and its men and ships shall not be employed in military services. In cases of bankruptcy of the subjects of either country, trustees of the estate shall be appointed.

XXXIV. If a war should break out between the two powers, the space of a twelvemonth, from the date of the declaration of war, shall be allowed to their respective trading subjects, for withdrawing their property from the country of the other.

XXXV. XXXVI. The present treaty is concluded for twelve years, and signed by

Count STEDINGK,
Prince KURAKIN,
Count VON DER PAHLEN,
And Prince SAGAZIN.

[Here follow the ratifications of Gustavus Adolphus, and Alexander I.]

Treaty of Peace between the French Republic and the Kingdom of Portugal.

THE First Consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the kingdom of Portugal and of Algarva, equally animated with a desire of re-establishing the connexions of commerce and amity, which subsisted between the two states before the present war, have resolved to conclude a treaty of peace by the mediation of his Most Christian Majesty, and for this purpose have named as their plenipotentiaries, viz. the First Consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, Citizen Lucien Bonaparté; and his
Royal

Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the kingdom of Portugal and of Algarva, his Excellency Cyprian Bibeiro Freire, commander, of the Order of Christ, member of his Royal Highness's council, and minister plenipotentiary to his Most Catholic Majesty; which plenipotentiaries, after exchanging their reciprocal powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. There shall in future and for ever be a peace, amity, and good understanding, between the French republic and the kingdom of Portugal; all hostilities shall cease by land as well as by sea, dating from the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, viz. in fifteen days for Europe, and the seas which wash its coast; and those of Africa, on this side the equator, forty days after the said exchange for the countries and seas of Africa and America, beyond the equator; and three months after, for the countries and seas situated to the west of Cape Horn, and to the east of the Cape of Good Hope. All prizes made after each of these periods in the seas, to which they apply, shall be respectively restored. The prisoners of war shall be given up on both sides, and the political relations between the two powers shall be re-established on the same footing as before the war.

II. All the ports and harbours of Portugal, in Europe, shall be immediately shut, and shall remain so till peace between France and England, to all English ships of war and merchantmen; and the same ports and harbours shall be open to all ships of war or merchantmen belonging to France or its allies.

In regard to the ports and harbours of Portugal, in the other parts of the world, the present article shall be obligatory, according to the terms above fixed, for the cessation of hostilities.

III. Portugal engages to furnish during the course of the present war to the enemies of the French republic, and its allies, any aid in troops, ships, arms, warlike ammunition, provisions, or money, under whatever name or denomination. Every anterior act, engagement, or convention, which may be contrary to the present article, shall be revoked, and shall be considered as null and void.

IV. The limits between the two Guianas, the French and Portuguese, shall be determined in future by the river Carapanatuba, which empties itself into the Amazon, at about one third of a degree of the equator above Fort Macapa. These limits shall follow the course of the river to its source, whence they shall proceed towards the great chain of mountains which divides the waters; they shall follow the inflections of that chain to the point where it approaches nearest the Rio-Branco, towards about $2\frac{1}{3}$ degrees north of the equator.

The Indians of the two Guianas, who in the course of the war may have been taken from their habitations, shall be respectively restored.

The citizens or subjects of the two powers, who may find themselves comprehended in the new determined limits, may reciprocally retire into the possessions of their respective states: they shall have power also to dispose of their property, moveable and immoveable, during the space of two years, dating from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

V. There shall be negotiated between the two powers a treaty of commerce and navigation, which shall definitively fix the commercial relations between France and Portugal. In the mean time it is agreed:

1st. That the communications shall be re-established immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, and that the agencies and commissaries of commerce shall be put in possession of the rights, immunities, and prerogatives, which they enjoyed before the war.

2d. That the citizens and subjects of the two powers shall equally and respectively enjoy in the states of both all the rights which are enjoyed by the subjects of the most favoured nations.

3d. That the articles of trade and commerce, the produce of the soil, or manufactories of each of the two states, shall be reciprocally admitted without restriction, and without their being subjected to any duty which shall not bear equally upon analogous articles imported by other nations.

4th. That French cloths may be immediately introduced into Portugal, on the footing of the most favoured merchandises.

5th. All stipulations in regard to commerce, inserted in preceding treaties, and not contrary to the present treaty, shall be provisionally until the conclusion of a definitive treaty.

VI. The ratifications of the present treaty of peace shall be exchanged at Madrid, within the term of twenty days at most.

Done, in duplicate, at Madrid, the 7th Vendemiaire, year 10 of the French republic, 29th Sept. 1801.

(Signed)

LUCIEN BONAPARTÉ.

CYPRIANA BIBEIRO FREIRE.

Preliminary Articles of Peace between his Britannic Majesty and the French Republic. Signed at London (in English and French), the 1st of October 1801, the 9th Vendemiaire, Year 10 of the French Republic.

HIS Majesty the King of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the First Consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, being animated with an equal desire of putting an end to the calamities of a destructive war, and of re-establishing union and good understanding between the two countries, have named for this purpose; namely, his Britannic Majesty,

Majesty, the Right Honourable Robert Banks Jenkinson, commonly called Lord Hawkesbury, one of his Britannic Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and his principal Secretary of State for foreign Affairs; and the First Consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, Citizen Lewis William Otto, commissary for the exchange of French prisoners in England; who, after having duly communicated to each other their full powers, in good form, have agreed on the following preliminary articles:

Art. I. As soon as the preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, sincere friendship shall be re-established between his Britannic Majesty and the French republic, by sea and by land, in all parts of the world; and in order that all hostilities may cease immediately between the two powers, and between them and their allies respectively, the necessary instructions shall be sent with the utmost dispatch to the commanders of the sea and land forces of the respective states, and each of the contracting parties engages to grant passports, and every facility requisite to accelerate the arrival, and ensure the execution of these orders.—It is farther agreed, that all conquests which may have been made by either of the contracting parties from the other, or from their respective allies, subsequently to the ratification of the present preliminaries, shall be considered as of no effect, and shall be faithfully comprehended in the restitutions to be made after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

II. His Britannic Majesty shall restore to the French republic and her allies; namely, to his Catholic Majesty, and to the Batavian republic, all the possessions and colonies occupied or conquered by the English forces in the course of the present war, with the exception of the island of Trinidad, and the Dutch possessions in the island of Ceylon, of which island and possessions his Britannic Majesty reserves to himself the full and entire sovereignty.

III. The port of the Cape of Good Hope shall be open to the commerce and navigation of the two contracting parties, who shall enjoy therein the same advantages.

IV. The island of Malta, with its dependencies, shall be evacuated by the troops of his Britannic Majesty, and restored to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. For the purpose of rendering this island completely independent of either of the two contracting parties, it shall be placed under the guarantee and protection of a third power, to be agreed upon in the definitive treaty.

V. Egypt shall be restored to the Sublime Porte, whose territories and possessions shall be preserved entire, such as they existed previously to the present war.

VI. The territories and possessions of her Most Faithful Majesty shall likewise be preserved entire.

VII. The French forces shall evacuate the kingdom of Naples and the Roman territory. The English forces shall in like manner evacuate Porto Ferrajo, and generally all the ports and islands which they may occupy in the Mediterranean, or in the Adriatic.

VIII. The republic of the Seven Islands shall be acknowledged by the French republic.

IX. The evacuations, cessions, and restitutions, stipulated for by the present preliminary articles, shall take place in Europe within one month; in the continent and seas of America and of Africa, within three months; and in the continent and seas of Asia, within six months after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

X. The prisoners made respectively shall, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the definitive treaty, all be restored, and without ransom, on paying reciprocally the debts which they may have individually contracted. Discussions having arisen respecting the payment for the maintenance of the prisoners of war, the contracting powers reserve this question to be settled by the definitive treaty, according to the law of nations, and in conformity to established usage.

XI. In order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute which may arise on account of prizes which may be made at sea after the signature of the preliminary articles, it is reciprocally agreed that the vessels and effects which may be taken in the British Channel and in the north seas, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications of the present preliminary articles, shall be restored on each side; that the term shall be one month from the British Channel and the north seas as far as the Canary Islands inclusively, whether in the ocean, or in the Mediterranean; two months from the said Canary Islands as far as the equator; and, lastly, five months in all other parts of the world, without any exception, or any more particular description of time or place.

XII. All sequestrations imposed by either of the parties on the funded property, revenues, or debts, of any description, belonging to either of the contracting powers, or to their subjects or citizens, shall be taken off immediately after the signature of the definitive treaty. The decision of all claims brought forward by individuals of the one country against individuals of the other for private rights, debts, property, or effects whatsoever, which, according to received usages and the law of nations, ought to revive at the period of peace, shall be heard and decided before the competent tribunals; and in all cases prompt and ample justice shall be administered in the countries where the claims are made. It is agreed, moreover, that this article, immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty, shall apply to the allies of the contracting parties, and to the individuals of the respective nations, upon the condition of a just reciprocity.

XIII.

XIII. With respect to the fisheries on the coasts of the island of Newfoundland, and of the islands adjacent, and in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, the two parties have agreed to restore them to the same footing on which they were before the present war, reserving to themselves the power of making, in the definitive treaty, such arrangements as shall appear just and reciprocally useful, in order to place the fishing of the two nations on the most proper footing for the maintenance of peace.

XIV. In all the cases of restitution agreed upon by the present treaty, the fortifications shall be delivered up in the state in which they may be at the time of the signature of the present treaty, and all the works which shall have been constructed since the occupation shall remain untouched.

It is farther agreed, that in all the cases of cession stipulated in the present treaty, there shall be allowed to the inhabitants of whatever condition of nation they may be, a term of three years, to be computed from the notification of the definitive treaty of peace, for the purpose of disposing of their properties, acquired and possessed either before or during the present war; in the which term of three years they may have the free exercise of their religion and the enjoyment of their property.

The same privilege shall be granted in the countries restored, to all those who shall have made therein any establishments whatsoever during the time when those countries were in the possession of Great Britain.

With respect to the other inhabitants of the countries restored or ceded, it is agreed that none of them shall be prosecuted, disturbed, or molested in their persons or properties under any pretext, on account of their conduct or political opinions, or of their attachment to either of the two powers, nor on any other account except that of debts contracted to individuals, or on account of acts posterior to the definitive treaty.

XV. The present preliminary articles shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in London, in the space of fifteen days for all delay; and immediately after their ratification, plenipotentiaries shall be named, on each side, who shall repair to Amiens for the purpose of concluding a definitive treaty of peace, in concert with the allies of the contracting parties.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty, and of the First Consul of the French republic, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present preliminary articles, and have caused our seals to be put thereto.

Done at London, the 1st day of October 1801, the 9th Vendemiaire, year ten of the French republic.

(L. S.)

HAWKESBURY.

(L. S.)

OTTO.

Treaty

*Treaty of Peace between the French Republic and his Majesty the
Emperor of all the Russias.*

THE First Consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, being animated with the desire of re-establishing the relations of good understanding which subsisted between the two governments before the present war, and to terminate the calamities which afflict Europe, have appointed as their plenipotentiaries to this effect, namely, the First Consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, Citizen Charles Maurice Talleyrand, minister for foreign affairs; and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Sieur Arcadi Comte de Marcoff, a member of his privy council, and knight of the Order of St. Alexander Neufski, and general cross of that of St. Wladamair of the first class; who, after exchanging and verifying their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

I. There shall henceforth be peace, friendship, and good understanding between the French republic and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

II. Accordingly no act of hostility shall be committed between the two states, reckoning from the day of exchanging the ratifications of the present treaty; and neither of the contracting parties shall furnish to the enemies of the other, whether external or internal, any succour or contingent in men or in money, under any pretence whatever.

III. The two contracting parties being anxious, as far as possible, to contribute to the tranquillity of their respective governments, mutually engage not to permit any of their subjects to carry on any correspondence, direct or indirect, with the internal enemies of the present governments of the two states, to propagate in them principles contrary to their respective constitutions, or to foment disturbances: and, by consequence, every subject of either of the two powers, who being a resident in the state of the other, shall do any thing against its security, shall be forthwith removed from the said country, and transported beyond the frontiers, without having any right, in any case whatever, to invoke the protection of his government.

IV. It is agreed upon, that with respect to the re-establishment of the respective legations, and the ceremonial to be observed between the two governments, the customs in use before the present war shall be continued.

V. The two contracting parties, until the conclusion of a new treaty of commerce, agree to re-establish the commercial relations between the two countries on the same footing as before the present war, as far as possible, and with due regard to the modifications which time and circumstances may have produced, and which may have given rise to new regulations.

VI.

VI. The present treaty is declared to be common to the Batavian republic.

VII. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in the space of fifty days, or sooner if possible.

In testimony whereof, we, the undersigned, in virtue of our full powers, have signed the said treaty, and thereto affixed our seals.

Done at Paris, 16th Vendemiaire, 10th year of the French republic, Oct. 8, 1801.

(Signed)

CHARLES M. TALLEYRAND.
LE COMTE DE MARCOFF.

Preliminary Articles of Peace between the French Republic and the Ottoman Porte.

1st. **T**HE First Consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, being desirous of putting an end to the war which now divides the two states, and to re-establish the ancient relations which united them, have nominated plenipotentiaries for this purpose:

The First Consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, nominates Citizen Charles Maurice Talleyrand, minister for foreign affairs; and the Sublime Porte, on the other hand, appoints the cidevant Bassi Muchassebi and Ambassador Elseyd Aly Effendy, who, after receiving full powers, have agreed on the following terms:

Art. I. There shall be peace and amity betwixt the French republic and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, in consequence of which hostilities shall cease between the two powers from the date of the exchange of these preliminaries: immediately after which exchange the whole province of Egypt shall be evacuated by the French army, and restored to the Sublime Porte, whose territories and possessions shall be maintained entire, such as they were previous to the present war.

It is understood, that after this evacuation, whatever indulgencies shall be granted in Egypt to the other powers on the part of the Sublime Porte, shall also be extended to France.

II. The French republic shall recognise the republic of the Seven United Isles and the Ex-Venetian territories situated on the continent; she shall guarantee the maintenance of this constitution. The Sublime Porte shall acknowledge and accept for this purpose the guarantee of the French republic, as well as that of the court of Russia.

III. Definitive arrangements shall be made betwixt the French republic and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, relative to the goods and effects of the respective citizens and subjects, confiscated or sequestered

sequestrated during the war. All political and commercial agents, together with prisoners of war of every description, shall be set at liberty immediately after the ratification of the present preliminaries.

IV. The treaties which existed before the present war betwixt France and the Sublime Ottoman Porte shall be renewed on their former footing. In consequence of this renewal, the French republic shall enjoy in every part of the dominions of his Highness all the rights of commerce and navigation which she previously enjoyed, as well as those to which the most favoured nations shall henceforth be admitted.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris within the space of twenty-four days.

Done at Paris, the 17th Vendemiaire (Oct. 9, 1801), in the 10th year of the French republic, or the 1st of the month Gemasy-ul-ahir, in the one thousandth two hundredth and sixteenth of the Egira.

(Signed) Citizen CHARLES MAURICE TALLEYRAND.
ESSEYD ALY EFFENDY.

Treaty of Peace between the French Republic and the Elector Palatine of Bavaria.

THE First Consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, and his most Serene Highness the Elector Palatine of Bavaria, having at heart to establish, in a solemn and incontestible manner, the old relations of friendship and good neighbourhood which have subsisted between France and the most Serene Bavaro Palatine House before the war, which has been terminated between the French republic and the Germanic Empire, by the treaty of peace of Luneville, and in which his Electoral Highness had taken part, not only by means of the succours furnished by virtue of the decrees of the Diet, but also in his quality of auxiliary of the allied powers; the contracting parties have agreed to confirm the perfect return of a good harmony between them, by a treaty of and separate peace; and for that purpose have appointed for their plenipotentiaries, that is to say, the First Consul, in the name of the French people, Citizen Caillard, keeper of the archives of the administration for foreign affairs; and his most Serene Electoral Highness the Elector of Bavaria, the Sieur Antonine de Cetto, his present counsellor of state and minister plenipotentiary to the Electoral Circle and to that of the Upper Rhine, who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

Art. I. There shall be peace, friendship, and good neighbourhood between the French republic and the Palatine Elector of Bavaria. The one and the other shall neglect nothing to maintain

this union, and to render reciprocally such services as may be best calculated to draw more and more close the bonds of sincere and durable friendship.

II. His Majesty the Emperor, and the Empire, having consented, by the 4th article of the treaty concluded at Luneville, the 20th Pluviose, year 9 of the republic, or the 9th of February 1801; that the French republic shall possess in future in entire sovereignty and property, the countries and domains on the left bank of the Rhine, and which made part of the Germanic empire, his Electoral Highness the Palatine of Bavaria renounces for himself, his heirs and successors, the rights of territorial superiority, ownership, and every other whatever, which his House has hitherto exercised, and which belonged to him over the countries and dominions upon the left bank of the Rhine. This renunciation relates, namely, to the Dutchy of Juliers, the Dutchy of Deux-Ponts, with its dependencies, and all the bailiwick of the Palatinate of the Rhine, situate upon the left bank of that river.

III. Convinced that it is her interest to prevent the Bavaro-Palatine possessions from being reduced to a state of weakness, and consequently to repair the diminution of force and territory, which results from the above renunciation, the French republic engages to maintain and efficaciously defend the integrity of the aforesaid possessions upon the right bank of the Rhine, together and in the extent which they have, or ought to have, according to the treaty and the conventions concluded at Teschen, the 13th May 1799; saving the cessions which may take place with the full will of his Electoral Highness, and the consent of all the interested parties.

The French republic promises, at the same time, that it shall use all its influence and all its means, in order that the 7th article of the treaty of peace of Luneville, by virtue of which the Empire is bound to give to the hereditary princes dispossessed upon the left bank of the Rhine an indemnification, to be taken in its bosom, should be particularly executed with respect to the Electoral Palatine House of Bavaria; so as that that House shall receive a territorial indemnity, situated as well as possible for its convenience, and equivalent to the losses of every kind, which have been the consequence of the present war.

IV. The contracting parties shall come to an understanding between themselves at all times, as good neighbours, and follow, on the one part and the other, the principles of perfect equity in regulating the disputes which may have taken or may take place, whether with respect to the course of the Thalweg between the respective states, which, by the terms of the 6th article of the treaty of peace of Luneville, shall hereafter be the limit of the territory of the French republic and of the Germanic empire, or with respect to the navigation of the Rhine and commerce, or with respect to

the works to be erected upon the one side or the other of the river.

V. The 8th article of the treaty of peace of Luneville, concerning the debts secured upon the soil of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine, shall serve as a basis for those who find themselves aggrieved in consequence of their possessions and territories being comprised in the renunciation of the 2d article of the present treaty.

As the said treaty of Luneville does not acknowledge as chargeable to the French republic any debts but those resulting from loans, agreed to by the states of the ceded countries, or from expenses incurred by the effective administration of the said countries; and as on the other side the Duchy of Deux-Ponts, as well as the part of the Palatinate of the Rhine, ceded by the second article of the present treaty, are not countries of the states; it is agreed that the debts of the said countries, which, at their origin, have been registered by the superior administrative bodies, shall be assimilated to those which have been agreed to by the states in the countries where they have been contracted.

Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, there shall be appointed, upon the one part and upon the other, commissioners, who shall proceed to the verification and distribution of the debts above mentioned.

VI. The private debts contracted by the communes and the ci-devant bailiwicks, under the authority of government, remain at their charge, and shall be paid by them.

VII. All papers, documents, and acts, relative to public and private properties of the countries ceded by the said 2d article, shall, within the space of three months, to be dated from the exchange of the ratifications, be delivered faithfully to a commissioner, appointed by the French government to receive them. The same shall be done with respect to all the papers, documents, and acts, concerning the objects of administration, which relate exclusively to the said countries. As to those said papers, documents, and acts, which concern the common interest of the states of the Palatine House, as well those ceded upon the left bank of the Rhine, as those which it retains upon the right bank, there shall be made, at the common expense, collated copies, which shall be sent to the French commissioner.

VIII. From the day of the exchange of the ratifications all the sequestrations that have been laid, on account of the war, upon the goods, revenues, and effects of French citizens within the states of his Most Serene Electoral Highness, and those which may have been placed within the territory of the French republic, upon goods, revenues, and effects of subjects or servants of his said Most Serene Highness, domiciliated upon the right bank of the Rhine, and proprietors upon the left, are taken off. There is no exception

tion made of the Bavaro-Palatine subjects or servants, who after the entrance of the French armies withdrew from the left to the right bank of the Rhine.

IX. The present treaty shall be ratified by the contracting parties within the space of twenty days, or sooner if possible; and his Most Serene Highness the Elector-Palatine of Bavaria engages to procure, within the same space of time, an act of accession upon the part of his Most Serene Highness William Duke of Bavaria, to the cessions made by the said treaty.

Done at Paris, the 6th Fructidor, year 9 of the French republic (24th August 1801).

(Signed) ANTOINE BERNARD CAILLARD.
ANTOINE DE CETTO.

By the First Consul,

The Secretary of State, (Signed) H. B. MARET.

Approved,

The First Consul, (Signed) BONAPARTÉ.

By the First Consul,

The Secretary of State, (Signed) H. B. MARET.

A true copy,

The Secretary-General of the Council of State,

(Signed) J. G. LOCRE'.

Treaty between the French Republic and Spain, signed at Madrid, March 21, 1801, by the Prince of Peace and Citizen Lucien Bonaparté.

THE First Consul of the French republic, and his Catholic Majesty, willing to establish on the most secure footing, the states which the son of the Infant of Parma is to receive as an equivalent for the dutchy of Parma, have agreed upon the following articles; and have named as their plenipotentiaries as follows: the First Consul names Citizen Lucien Bonaparté, the present ambassador of the French republic; and his Catholic Majesty the Prince of Peace. These have concluded the following articles:

Art. I. The reigning Duke of Parma renounces for ever, for himself and his heirs, the dutchy of Parma, with all its dependencies, in favour of the French republic, and his Catholic Majesty shall guaranty this renunciation. The grand dutchy of Tuscany, which the Grand Duke in the same manner renounces equally, and the cession of which is guarantied by the Emperor of Germany, shall be given to the son of the Duke of Parma, as an indemnification for the countries ceded by the Infant his father, and in consequence of another treaty concluded anteriorly between his Catholic Majesty and the French republic.

II. The Prince of Parma will go to Florence, where he will be acknowledged sovereign of all the possessions which belong to the grand dutchy, and receive from the constituted authorities the keys of the forts, and the oath of fidelity will be taken to him as sovereign. The First Consul will exert his authority, in order that these acts may be peaceably executed.

III. The Prince of Parma will be acknowledged King, with all the honour due to his rank. The First Consul shall acknowledge him, and shall cause him to be so considered by the other powers of Europe. The measures necessary for this purpose shall be taken before the Prince takes possession.

IV. The part of the Isle of Elba which belongs to Tuscany, and depends upon that state, shall remain to the French republic; and the First Consul shall give as an indemnity to the King of Tuscany the country of Piombino, which belongs to the King of Naples.

V. As this treaty originates from that which has been concluded between the First Consul and his Catholic Majesty, and by which the King cedes to France the possession of Louisiana, the contracting parties agree to put in execution the articles of the former treaty, and to use their respective rights till the settlement of those differences mentioned in it.

VI. As the new family to be established in Tuscany is of the family of Spain, these estates shall remain for ever united to Spain, and an Infant of that family shall be called to that throne, in case the present King or his children have no posterity: in this case, the sons of the reigning family of Spain shall succeed to these estates.

VII. The First Consul and his Catholic Majesty agree to procure for the reigning Duke of Parma, in consideration of this renunciation in favour of his son, proportionable indemnities, whether in possessions or revenues.

VIII. The present treaty shall be ratified and exchanged in the course of three weeks.

(Signed)

LUCIEN BONAPARTÉ.
The PRINCE OF PEACE.

*Treaty of Peace between the French Republic and the Regency of
Algiers, concluded on the 17th December 1801.*

THE French government and the Regency of Algiers are sensible that war is not natural between the two states, and that it imports the dignity, as well as the interests of both parties, to resume their former relations.

Accordingly Mustapha Pacha Dey, in the name of the Regency, and Citizen Charles François Dubois Thainville, charge d'affaires, and commissary general of commercial relations from the French republic,

republic, furnished with full powers from the First Consul to negotiate a peace with the Regency, have agreed upon the following articles :

Art. I. The political and commercial relations are re-established between the two states, on the same footing as before the rupture.

II. The former treaties, conventions, and stipulations shall be immediately confirmed by the signature of the Dey and that of the agent of the republic.

III. The Regency of Algiers restores to the French republic its privileges in Africa, in the same manner and on the same conditions as France enjoyed before the rupture.

IV. The money, effects, and articles of merchandise seized by the agents of the Regency in the factories, shall be restored after deducting the sums applied to the discharge of the debts due at the period of the declaration of war (viz. Dec. 21, 1799).—There shall therefore be drawn out on both sides, a state of accounts, which shall be mutually admitted.

V. The trade duties shall be demandable from the day only on which the French shall have been re-established in their factories.

VI. And counting from that epoch, the Dey, in order to indemnify the African company for the losses they have sustained, grants them a general exemption from those dues for one year.

VII. Frenchmen cannot be detained as slaves in the kingdom of Algiers in any case, or under any pretext whatsoever.

VIII. Frenchmen taken under the flag of a power at war with the Regency cannot be made slaves, even when the vessels on board of which they may be found shall have defended themselves, unless, forming a part of the crew as soldiers or sailors, they shall have been taken in arms.

IX. Frenchmen occasionally or constantly residing in the kingdom of Algiers, are subject in every respect to the authority of the agent of the French government. The Regency shall not attempt, and its delegates have no right, to interfere in the internal administration of the French district in Africa.

X. The captains of French vessels, whether belonging to the state or private persons, cannot be compelled to take on board any thing contrary to their inclination, nor be sent to any port whither they are not disposed to go.

XI. The agent of the French government is not responsible for any debts contracted by private individuals of his nation, unless he has engaged in writing to pay them.

XII. When any difference occurs between a Frenchman and a subject of Algiers, it shall be decided upon by the first authorities only, after the French commissary has been summoned to attend.

XIII. His Excellency the Dey engages to cause reimbursement to be made of all the sums of money which may be owing to Frenchmen by his subjects; and Citizen Dubois Thainville, in
like

like manner, engages, in the name of his government, to effect payment of all those to which the subjects of Algiers are justly entitled.

XIV. The effects of every Frenchman dying in the kingdom of Algiers, are at the disposal of the commissary general of the republic.

XV. The charge d'affaires and the agents of the African company choose their own interpreters and brokers.

XVI. The charge d'affaires and the commissary general of commercial relations from the French republic, shall continue to enjoy all the honours, rights, immunities, and prerogatives stipulated in the former treaties. They shall preserve their pre-eminence over the agents of other nations.

XVII. The asylum of the French commissary is sacred; no public force can enter it, unless upon his own application to that effect to the chief of the Algerine government.

XVIII. In case of a rupture, which may God ever prevent, the French shall be allowed three months for the adjustment of their affairs. During this period they shall enjoy the same extent of liberty and protection which is secured to them by treaty in a time of profound peace. It is understood that vessels touching at the ports of the kingdom during those three months, shall participate in the same advantages.

XIX. His Excellency the Dey appoints Salah Khodjx to proceed to Paris in character of his ambassador.

(Signed) MUSTAPHA, Dey of Algiers.

DUBOIS THAINVILLE, Charge d'Affaires
and Commissary General of commercial
Relations from the French Republic.

*Substance of the commercial Regulations sanctioned on the 31st
January 1802, by the Legislative Body of the Batavian Republic.*

THEY declare that all commercial articles and merchandise may pass through the Dutch territory, except,

I. All British merchandise, in the full meaning and extent of that term, as they were specified in the publication of the Directory, of the 23d of October 1798, renewed by the proclamation of the 3d of December 1801. This exception will also comprise the objects specified in the said publication, which, though they may have been manufactured in other countries than England, are considered as British productions. The latter, however, may have the benefit of the transit when arrived in one of the ports of the republic, to be conveyed by water to the Batavian territory. They shall be furnished with a regular certificate, delivered by the magistrates of the place whence they come and where they were landed

landed or embarked. The certificate is to state that the articles are not of English origin, and that the person who has shipped them has made his declaration by a solemn oath, or by a legal asseveration.

II. Shall be excluded from the transit all kinds of rags, as well as every article that is used in fishing, nets, &c. and what is understood in this country by the appellation of *Veschwand*, both old and new: old cordage, which is no longer serviceable in navigation; all sorts of rigging, cut and torn, which can no longer be used in ships.

III. All foreign spices, viz. cinnamon, nutmeg, cloves.

IV. All kinds of foreign tea.

It is established by this regulation, that foreign tea cannot be comprised, not only among the objects which have the benefit of the transit, but it is forbidden to make it an object of transport and traffic in the interior of the republic.

All the chests of foreign tea which shall be seized, and which shall not be marked in the manner prescribed by the publication of the 1st of March 1799, renewed on the 22d of February 1800, shall be confiscated, as well as the ship, bark, carriage, &c. by which the conveyance has been effected, to the profit of the state, and the person who shall have seized it.

It is also forbidden by this regulation to carry tea chests filled with other articles, which are not marked, and furnished with a declaration of the officers of the customs, under the penalty of one hundred florins per chest, and the confiscation of the chest and the other articles it contains.

Copy of the Convention between the French Government and his Holiness the Pope, Pius VII.—Ratified the 23d Fructidor, Year 9 (10th September 1801).

THE Chief Consul of the French republic, and his Holiness the Sovereign Pontiff, Pius VII. have named as their respective plenipotentiaries,

The Chief Consul the Citizens Joseph Bonaparté, counsellor of state; Cretet, counsellor of state; and Bernier, doctor of divinity, curate of St. Laud d'Angers; furnished with full powers:

His Holiness, his Eminence Monseigneur Hercule Consalvi, cardinal of the holy Roman church, deacon of St. Agathe *ad Suburram*, his secretary of state; Joseph Spina, archbishop of Corinth, domestic prelate to his Holiness, attendant on the pontifical throne; and Father Caselli, his Holiness's adviser on points of theology; in like manner furnished with full powers in due form:

I

Who,

Who, after exchanging their full powers, have concluded the following Convention :

Convention between the French Government and his Holiness the Pope, Pius VII.

The Government of the republic acknowledges that the Catholic, Apostolical, and Roman religion, is the religion of the great majority of French citizens.

His Holiness, in like manner, acknowledges that this same religion has derived, and is likely to derive, the greatest benefit and the greatest splendour from the establishment of the Catholic worship in France, and from its being openly professed by the Consuls of the republic.

This mutual acknowledgment being made, in consequence, as well for the good of religion as for the maintenance of interior tranquillity, they have agreed as follows :

Art. I. The Catholic, Apostolical, and Roman religion shall be freely exercised in France. Its service shall be publicly performed, conformably to the regulations of police, which the government shall judge necessary for the public tranquillity.

II. There shall be made by the Holy See, in concert with the government, a new division of French dioceses.

III. His Holiness shall declare to the titular French bishops that he expects from them, with the firmest confidence, every sacrifice for the sake of peace and unity—even that of their sees.

After this exhortation, if they should refuse the sacrifice commanded for the good of the church (a refusal, nevertheless, which his Holiness by no means expects), the sees of the new division shall be governed by bishops appointed as follows :

IV. The Chief Consul shall present, within three months after the publication of his Holiness's bull, to the archbishoprics and bishoprics of the new division. His Holiness shall confer canonical institution, according to the forms established in France before the revolution (*avant le changement de gouvernement*).

V. The nomination to the bishoprics which become vacant in future, shall likewise belong to the Chief Consul, and canonical institution shall be administered by the Holy See, conformably to the preceding article.

VI. The bishops, before entering upon their functions, shall take, before the Chief Consul, the oath of fidelity which was in use before the revolution, expressed in the following words :

“ I swear and promise to God, upon the Holy Evangelists, to preserve obedience and fidelity to the government established by the constitution of the French republic. I likewise promise to carry on no correspondence, to be present at no conversation, to form no connexion, whether within the territories of the republic or without, which may, in any degree, disturb the public

lic

lie tranquillity: and if, in my diocese or elsewhere, I discover that any thing is going forward to the prejudice of the state, I will immediately communicate to Government all the information I possess."

VII. Ecclesiastics of the second order shall take the same oath before the civil authorities appointed by the government.

VIII. The following formula of prayer shall be recited at the end of divine service in all the Catholic churches of France.

Domine, salvam fac rempublicam,
Domine, salvos fac Consules.

IX. The bishops shall make a new division of the parishes in their dioceses, which, however, shall not take effect till after it is ratified by Government.

X. The bishops shall have the appointment of the parish priests.

Their choice shall not fall but on persons approved of by Government.

XI. The bishops may have a chapter in their cathedral, and a seminary for the diocese, without the government being obliged to endow them.

XII. All the metropolitan, cathedral, parochial, and other churches which have not been alienated, necessary to public worship, shall be placed at the disposal of the bishops.

XIII. His Holiness, for the sake of peace and the happy re-establishment of the Catholic religion, declares, that neither he nor his successors will disturb in any manner those who have acquired the alienated property of the church; and that in consequence that property, and every part of it, shall belong for ever to them, their heirs and assigns.

XIV. The government shall grant a suitable salary to bishops and parish priests, whose dioceses and parishes are comprised in the new division.

XV. The government shall likewise take measures to enable French Catholics, who are so inclined, to dispose of their property for the support of religion.

XVI. His Holiness recognises in the Chief Consul of the French republic the same rights and prerogatives in religious matters which the ancient government enjoyed.

XVII. It is agreed between the contracting parties, that in case any of the successors of the present Chief Consul should not be a Roman Catholic, the rights and prerogatives mentioned in the foregoing article, as well as the nomination to the bishops' sees, shall be regulated, with regard to him, by a new convention.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris in the space of forty days.

Done at Paris, the 26th Messidor, year 9 of the French republic.

(Signed)

JOSEPH BONAPARTÉ.

HERCULES, Cardinalis Consalvi.

JOSEPH, Archiep. Corinthi.

BERNIER.

F. CAROLUS CASELLI.

Regulations of the Gallican Church.

Of the Regulations of the Catholic Church, as connected with the Policy of the State.

ART. I. No bull, rescript, decree, provision, or any thing in the place of a provision, or, in short, any other dispatch from the Court of Rome, even though it should relate to individuals only, shall be received, published, printed, or otherways put in force, without the authority of the government.

II. No individual, assuming the character of nuncio, legate, vicar, or apostolic commissary, or whatever other appellation he may assume, shall be allowed to exercise his functions in France, but with the consent of the government, and in a manner conformable to the liberties of the Gallican church.

III. The decrees of foreign synods, or even of general councils, shall not be published in France before the government shall have examined their form, their conformity to the laws, rights, and privileges of the French republic, and whatever might in their publication have a tendency to alter or to affect public tranquillity.

IV. No national or metropolitan council, no diocesan synod, no deliberative assembly, shall be allowed to be held without the express permission of Government.

V. All ecclesiastical functions shall be gratuitous, with the exception of those oblations which shall be authorized, and fixed by particular regulations.

VI. Recourse shall be had to the Council of State in every instance of abuse, on the part of superiors, and other ecclesiastical persons. The instances of abuse are usurpation, or excess of power, contravention of the laws and institutions of the republic; infraction of the rules consecrated by the canons received in France; any attack upon the liberties, franchises, and customs of the Gallican church; and any attempt, which, in the exercise of worship, can compromise the honour of citizens, arbitrarily trouble their conscience, or lead to oppression, injury, or public scandal.

VII. There shall also be a right of appeal to the Council of State, on the ground of any attempt being made to interrupt the exercise

exercise of public worship, and to infringe on that liberty which the general laws of the republic, as well as particular regulations, guarantee to its ministers.

VIII. An appeal shall be competent to any person interested; and in case no complaint is exhibited by individuals, the business shall be taken up officially by the prefects. The public functionary, ecclesiastic or individual, who shall wish to exercise this right of appeal, must address a signed memoir containing a detail of the grievance complained of, to the counsellor of state presiding over religious affairs, whose duty it will then become to make, with the least possible delay, every inquiry into the subject; and upon his report the affair shall be definitively settled, or sent back, according to the urgency of the case, to the competent authorities*.

Articles relative to the Protestant Religion.

General Dispositions applicable to all Protestant Communions.

Art. I. No individual shall officiate as a minister of religion who is not by birth a Frenchman.

II. Neither the Protestant churches nor their ministers shall have any connexion with a foreign power or authority.

III. The pastors and ministers of the different Protestant communions shall pray for the prosperity of the French republic and the safety of the Consuls.

IV. No doctrinal decision or formulary, under the title of a *confession*, or under any other title, shall be published or become a subject of instruction before its publication has been authorized by the government.

V. No change shall take place in the forms of their discipline without the same authority.

VI. The Council of State shall take cognizance of all the plans formed by their ministers, and of all the dissensions which may arise among them.

VII. It shall be understood, that to the support of pastors of consistorial churches, the property of these churches shall be applied as well as the oblations established by usage and by positive regulations.

VIII. The regulations applied to the specific articles of the Catholic worship respecting the liberty of endowments, and the nature of the property which can be the object of them, shall be common to the Protestant churches.

IX. There shall be two academies or seminaries in the east of France for the instruction of the ministers of the Confession of Augsburg.

* The remaining regulations under this head are merely of local and particular detail.

X. There shall be a seminary at Geneva for the instruction of the ministers of the reformed churches.

XI. The professors in all the academies or seminaries shall be nominated by the Chief Consul.

XII. No person shall be elected a minister or pastor of any church of the Confession of Augsburg, who has not studied during a fixed period in one of the French seminaries appointed for ministers of this persuasion, and who shall not produce a certificate in due form of his capacity and regular conduct during the continuance of his studies.

XIII. No person is to be elected a minister or pastor of the reformed church without having studied in the seminary of Geneva, and without producing a certificate of the descriptions pointed out in the preceding article.

XIV. The regulations respecting the administration and internal police of these seminaries, the number and the qualifications of the professors, the mode of instruction, the subjects which are taught, together with the form of the certificates of application, good conduct, and capacity, are to be approved of by the government.

Of the Organization of the Churches of the Confession of Augsburg.

SECTION I.—*General Regulations.*

XXXIII. The churches of the Confession of Augsburg shall have pastors, local consistories, inspections, and general consistories.

SECTION II.—*Of the Ministers, Pastors, and local Consistories of each Church.*

XXXIV. With respect to pastors, the regulation of the consistorial churches, which was prescribed by the 2d Section of the preceding Title as applicable to the reformed pastors and churches, is to be observed.

SECTION III.—*Of Inspections.*

XXXV. The churches of the Confession of Augsburg shall be subject to inspections.

XXXVI. Five consistorial churches shall form the bounds of an inspection.

XXXVII. Each inspection shall be composed of a minister and an elder from each church of the district. It shall not assemble without the permission of the government. At its first meeting the oldest of the ministers of the district shall preside. Each inspection shall choose two laymen and one clergyman, who shall take the title of inspector, and whose duty it shall be to watch over the conduct of the ministers, and to preserve good order in the different churches: the choice of the inspector and the two laymen shall be confirmed by the First Consul.

XXXVIII.

XXXVIII. The inspection shall not assemble without the authority of Government in presence of the prefect or sub-prefect, or without having given previous intelligence to the counsellor of state, whose business it is to watch over religious affairs, of the subjects that are to come under discussion.

XXXIX. The inspector shall visit the churches of his district, and he may adopt the assistance of the two laymen named with him, as often as circumstances shall appear to require. He shall be charged with the convocation of the general assembly of inspection, no decree of which, however, shall be put in force till it has received the approbation of the government.

SECTION IV.—*Of General Consistories.*

XL. There shall be three general consistories: one at Strasbourg for the Protestants of the Confession of Augsburg, belonging to the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine; the second at Mentz, for those of the departments of Laffare and Mont Tonnerre; and the third at Cologne, for those of the department of the Rhine and Moselle, and la Roer.

XLI. Each consistory shall be formed of one lay president, of two ecclesiastical inspectors, and a deputy from each inspection: the president and the two ecclesiastical inspectors shall be nominated by the Chief Consul. The president shall take the same oath before the Chief Consul, or a public functionary delegated for that purpose, which is imposed upon the ministers of the Catholic religion: the two ecclesiastical inspectors and the lay members shall have the same oath administered to them by the president.

XLII. The general consistory shall not be permitted to assemble without the consent of the government, and unless in presence of the prefect or sub-prefect, and after a notification of the subjects in discussion, as described in former articles.

XLIII. During the interval between the different meetings, there shall be a directory, composed of the president, of the oldest of the two ecclesiastical inspectors, and of three laymen, one of whom shall be nominated by the Chief Consul: the two others shall be chosen by the general consistory.

XLIV. The privileges of the general consistory and the directory shall continue to be directed by the customs and regulations of the churches of the Confession of Augsburg, in all points which have not been formally fixed by the laws of the republic or the present articles.

Approved,

The First Consul,

(Signed)

BONAPARTÉ.

By Order of the First Consul,

The Secretary of State,

(Signed)

H. B. MARET.

Traité

Traité Définitif de Paix entre la République Française, sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne et des Indes, et la République Batave, d'une Part, et sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, d'autre Part.

LE Premier Consul de la République Française, au nom du peuple Français, & sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne & d'Irlande, également animés du desir de faire cesser les calamités de la guerre, ont posé les fondemens de la paix, par les Articles Préliminaires signés à Londres le 9 Vendémiaire an 10 (1.^{er} Octobre 1801).

Et comme par l'article XV. des dits Préliminaires, il a été convenu : “ Qu'il serait nommé de part & d'autre des Plenipotentiaires qui se rendraient à Amiens pour y procéder à la rédaction du traité définitif, de concert avec les alliés des Puissances Contractantes : ”

Le Premier Consul de la République Française, au nom du peuple Français, a nommé le C.ⁿ Joseph Bonaparté, Conseiller d'Etat.

Et sa Majesté, le Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne & d'Irlande, le Marquis de Cornwallis, Chevalier de l'Ordre très-illustre de la Jarretière, Conseiller-privé de sa Majesté, General de ses Armées, &c.

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne & des Indes, & le Gouvernement de la République Batave, ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir ; sa Majesté Catholique, Don Joseph Nicolas d'Azara, son Conseiller d'Etat, Chevalier Grand Croix de l'Ordre de Charles III. Ambassadeur Extraordinaire de sa Majesté près la République Française, &c.

Et le Gouvernement de la République Batave, Roger Jean Schimmelpenninck, son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire près la République Française.

Lesquels, après s'être duement communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, qui sont transcrits à la suite du présent Traité, sont convenus des articles suivans :

Article I. Il y aura paix, amitié & bonne intelligence entre la République Française, sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne, ses héritiers & successeurs, & la République Batave d'une part, & sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne & d'Irlande, ses héritiers & successeurs, d'autre part.

Les Parties Contractantes apporteront la plus grande attention à maintenir une parfaite harmonie entre elles & leurs états, sans permettre que, de part ni d'autre, on commette aucune sorte d'hostilité par terre, ou par mer, pour quelque cause & sous quelque prétexte que ce puisse être.

Elles éviteront soigneusement tout ce qui pourrait altérer à l'avenir l'union heureusement rétablie, & ne donneront aucun secours

secours ni protection, soit directement, soit indirectement, à ceux qui voudraient porter préjudice à aucunes d'elles.

II. Tous les prisonniers faits de part & d'autre, tant par terre que par mer, & les otages enlevés ou donnés pendant la guerre & jusqu'à ce jour, seront restitués sans rançon dans six semaines au plus tard, à compter du jour de l'échange des ratifications du présent Traité, & en payant les dettes qu'ils auraient contractées pendant leur captivité. Chaque Partie Contractante soldera respectivement les avances qui auraient été faites par aucunes des Parties Contractantes pour la subsistance & l'entretien des prisonniers, dans le pays où ils ont été détenus. Il sera nommé de concert, pour cet effet, une commission spécialement chargée de constater & de régler la compensation qui pourra être due à l'une ou à l'autre des Puissances Contractantes. On fixera également de concert l'époque & le lieu où se rassembleront les commissaires qui seront chargés de l'exécution de cet article, & qui porteront en compte, non-seulement les dépenses faites par les prisonniers des nations respectives; mais aussi pour les troupes étrangères qui, avant d'être prises, étaient à la solde & à la disposition de l'une des Parties Contractantes.

III. S. M. Britannique restitue à la République Française & à ses alliés, savoir : sa Majesté Catholique & la République Batave, toutes les possessions & colonies qui leur appartenaient respectivement, et qui ont été occupées ou conquises par les forces Britanniques dans le cours de la guerre actuelle, à l'exception de l'île de la Trinité & des possessions Hollandaises dans l'île de Ceylan.

IV. S. M. Catholique cède & garantit en toute propriété & souveraineté, à S. M. Britannique, l'île de la Trinité.

V. La République Batave cède & garantit en toute propriété & souveraineté, à S. M. Britannique, toutes les possessions & établissemens dans l'île de Ceylan, qui appartenaient avant la guerre à la République des Provinces-Unies, ou à sa Compagnie des Indes-Orientales.

VI. Le port du Cap de Bonne-Espérance reste à la République Batave en toute souveraineté, comme cela avait lieu avant la guerre.

Les bâtimens de toute espèce appartenant aux autres Parties Contractantes, auront la faculté d'y relâcher & d'y acheter les approvisionnemens nécessaires comme auparavant, sans payer d'autres droits que ceux auxquels la République Batave assujettit les bâtimens de sa nation.

VII. Les territoires & possessions de sa Majesté Très-Fidelle sont maintenues dans leur intégrité, tels qu'ils étaient avant la guerre : cependant les limites des Guyannes Française & Portugaise sont fixées à la rivière d'Arawari, qui se jette dans l'océan au dessus du Cap-Nord, près de l'île Neuve & de l'île de la Pénitence,

tence, environ à un degré un tiers de latitude septentrionale. Ces limites suivront la rivière d'Arawari, depuis son embouchure la plus éloignée du Cap-Nord, jusqu'à sa source, & ensuite une ligne droite, tirée de cette source, jusqu'au Rio-Brauco, vers l'ouest.

En conséquence, la rive septentrionale de la rivière d'Arawari, depuis sa dernière embouchure jusqu'à sa source, & les terres qui se trouvent au nord de la ligne des limites fixées ci-dessus, appartiendront en toute souveraineté à la République Française.

La rive méridionale de ladite rivière, à partir de la même embouchure, & toutes les terres au sud de ladite ligne des limites, appartiendront à sa Majesté Très-Fidelle.

La navigation de la rivière d'Arawari, dans tous son cours, sera commune aux deux nations.

Les arrangemens qui ont eu lieu entre les cours de Madrid & de Lisbonne, pour la rectification de leurs frontières en Europe, seront toutefois exécutés suivant les stipulations du Traité de Badajoz.

VIII. Les territoires, possessions, & droits de la Sublime Porte, sont maintenus dans leur intégrité, tels qu'ils étaient avant la guerre.

IX. La République des Sept-Iles est reconnue.

X. Les îles de Malte, de Gozo, & Comino, seront rendues à l'Ordre de Saint-Jean de Jérusalem, pour être par lui tenues aux mêmes conditions auxquelles il les possédait avant la guerre, & sous les stipulations suivantes.

1°. Les Chevaliers de l'Ordre, dont les langues continueront à subsister, après l'échange des ratifications du présent Traité, sont invités à retourner à Malte, aussitôt que l'échange aura eu lieu : ils y formeront un chapitre général, & procéderont à l'élection d'un Grand-Maître choisi parmi les natifs des nations qui conservent des langues ; à moins qu'elle n'ait été déjà faite depuis l'échange des ratifications des Préliminaires.

Il est entendu qu'une élection faite depuis cette époque, sera seule considérée comme valable, à l'exclusion de toute autre qui aurait eu lieu dans aucun temps antérieure à ladite époque.

2°. Les Gouvernemens de la République Française & de la Grande-Bretagne, desirant mettre l'Ordre & l'île de Malte dans un état d'indépendance entière à leur égard, conviennent qu'il n'y aura désormais ni langue Française, ni Anglaise, & que nul individu appartenant à l'une ou à l'autre de ces Puissances, ne pourra être admis dans l'Ordre.

3°. Il sera établi une langue Maltaise qui sera entretenue par les revenus territoriaux & les droits commerciaux de l'île. Cette langue aura des dignités qui lui seront propres, des traitemens & une auberge. Les preuves de noblesse ne seront pas nécessaires pour l'admission des Chevaliers de ladite langue ; ils seront d'ailleurs admissibles à toutes les charges, et jouiront de tous les privilèges, comme les Chevaliers des autres langues. Les emplois municipaux,

municipaux, administratifs, civils, judiciaires, & autres, dépendans du gouvernement de l'île, seront occupés au moins pour moitié, par des habitans des îles de Malte, Gozo & Comino.

4°. Les forces de sa Majesté Britannique évacueront l'île & ses dépendances dans les trois mois qui suivront l'échange des ratifications, ou plus tôt si faire se peut. A cette époque, elle sera remise à l'Ordre dans l'état où elle se trouve, pourvu que le Grand-Maître, ou des Commissaires pleinement autorisés, suivant les statuts de l'Ordre, soient dans ladite île pour en prendre possession, & que la force qui doit être fournie par sa Majesté Sicilienne, comme il est ci-après stipulé, y soit arrivée.

5°. La moitié de la garnison, pour le moins, sera toujours composée de Maltais natifs: pour le restant, l'Ordre aura la faculté de recruter parmi les natifs des pays seuls qui continuent de posséder des langues. Les troupes Maltaises auront des officiers Maltais. Le commandement en chef de la garnison, ainsi que la nomination des officiers appartiendront au Grand-Maître, & il ne pourra s'en démettre, même temporairement, qu'en faveur d'un Chevalier, d'après l'avis du Conseil de l'Ordre.

6°. L'indépendance des îles de Malte, de Gozo & Comino, ainsi que le présent arrangement, sont mis sous la protection & garantie de la France, de la Grande-Bretagne, de l'Autriche, de l'Espagne, de la Russie, & de la Prusse.

7°. La neutralité de l'Ordre & de l'île de Malte, avec ses dépendances, est proclamée.

8°. Les ports de Malte seront ouverts au commerce & à la navigation de toutes les nations qui y paieront des droits égaux & modérés; ces droits seront appliqués à l'entretien de la langue Maltaise, comme il est spécifié dans le paragraphe 3, à celui des établissemens civils & militaires de l'île, ainsi qu'à celui d'un lazaret général, ouvert à tous les pavillons.

9°. Les Etats Barbaresques sont exceptés des dispositions des deux paragraphes précédens, jusqu'à ce que, par le moyen d'un arrangement que procureront les Parties Contractantes, le système d'hostilités qui subsiste entre lesdits Etats Barbaresques, l'Ordre de Saint-Jean, & les Puissances possédant des langues ou concourant à leur composition, ait cessé.

10°. L'Ordre sera régi, quant au spirituel & au temporel, par les mêmes statuts qui étaient en vigueur lorsque les Chevaliers sont sortis de l'île, autant qu'il n'y est pas dérogé par le présent Traité.

11°. Les dispositions contenues dans les paragraphes 3, 5, 7, 8, & 10, seront converties en lois & statuts perpétuels de l'Ordre, dans la forme usitée; & le Grand-Maître, ou s'il n'était pas dans l'île, au moment où elle sera remise à l'Ordre, son représentant, ainsi que ses successeurs, seront tenus de faire serment de les observer ponctuellement.

12°. Sa Majesté Sicilienne sera invitée à fournir deux mille hommes natifs de ses états, pour servir de garnison dans les différentes forteresses desdites îles. Cette force y restera un an, à dater de leur restitution aux Chevaliers; & si à l'expiration de ce terme, l'Ordre n'avait pas encore levé la force suffisante, au jugement des Puissances garantes, pour servir de garnison dans l'île & ses dépendances, telle qu'elle est spécifiée dans le paragraphe 5, les troupes Napolitaines y resteront jusqu'à ce qu'elles soient remplacées par une autre force, jugée suffisante par lesdites Puissances.

13°. Les différentes Puissances désignées dans le paragraphe 6, savoir: la France, la Grande-Bretagne, l'Autriche, l'Espagne, la Russie, & la Prusse, seront invitées à accéder aux présentes stipulations.

XI. Les troupes Françaises évacueront le royaume de Naples & l'état Romain; les forces Anglaises évacueront pareillement Porto Ferrajo, & généralement tous les ports & îles qu'elles occuperaient dans la Méditerranée ou dans l'Adriatique.

XII. Les évacuations, cessions & restitutions stipulées par le présent Traité, seront exécutées pour l'Europe, dans le mois; pour le continent et les mers d'Amérique & d'Afrique, dans les trois mois; pour le continent & les mers d'Asie, dans les six mois qui suivront la ratification du présent Traité Définitif, excepté dans le cas où il y est spécialement dérogé.

XIII. Dans tous les cas de restitution convenus par le présent Traité, les fortifications seront rendues dans l'état où elles se trouvaient au moment de la signature des Préliminaires, & tous les ouvrages qui auront été construits depuis l'occupation, resteront intacts.

Il est convenu en outre que, dans tous les cas de cession stipulés, il sera alloué aux habitans, de quelque condition ou nations qu'ils soient, un terme de trois ans, à compter de la notification du présent Traité, pour disposer de leurs propriétés acquises & possédées, soit avant, soit pendant la guerre actuelle; dans lequel terme de trois ans, ils pourront exercer librement leur religion & jouir de leurs propriétés. La même faculté est accordée dans les pays restitués, à tous ceux, soit habitans ou autres, qui y auront fait des établissemens quelconques, pendant le tems où ces pays étaient possédés par la Grande-Bretagne.

Quant aux habitans des pays restitués ou cédés, il est convenu qu'aucun d'eux ne pourra être poursuivi, inquiété ou troublé dans sa personne ou dans sa propriété, sous aucun prétexte, à cause de sa conduite ou opinion politique, ou de son attachement à aucune des Parties Contractantes, ou pour toute autre raison, si ce n'est pour des dettes contractées envers des individus, ou pour des actes postérieurs au présent Traité.

XIV.

XIV. Tous les sequestres mis de part & d'autres sur les fonds, revenus & créances, de quelque espèce qu'ils soient appartenans à une des Puissances Contractantes ou à ses citoyens ou sujets, seront levés immédiatement après la signature de ce Traité Définitif.

La décision de toutes réclamations entre les individus des nations respectives, pour dettes, propriétés, effets ou droits quelconques, qui, conformément aux usages reçus et au droit des gens, doivent être reproduites à l'époque de la paix, sera renvoyée devant les tribunaux compétens, & dans ces cas il sera rendu une prompte & entière justice dans les pays où les réclamations seront faites respectivement.

XV. Les pêcheries sur les côtes de Terre-Neuve & des îles adjacentes, & dans le Golfe de Saint-Laurent, sont remises sur le même pied où elles étaient avant la guerre.

Les pêcheurs Français de Terre-Neuve, & les habitans des îles Saint-Pierre & Miquelon, pourront couper les bois qui leur seront nécessaires dans les baies de Fortune & du Désespoir pendant la première année, à compter de la notification du présent Traité.

XVI. Pour prévenir tous les sujets de plaintes & de contestations qui pourraient naître à l'occasion des prises qui auraient été faites en mer, après la signature des Articles Préliminaires, il est réciproquement convenu, que les vaisseaux & effets qui pourraient avoir été pris dans la Manche & dans les mers du Nord après l'espace de douze jours, à compter de l'échange des ratifications des Articles Préliminaires, seront de part & d'autre restitués ; que le terme sera d'un mois, depuis la Manche & les mers du Nord jusqu'aux îles Canaries inclusivement, soit dans l'Océan, soit dans la Méditerranée ; de deux mois depuis les îles Canaries jusqu'à l'équateur, & enfin de cinq mois dans toutes les autres parties du monde, sans aucune exception, ni autre distinction plus particulière de tems & de lieu.

XVII. Les ambassadeurs, ministres & autres agens des Puissances Contractantes, jouiront respectivement, dans les états desdites Puissances, des mêmes rangs, privilèges, prérogatives & immunités dont jouissaient, avant la guerre, les agens de la même classe.

XVIII. La branche de la Maison de Nassau, qui était établie dans la ci-devant République des Provinces-Unies, actuellement la République Batave, y ayant fait des pertes, tant en propriétés particulières que par le changement de constitution adoptée dans ce pays, il lui sera procuré une compensation équivalente pour lesdites pertes.

XIX. Le présent Traité Définitif de paix est déclaré commun à la Sublime Porte-Ottomane, alliée de S. M. Britannique, & la Sublime Porte sera invitée à transmettre son acte d'accession, dans le plus court délai possible.

XX. Il est convenu que les Parties Contractantes, sur les réquisitions faites par elles respectivement, ou par leurs ministres & officiers dûment autorisés à cet effet, seront tenues de livrer en justice les personnes accusées des crimes de meurtre, de falsification ou banqueroute frauduleuse, commis dans la juridiction de la partie requérante, pourvu que cela ne soit fait que lorsque l'évidence du crime sera si bien constatée, que les lois du lieu où l'on découvrira la personne ainsi accusée, auraient autorisé sa détention & sa traduction devant la justice, au cas que le crime y eût été commis. Les frais de la prise de corps & de la traduction en justice, seront à la charge de ceux qui feront la réquisition: bien entendu que cet article ne regarde en aucune manière les crimes de meurtre, de falsification ou de banqueroute frauduleuse, commis antérieurement à la conclusion de ce Traité Définitif.

XXI. Les Parties Contractantes promettent d'observer sincèrement & de bonne foi tous les articles contenus au présent Traité, & elles ne souffriront pas qu'il y soit fait de contravention directe ou indirecte, par leurs citoyens ou sujets respectifs, & les susdites Parties Contractantes se garantissent généralement & réciproquement toutes les stipulations du présent Traité.

XXII. Le présent Traité sera ratifié par les Parties Contractantes dans l'espace de trente jours, ou plutôt si faire se peut, & les ratifications en due forme seront échangées à Paris.

En foi de quoi, nous soussignés Plénipotentiaires, avons signé de notre main, & en vertu de nos pleins pouvoirs respectifs, le présent Traité Définitif, & y avons fait apposer nos cachets respectifs.

Fait à Amiens, le 4 Germinal an 10 (25 Mars 1802).

Signé,

BONAPARTE,

CORNWALLIS,

AZARA, &

SCHIMMELPENNINCK.

Pour copie,

J. BONAPARTE*.

ARTICLE SÉPARÉ.

Il est convenu que l'omission qui pourrait avoir eu lieu de quelques titres dans le présent Traité ne sera pas préjudiciable aux puissances ou aux personnes intéressées.

Il est également convenu que les langues Anglaise et Française employées dans tous les exemplaires du présent Traité, ne fourniront point un exemple qui puisse être allégué, ni tirer à conséquence, ni porter préjudice en aucune manière aux Puissances

* The above is the official copy, published by the French government, in their official paper the Moniteur.—Except in form, it does not contain in it any material variation from the following official copy, published by the English government.

Contractantes

Contractantes dont les langues n'ont pas été employées ; et que l'on se conformera à l'avenir à ce qui a été observé, et doit être observée, à l'égard et de la part des puissances qui sont en usage et possession de donner et de recevoir des exemplaires des semblables Traités en une autre langue ; le présent Traité ne laissant pas d'avoir la même force et vertu que si le susdit usage y avait été observé.

En foi de quoi, nous, soussignés plenipotentiaires de sa Majesté Britannique, de la République Française, de sa Majesté Catholique, et de la République Batave, avons signé le présent article séparé, et y avons fait apposer nos cachets respectifs.

Fait à Amiens, le vingt-sept Mars mil huit cent deux ; le six Germinal, an dix de la République Française.

(L. S.) CORNWALLIS.

(L. S.) JOSEPH BONAPARTÉ.

(L. S.) J. NICOLAS DE AZARA.

(L. S.) R. J. SCHIMMELPENNINCK.

The Definitive Treaty of Peace, between his Britannic Majesty and the French Republic, his Catholic Majesty, and the Batavian Republic: signed at Amiens, the 27th Day of March 1802.

HIS Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, being animated with an equal desire to put an end to the calamities of war, have laid the foundation of peace, in the preliminary articles signed at London the 1st of October 1801 (9th Vendémiaire, year 10).

And as by the 15th article of the said preliminaries it has been stipulated that Plenipotentiaires should be named on each side, who should proceed to Amiens, for the purpose of concluding a Definitive Treaty, in concert with the Allies of the contracting powers :

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has named for his Plenipotentiary the Marquis Cornwallis, Knight of the most illustrious Order of the Garter, Privy Counsellor to his Majesty, General of his armies, &c. ; the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, the Citizen Joseph Bonaparté, Counsellor of State ; his Majesty the King of Spain and the Indies, and the Government of the Batavian Republic, have named for their Plenipotentiaries, *videlicet*, his Catholic Majesty Don Joseph Nicholas d'Azara, his Counsellor of State, Knight of the Great Cross of the Order of Charles III. Ambassador Extraordinary to the French Republic, &c. ; and the Government of the Batavian Republic Roger John Schimmelpenninck, their Ambassador Extraordinary to the French Republic ; who, after having duly communicated to each other their

their full powers, which are transcribed at the end of the present Treaty, have agreed upon the following articles :

Art. I. There shall be peace, friendship, and good understanding between his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs and successors, on the one part; and the French Republic, his Majesty the King of Spain, his heirs and successors, and the Batavian Republic, on the other part. The contracting parties shall give the greatest attention to maintain between themselves and their states a perfect harmony, and without allowing, on either side, any kind of hostilities, by sea or by land, to be committed for any cause, or under any pretence whatsoever.

They shall carefully avoid every thing which might hereafter affect the union happily re-established, and they shall not afford any assistance or protection, directly or indirectly, to those who should cause prejudice to any of them.

II. All the prisoners taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, and the hostages carried away or given during the war, and to this day, shall be restored, without ransom, in six weeks at latest, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, and on paying the debts which they have contracted during their captivity. Each contracting party shall respectively discharge the advances which have been made by any of the contracting parties for the subsistence and maintenance of the prisoners in the countries where they have been detained. For this purpose, a commission shall be appointed by agreement, which shall be specially charged to ascertain and regulate the compensation which may be due to either of the contracting powers. The time and place where the Commissioners, who shall be charged with the execution of this article, shall assemble, shall also be fixed upon by agreement; and the said commissioners shall take into account the expenses occasioned not only by the prisoners of the respective nations, but also by the foreign troops, who, before they were made prisoners, were in the pay, or at the disposal of any of the contracting parties.

III. His Britannic Majesty restores to the French Republic and her allies, namely, his Catholic Majesty and the Batavian Republic, all the possessions and colonies which belonged to them respectively, and which had been occupied or conquered by the British forces in the course of the war, with the exception of the island of Trinidad, and the Dutch possessions in the island of Ceylon.

IV. His Catholic Majesty cedes and guarantees, in full right and sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty, the island of Trinidad.

V. The Batavian Republic cedes and guarantees, in full right and sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty, all the possessions and establishments in the island of Ceylon, which belonged, before
the

the war, to the Republic of the United Provinces, or to their East India Company.

VI. The Cape of Good Hope remains in full sovereignty to the Batavian Republic, as it was before the war.

The ships of every description belonging to the other contracting parties shall have the right to put in there, and to purchase such supplies as they may stand in need of as heretofore, without paying any other duties than those to which the ships of the Batavian Republic are subjected.

VII. The territories and possessions of her Most Faithful Majesty are maintained in their integrity, such as they were previous to the commencement of the war.

Nevertheless, the limits of French and Portuguese Guiana shall be determined by the river Arawari, which falls into the ocean below North Cape, near the Isle Neuve, and the Island of Penitence, about a degree and one third of north latitude. These limits shall follow the course of the river Arawari, from that of its mouths which is at the greatest distance from the North Cape to its source, and thence in a direct line from its source, to the river Branco, towards the west. The northern bank of the river Arawari, from its mouth to its source, and the lands which are situated to the north of the line of the limits above fixed, shall consequently belong in full sovereignty to the French Republic. The southern bank of the said river from its source, and all the lands to the southward of the said line of demarkation, shall belong to her Most Faithful Majesty. The navigation of the river Arawari shall be common to both nations.

The arrangements which have taken place between the courts of Madrid and of Lisbon, for the settlement of their frontiers in Europe, shall, however, be executed, conformably to the Treaty of Badajos.

VIII. The territories, possessions, and rights of the Ottoman Porte, are hereby maintained in their integrity, such as they were previous to the war.

IX. The Republic of the Seven Islands is hereby acknowledged.

X. The islands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino, shall be restored to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and shall be held by it upon the same conditions on which the Order held them previous to the war, and under the following stipulations:

1. The Knights of the Order, whose *langues* shall continue to subsist after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, are invited to return to Malta, as soon as that exchange shall have taken place. They shall there form a general Chapter, and shall proceed to the election of a Grand Master, to be chosen from amongst the natives of those nations which preserve langues, if no such election have been already made since the exchange of the ratification

ratification of the preliminary articles of peace. It is understood that an election which shall have been made subsequent to that period, shall alone be considered as valid, to the exclusion of every other which shall have taken place at any time previous to the said period.

2. The Governments of Great Britain and the French Republic, being desirous of placing the Order of St. John, and the island of Malta, in a state of entire independence on each of those powers, do agree, that there shall be henceforth no English nor French langues; and that no individual belonging to either of the said powers, shall be admissible into the Order.

3. A Maltese langue shall be established, to be supported out of the land revenues and commercial duties of the island. There shall be dignities, with appointments, and an auberge appropriated to this langue; no proofs of nobility shall be necessary for the admission of Knights of the said langue; they shall be competent to hold every office, and to enjoy every privilege in the like manner as the Knights of the other langues. The municipal, revenue, civil, judicial, and other offices under the Government of the island, shall be filled, at least in the proportion of one half, by native inhabitants of Malta, Gozo, and Comino.

4. The forces of his Britannic Majesty shall evacuate the island and its dependencies, within three months after the exchange of the ratifications, or sooner if it can be done: at that period the island shall be delivered up to the Order in the state in which it now is, provided that the Grand Master, or Commissioners, fully empowered according to the statutes of the Order, be upon the island to receive possession; and that the force to be furnished by his Sicilian Majesty, as hereafter stipulated, shall be arrived there.

5. The garrison of the island shall, at all times, consist at least one half of native Maltese; and the Order shall have the liberty of recruiting for the remainder of the garrison from the natives of those countries only that shall continue to possess langues. The native Maltese troops shall be officered by Maltese: the supreme command of the garrison, as well as the appointment of the officers, shall be invested in the Grand Master of the Order; and he shall not be at liberty to divest himself of it, even for a time, except in favour of a Knight of the Order, and in consequence of the opinion of the Council of the Order.

6. The independence of the islands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino, as well as the present arrangement, shall be under the protection and guarantee of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Spain, and Prussia.

7. The perpetual neutrality of the Order and of the island of Malta, and its dependencies, is hereby declared.

8. The ports of Malta shall be open to the commerce and navigation of all nations, who shall pay equal and moderate duties;

duties. These duties shall be applied to the support of the Maltese langue, in the manner specified in paragraph 3, to that of the civil and military establishments of the island, and to that of a Lazaretto, open to all flags.

9. The Barbary States are excepted from the provisions of the two preceding paragraphs, until, by means of an arrangement to be made by the Contracting Parties, the system of hostility, which subsists between the said Barbary States, the Order of St. John, and the Powers possessing langues, or taking part in the formation of them, shall be terminated.

10. The Order shall be governed, both in spiritual and temporal matters, by the same statutes that were in force at the time when the Knights quitted the island, so far as the same shall not be derogated from by the present Treaty.

11. The stipulations contained in paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 8, and 10, shall be converted into laws and perpetual statutes of the Order, in the customary manner. And the Grand Master (or if he should not be in the island at the time of its restitution to the Order, his representative), as well as his successors, shall be bound to make oath to observe them punctually.

12. His Sicilian Majesty shall be invited to furnish two thousand men, natives of his dominions, to serve as a garrison for the several fortresses upon the island. This force shall remain there for one year, from the period of the restitution of the island to the Knights; after the expiration of which term, if the Order of St. John shall not, in the opinion of the guarantying powers, have raised a sufficient force to garrison the island and its dependencies, in the manner proposed in paragraph 5, the Neapolitan troops shall remain, until they shall be relieved by another force, judged to be sufficient by the said Powers.

13. The several Powers specified in paragraph 6, *videlicet*, Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Spain, and Prussia, shall be invited to accede to the present arrangement.

XI. The French forces shall evacuate the kingdom of Naples and the Roman territory; the English forces shall in like manner evacuate Porto Ferrajo, and generally all the ports and islands which they may occupy in the Mediterranean, or in the Adriatic.

XII. The evacuations, cessions, and restitutions, stipulated for by the present Treaty, except where otherwise expressly provided for, shall take place in Europe within one month; in the continent and seas of America and of Africa, in three months; and in the continent and seas of Asia, within six months after the ratification of the present Definitive Treaty.

XIII. In all the cases of restitution agreed upon by the present Treaty, the fortifications shall be delivered up in the state in which they may have been at the time of the signature of the preliminary

Treaty; and all the works which shall have been constructed since the occupation, shall remain untouched.

It is farther agreed, that in all the cases of cession stipulated, there shall be allowed to the inhabitants, of whatever condition or nation they may be, a term of three years, to be computed from the notification of this present Treaty, for the purpose of disposing of their property acquired and possessed either before or during the war; in which term of three years they may have the free exercise of their religion and enjoyment of their property.

The same privilege is granted in the countries restored, to all those, whether inhabitants or others, who shall have made therein any establishments whatsoever during the time when those countries were in the possession of Great Britain.

With respect to the inhabitants of the countries restored or ceded, it is agreed, that none of them shall be prosecuted, disturbed, or molested, in their persons or properties, under any pretext, on account of their conduct or political opinions, or of their attachment to any of the Contracting Powers, nor on any other account, except that of debts contracted to individuals, or on account of acts posterior to the present Treaty.

XIV. All sequestrations imposed by any of the parties on the funded property, revenues, or debts of whatever description, belonging to any of the Contracting Powers, or to their subjects or citizens, shall be taken off immediately after the signature of this Definitive Treaty. The decision of all claims brought forward by individuals, the subjects or citizens of any of the Contracting Powers respectively, against individuals, subjects or citizens of any of the others, for rights, debts, property, or effects whatsoever, which, according to received usages, and the law of nations, ought to revive at the period of peace, shall be heard and decided before competent tribunals; and in all cases prompt and ample justice shall be administered in the countries where the claims are made.

XV. The fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland, and of the adjacent islands, and of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are replaced on the same footing on which they were previous to the war; the French fishermen and the inhabitants of St. Pierre and Miquelon shall have the privilege of cutting such wood as they may stand in need of in the bays of Fortune and Despair, for the space of one year, from the date of the notification of the present Treaty.

XVI. In order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute which may arise on account of prizes which may have been made at sea after the signature of the preliminary articles, it is reciprocally agreed, that the vessels and effects which may have been taken in the British Channel, and in the North Sea, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications of the said preliminary articles, shall be restored on each

each side; that the term shall be one month from the British Channel and the North Seas, as far as the Canary islands inclusively, whether in the ocean or in the Mediterranean; two months from the said Canary islands as far as the Equator; and, lastly, five months in all other parts of the world, without any exception, or any more particular description of time or place.

XVII. The ambassadors, ministers, and other agents of the Contracting Powers, shall enjoy respectively in the states of the said Powers, the same rank, privileges, prerogatives, and immunities, which public agents of the same class enjoyed previous to the war.

XVIII. The branch of the House of Nassau, which was established in the republic formerly called the Republic of the United Provinces, and now the Batavian Republic, having suffered losses there, as well in private property as in consequence of the change of constitution adopted in that country, an adequate compensation shall be procured for the said branch of the House of Nassau for the said losses.

XIX. The present Definitive Treaty of Peace is declared common to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, the ally of his Britannic Majesty; and the Sublime Porte shall be invited to transmit its act of accession thereto, in the shortest delay possible.

XX. It is agreed, that the Contracting Parties shall, on requisitions made by them respectively, or by their ministers or officers duly authorized to make the same, deliver up to justice persons accused of crimes of murder, forgery, or fraudulent bankruptcy, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, provided that this shall be done only when the evidence of the criminality shall be so authenticated, as that the laws of the country where the person so accused shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the offence had been there committed. The expenses of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by those who make the requisition. It is understood that this article does not regard in any manner crimes of murder, forgery, or fraudulent bankruptcy, committed antecedently to the conclusion of this Definitive Treaty.

XXI. The Contracting Parties promise to observe sincerely and *bonâ fide* all the articles contained in the present Treaty, and they will not suffer the same to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects or citizens; and the said Contracting Parties generally and reciprocally guarantee to each other all the stipulations of the present Treaty.

XXII. The present Treaty shall be ratified by the Contracting Parties in thirty days, or sooner, if possible, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in due form at Paris.

In witness whereof, we, the underwritten Plenipotentiaries, have signed with our hands, and in virtue of our respective full powers,

powers, the present Definitive Treaty, and have caused our respective seals to be affixed thereto.

Done at Amiens, the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and two; the sixth Germinal, year ten of the French Republic.

(L. S.) CORNWALLIS.

(L. S.) JOSEPH BONAPARTÉ.

(L. S.) J. NICOLAS DE AZARA.

(L. S.) R. J. SCHIMMELPENNINCK.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

It is agreed that the omission of some titles, which may have taken place in the present Treaty, shall not be prejudicial to the powers or to the persons concerned.

It is further agreed, that the English and French languages made use of in all the copies of the present Treaty shall not form an example, which may be alleged or quoted as a precedent, or in any manner prejudice the Contracting Powers whose languages have not been used, and that for the future what has been observed, and ought to be observed, with regard to, and on the part of, powers which are in the practice and possession of giving and receiving copies of like treaties in any other language, shall be conformed with; the present Treaty having nevertheless the same force and virtue as if the aforesaid practice had been therein observed.

In witness whereof, we, the underwritten Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty, of the French Republic, of his Catholic Majesty, and of the Batavian Republic, have signed the present separate article, and have caused our respective seals to be affixed thereto.

Done at Amiens, the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and two; the sixth Germinal, year ten of the French Republic.

(L. S.) CORNWALLIS.

(L. S.) JOSEPH BONAPARTÉ.

(L. S.) J. NICOLAS DE AZARA.

(L. S.) R. J. SCHIMMELPENNINCK.

To the Copy of the Definitive Treaty published in the Dutch Papers, is added a separate Convention entered into between the French and Batavian Plenipotentiaries, to the following Effect:

THE undersigned plenipotentiary of the French republic declares, conformably to existing stipulations between the French and Batavian republics, and in virtue of special instructions with which he is furnished to that effect on the part of his government, that it is understood that the indemnity stipulated in favour of the
House

House of Nassau, in the 18th article of the present treaty, shall not upon any account, or in any manner, be at the charge of the Batavian republic; the French government being guarantee to this effect towards the said republic.

The undersigned plenipotentiary of the Batavian republic, in the name of his government, accepts the above declaration, as explanatory of the aforesaid 18th article of the definitive treaty, signed this day by the plenipotentiaries of the four contracting powers.

The present act shall be presented at the ratification of the two respective governments, and the ratifications exchanged in due form.

Done at Amiens, March 27.

(Signed)

J. BONAPARTÉ.

R. J. SCHIMMELPENNINCK.

Additional Articles to the Convention between England and Russia, of the 17th June 1801.

IT having been resolved, by the 5th article of the convention, concluded on the 17th June 1801, between his Imperial Majesty of Russia and his British Majesty, that both the high contracting powers should mutually agree upon certain separate articles for the establishing of those rules and principles, which are to be followed with a view to promote a speedy decision in respect to prizes made in the open sea, as well as with respect to the indemnification which is due to the proprietors of neutral ships and cargoes, in case of a groundless detention:—Their Majesties have for that purpose named and vested with full power; his Imperial Majesty of Russia, Alexander Prince Kurakin, his vice-chancellor, &c. and Victor Count Kotschowbey, his actual privy counsellor, &c.; and his Majesty the King of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Alleyne Lord Baron St. Helens, peer of the said united kingdom, &c.; who, by virtue of their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. In case of a groundless detention, or other transgression of rules mutually established, there shall be paid to the owners of the ships so detained and of their cargo, for each day's delay, a recompense in proportion to the loss sustained, reckoning according to the freight of the ship, and the quality of the cargo.

II. In case the ministers of the contracting parties, or other persons accredited by them, with the belligerent powers, shall happen to complain of the sentence given on such prizes by the respective courts of admiralty, the business shall be immediately referred by appeal, in Russia, to the directing Senate, and in Great Britain to the King's Council.

III.

III. Both sides shall carefully examine whether the regulations and provisions in the present convention have been observed, which must be done in the speediest manner. Both contracting parties engage further to adopt the most effectual means to prevent every unnecessary delay in respect to the sentences to be pronounced in the respective tribunals, on prizes made in the open sea.

IV. The effects detained shall neither be sold nor unloaded before a final sentence, unless in the case of a really pressing necessity, shewn to the court of admiralty by a commission appointed for that purpose; and it shall by no means be permitted to the captors to unload of their own authority, or to carry away any thing from ships so detained.

These separate articles, which form a part of the convention, signed on the 17th of June, in the names of their Imperial Russian and Britannic Majesties, shall have the same force and effect as if they were word for word inserted in the said convention.

Signed at Moscow, Oct. 20, 1801.

Prince KURAKIN,
Count KOTSCHOWBEY,
St. HELENS.

Treaty of Peace between the French Republic and the Regency of Tunis.

THE First Consul of the French republic, wishing to renew the articles of peace anciently agreed upon between France and Tunis, and to add thereto new articles, has appointed for this purpose Jacques Devoize, who by virtue of full powers given to him as the representative of the First Consul of the French republic, has agreed with his Excellency Hamouda Pacha Bey and the Divan of Tunis, upon the following additional articles:

I. The First Consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, and his Excellency Hamouda Pacha Bey, and the Divan of Tunis, do confirm and renew all preceding treaties, particularly that of 1742.

II. The French nation shall be maintained in the enjoyment of all those privileges and exemptions which it enjoyed before the war; and being more distinguished and more useful than other nations established at Tunis, it shall also be the most favoured.

III. Whenever any French ship of war shall stop at the Goulette, the commissary of the republic, or some one for him, shall be allowed to go on board without molestation.

IV. The commissary of the French republic shall appoint and change, at his pleasure, the dragemans and the Janissaries in the service of the commissaries.

V. The

V. The merchandises coming from France in French vessels, either to Tunis or any other ports dependant upon it, shall duly pay, as heretofore, a custom duty of three per cent. which shall not be collected in merchandise, but in the current coin of the country. The Tunisian subjects shall enjoy in France the same privilege.

VI. All merchandise coming from countries at war with the Regency, and which shall be imported into Tunis by French merchants, shall continue to pay a custom duty of three per cent.; and in case of a war between the French republic and any other power, the merchandises belonging to and laden in France on account of French merchants, in vessels belonging to neutral powers, friends of the Regency, shall only pay the duty of three per cent. until the cessation of hostilities. Reciprocal relations shall be made in France, with respect to the Tunisians.

VII. The Jewish brokers and other strangers resident at Tunis, in the service of French merchants, shall be under the protection of the republic; but if they import merchandise into the kingdom, they shall pay the impost usually paid by the subjects of the country to which they belong; and if any difference arise between them and the Christians or Moors of the country, they shall come with their antagonists before the commissary of the French republic, where they shall choose, at their own option, two French and two Moorish merchants of the first rank, to decide their disputes.

VIII. Every individual of any country, which, by conquest or by treaty, shall have been reunited to the states of the French republic, who shall be found in a state of captivity in the kingdom of Tunis, shall be set at liberty on the first request of the commissary of the republic; but if that individual shall have been taken in the service and pay of a power at war with the Regency, he shall not be released, but remain a prisoner.

IX. In the event of a rupture between the two powers, the French residents at Tunis shall not be any ways molested; they shall be allowed the space of three months, during which they shall enjoy all manner of liberty and protection; and upon the expiration of that term they shall be at liberty to retire unmolested with their effects to wherever they may think proper.

Done at Tunis, the 23d of February 1802, or the 21st of the month of Ghewal, in the year one thousand two hundred and six of the Hegira.

(Signed)

DEVOIZE, Commissary-general of
the French Republic with the
Bey of Tunis.

HAMOUDA PACHA, Bey of Tunis.

Proclamations,

Proclamations, Manifestos, Correspondence, &c.

Correspondence with the French Government relative to Prisoners of War.

AT a former period of the present war it became necessary, in order to vindicate the character of this country for good faith and humanity, to render public the proceedings and correspondence of the governments of Great Britain and France with respect to prisoners of war. The whole was submitted to a committee of the House of Commons, and became the subject of a Report, followed by certain resolutions unanimously adopted by the House.

The following correspondence may be considered as a supplement to the documents which were printed with that Report, and the motives for rendering it public are the same as on the former occasion.

Downing Street, 6th January 1801.

No. 1.

Sir,

Admiralty Office, 12th Dec. 1799.

THE Commissioners for conducting his Majesty's Transport Service and exchanging Prisoners of War, having, in their letter of this date, transmitted to us one they had received from Captain Cotes at Paris, stating that the French government would take charge of the English prisoners in France from the 1st of the next decade (the 11th instant), and that the English government was to provide for the French prisoners in England: we send you herewith copies of the said letters, for his Majesty's information and commands, and are, &c.

(Signed)

SPENCER.

To the Right Honourable

ARDEN.

Henry Dundas.

T. GAMBIER.

No. 2.

Sir,

Transport Office, 12th Dec. 1799.

WE enclose, for the information and direction of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copy of a

letter which we have just received from Captain Cotes at Paris,
dated the 7th instant. We are, &c.

(Signed)

RUP. GEORGE.
AMBROSE SERLE.
W. H. OTWAY.
JOS. HUNT.

*To Evan Nepean, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.*

No. 3.

Paris, 7th Dec. 1799.

Gentlemen,

ENCLOSED you have a duplicate of my last; and by the present occasion I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours (No. 81 and 82) of the 22d and 29th ultimo, with their several enclosures. I shall have the honour of replying to them particularly to-morrow; for the present, time obliges me to confine myself to one object; that of communicating to you a circumstance of much importance, which has just taken place.

The Minister of the Exterior having, by note, expressed his wish to see me, I waited upon him, and learned that, in consequence of orders from the Consuls, he had to inform me, that the French government would take charge of the English prisoners in France from the 1st of the next decade (the 11th instant), and that the English were to provide for the French prisoners in England. I endeavoured to expose to him the impossibility of such an event taking place; first, from the nature of the contracts lately entered into for the maintenance of the prisoners; and next, from the shortness of time, which would not admit of my receiving any directions from you, from whose authority alone I was empowered to act. He replied, that such were the orders of the Consuls, and that I must enter into details with M. Bonjour, the chief of the sixth division for the prisoners of war.

Under these circumstances I have, Gentlemen, thought proper to write to the minister to-day, informing him that I could not look upon the communication I had the honour to receive from him yesterday as official, and that a written authority could alone constitute it so; that I must necessarily submit to the orders that were to be given, but that I would by no means consent to receive them without the approbation of my government; and further, that, as your agent, I would never submit to receive any orders that did not emanate from it.

Thus the business stands at present, and you will, no doubt, Gentlemen, see the necessity of adopting speedy measures, and furnishing me with your directions for my future conduct in this affair without delay.

I have the honour to be, &c.

*To the Commissioners
for the Transport Service.*

(Signed)

JAMES COTES.

Nb.

No. 4.

My Lords,

Downing Street, 15th December 1799.

IN the absence of Mr. Secretary Dundas I lost no time in laying before the King your Lordships' letter to him of the 12th instant, enclosing the communication made to Captain Cotes at Paris, respecting the future maintenance of the English and French prisoners of war now detained in the respective countries.

It is the less necessary, on this occasion, to recall the circumstances which gave rise to the arrangement under which the two governments agreed to provide for the wants of their respective subjects during their detention, as they have been submitted to Parliament and published to the world, in refutation of the false and unwarrantable assertions brought forward by the French government on this subject; but his Majesty cannot witness the termination of an arrangement, founded on the fairest principles of justice and protection, due by the powers at war to their respective prisoners, and proved by experience to be the best calculated to provide for their comfort, without protesting against this departure (on the part of the French government) from an agreement entered into between the two countries, and which tended so materially to mitigate the calamities of war.

To prevent the effect of this alteration as much as possible with respect to the British prisoners now in France, it is his Majesty's pleasure that Captain Cotes should be instructed to ascertain exactly the rate of daily allowance made to each man by the French government; and that he should take care to supply, at the expense of this country, any difference that may exist between such allowance and what was issued by him under the late arrangement.

With respect to all the French prisoners not on parole in this country, it is his Majesty's command that, from the date of the French agent ceasing to supply them, the Commissioners of Transports and for taking care of Prisoners of War, should furnish them indiscriminately with the same rations of provisions as were granted before the late arrangement took place.

As no mention is made of clothing or other necessaries, in Captain Cotes's letter, I think it right to add, that the Commissioners of Transports and for taking care of Prisoners of War are on no account to furnish any to the French prisoners, as this charge has at all times been supported by the French government.

It will be proper that this letter should be communicated to Monsieur Niou the French agent in London, and to the agents at the several depôts of prisoners, in order that the real grounds

of the change which is about to take place, may not be mistaken or misrepresented. I am, &c

To the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) PORTLAND.

No. 5.

London, 15th December 1799, corresponding to the 24th Frimaire, 8th Year of the Republic.

Niou, Commissary of the French Government in England, to Mr. Dundas, Secretary of State, and one of the principal Ministers of his Britannic Majesty.

Sir,

HAVING received directions from the Consuls of the republic, to inform you of a measure they have adopted upon an important deliberation, the principles and bearings of which are perfectly well known to you, I have felt it my duty to address myself directly to you, in order to guard against delay.

The Consuls of the republic having been engaged in an investigation of its interests both at home and abroad, have turned their attention to the mode at present observed by France and England, with respect to the subsistence and treatment of prisoners of war in the hands of these two belligerent powers.

They have caused all the papers relative to the adoption of this system to be carefully examined; and a report having been made to them on this subject, they perceive,

1st. That in your letter to the Lords of the Admiralty of the 6th of October 1797, after having claimed the admission of Captain Cotes into France, and the exchange, or at least the liberation on parole, of Sir Sidney Smith, you proposed, in order to put an end to the recriminations relative to the treatment of prisoners, continually renewed on both sides, *that the prisoners should be furnished in the country where they were detained, with clothing, subsistence, and medicines at the expense of the government to which they belonged.*

2dly. That the said arrangement took place in consequence of the communications respecting this proposal made to M. Charretié, the French commissary, by the Commissioners of the Transport Office, on the 12th October and 13th November following, in pursuance of the orders of the Lords of the Admiralty.

I shall not revert here, Sir, to the circumstances which preceded this arrangement; but it is my duty to declare to you, that the Consuls of the republic having remarked that it was not founded upon any authentic stipulation, that the cartel of exchange signed nearly ten months afterwards, took not the least notice of it, and that it was an obvious contradiction of all the usages

usages and laws of war, were of opinion that, on the one hand, the further execution of it was derogatory both to the interests and to the dignity of the republic; and, on the other, that neither the good faith the government wishes to manifest on every occasion, nor the peculiar solicitude it owes to its fellow-citizens, did in any manner call upon it to continue to observe this arrangement.

Indeed, Sir, you have yourself declared, in your letter of the 6th October 1797, that one of the motives which led you to wish for this arrangement, was, the difficulty of judging whether the complaints of the prisoners were well or ill founded; that some of these complaints were dictated by passion, by prejudice, or animosity, whilst others arose solely from the difference in their mode of living; and in the same letter you acknowledged that the belligerent powers, in preceding wars, when the account of expenses incurred for their respective prisoners came to be adjusted, admitted only the sums advanced for their clothing.

The principal motives alleged by you, Sir, were, therefore, the necessity of putting an end to the complaints of the prisoners, and the benefit they would derive from being subsisted and treated in a manner conformable to their former habits.

These motives were undoubtedly sufficient in support of your proposal; and although you added, that war, in giving to the captors an incontestable right over the discipline and the police of their prisoners, does not, however, impose upon them the obligation of providing for their wants, you could certainly mean to allude to their secondary wants only; and, in proof of this, the English government, as you have already declared, always understood that it must have provided what was absolutely necessary for the subsistence of the French prisoners, even on the supposition that none of the demands contained in your letter had been acceded to. The respect paid by all civilized nations to the immutable laws of humanity, and the empire of those laws over the English nation, will not allow me to give any other construction to your statement.

The result of this explanation, Sir, is, that the mode adopted, since November 1797, for the subsistence and treatment of prisoners of war, had chiefly in view to ameliorate their condition; the Consuls of the republic, in declining to observe this mode any longer, for the reasons before stated, are nevertheless determined to neglect no means in order to ensure the same effect.

They have, in consequence, ordered me to assure you, that, from the 1st of Nivose next, when all remittances of money from England to France, and from France to England, for the subsistence and treatment of prisoners of war, are to cease, your countrymen in France shall be treated, whether in health or sickness, with every

every attention due to their rank and situation; and that, with a view to their food being better adapted to their mode of living in their own country, they shall receive, both ashore, and in every other place of detention, the ration fixed by the 4th article of the cartel of exchange.

As this order of things will place France and England, with regard to the prisoners made by each of the two powers, on the footing on which they stood previous to the 25th of November 1797, the Consuls of the French republic desire, that the English commissary at Paris, and the French commissary at London, may not interfere, after the 1st Nivose next, in any details relative to the prisoners of war, except in the cases specified in the 3d article of the cartel of the 13th September 1798.

They have particularly directed me to assure you, that the said cartel shall be executed with that strict attention to good faith which will characterize all the acts of the French Consuls; and that, if they have felt it their duty, under the present circumstances, to re-establish the former system of management with respect to prisoners of war, they, at the same time, understand that the two belligerent powers may, on the return of a general peace, bring forward such claims for compensation, as may then be deemed necessary.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

NIOU.

No. 6.

*London, 18th December 1799, corresponding to the
27th Frimaire, 8th Year of the French Republic.*

*Niou, Commissary of the French Government in England, to Mr.
Dundas, Secretary of State, and one of the principal Ministers of
his Britannic Majesty.*

Sir,

A SEVERE illness having confined me to my bed for almost the last eight days, I was unable to attend to the dispatch of the letter I had the honour of writing you on the 24th Frimaire (15th December); in consequence of which, by some omission in my office, an attested copy of the arrêté of the Consuls of the French republic relative to the subsistence of the prisoners of war detained in the two countries, was not enclosed.

Having this moment only been informed of the omission, I hasten to repair it by transmitting the paper in question; a copy of which was officially sent to the Commissioners of the Transport Office last Sunday.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(One Enclosure.)

(Signed)

NIOU.

No.

*Liberty.**Equality.*

Extract from the Register of the Deliberations of the Consuls of the Republic.

*Paris, 1 Frimaire, 8th Year of the Republic,
one and indivisible (29th November 1799).*

THE Consuls of the republic decree,

Article I. The cartel signed the 13th September 1798 shall be faithfully executed.

II. The English prisoners of war in France shall be treated in conformity to the regulations established by the 4th article of the said cartel.

III. The French commissary at London, and the English commissary at Paris, are not to interfere in any details relative to the prisoners of war, except in the cases specified in the 3d article of the said cartel.

IV. All remittances of money, whether from England to France, or from France to England, destined for any other purpose than that provided by the 3d article, shall remain suspended from the 1st Nivose (21st December 1799), and the adjustment of such compensations as may be deemed reasonable, shall be reserved until the return of general peace.

V. The commissary of the French government at London shall be furnished with instructions in conformity to the present arrêté.

The Consuls of the Republic,

(Signed)

SIEYES.

BONAPARTE.

ROGER DU COS.

(A true Copy.)

The Secretary-general,

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

HUGUES B. MARET.

The Commissary of the French Government in England,

(Signed)

J. NIOU.

By the Commissary of the French Government.

(Signed)

CARCENAC, Secretary.

No direct answer was given to M. Niou's letters; the intentions of Government, as stated in the Duke of Portland's letter, having been conveyed to him through the Commissioners of the Transport Service, by whom he was, at the same time, informed that no official communication from him respecting prisoners could be received through any other channel.

(8)

No. 8.

Sir,

Transport Office, 20th December 1799.

BY direction of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, we send you the enclosed copy of a letter, dated the 15th instant, which their Lordships had received from his Grace the Duke of Portland, in the absence of Mr. Secretary Dundas, on the subject of the communication made by the French government to Captain Cotes, at Paris, respecting the future maintenance of the English and French prisoners of war now detained in the respective countries.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

RUPERT GEORGE.

JOHN SCHANK.

W. A. OTWAY.

M. Niou.

No. 9.

Sir,

Transport Office, 21st March 1800.

IT having been represented to us that the French prisoners of war confined at Norman Cross are in great want of clothing, we feel it our duty to acquaint you therewith, in order that you may take such measures as you may judge proper, for causing them to be supplied with such articles as are necessary.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

RUPERT GEORGE.

AMBROSE SERLE.

W. A. OTWAY.

M. Otto.

No. 10.

Sir,

Transport Office, 22d April 1800.

HAVING directed Captain Woodriff, the superintendent at Norman Cross prison, to report to us on the subject of some complaints made by the prisoners confined at that place, he has informed us of a most pernicious practice among the prisoners, which he has used every possible means to prevent, but without success:—Some of the men, whom he stated to have been long confined without receiving any supplies from their friends, have only the prison allowance to subsist on, and this allowance he considers sufficient to nourish and keep them in health, if they received it daily; but he states this is not the case, although the full ration is regularly served by the steward to each mess of twelve men. There are in those prisons, he observes, some men, if they deserve that name, who possess money, with which they purchase at the daily market whatever is allowed to enter, and with those articles they purchase of some unfortunate and unthinking fellow-prisoner, his ration of bread for several days together, and frequently *both bread and beef for a month*, which he,

the

the merchant, seizes upon daily, and sells it out again to some other unfortunate being on the same usurious terms, allowing the former *one halfpenny worth of potatoes daily* to keep him alive: not contented with this more than savage barbarity, he purchases next his clothes and bedding, and sees the miserable man lie naked on the plank, unless he will consent to allow him one halfpenny a night to lie in his own hammock, and which he makes him pay by a further deprivation of his ration when his original debt is paid. Thus, Captain Woodriff adds, it will be found that the origin of the distress so much complained of by the prisoners is entirely among themselves, for it is daily detected by him, and punished as rigorously as possible, but without the desired effect. In consequence of this representation, we have now directed Captain Woodriff to keep a list of every man of the description of merchants above mentioned, in order that they may be put at the end of the list of exchange, and we have no doubt but you will approve of the measure, and inform the prisoners of your determination to punish accordingly all such as shall be guilty of a traffic so injurious to their fellow-creatures.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

RUPERT GEORGE.

AMBROSE SERLE.

JOHN SCHANK.

JOSEPH HUNT.

M. Otto.

No. 11.

Sir,

Transport Office, 20th May 1800.

THE Commissioners for sick and wounded Seamen having transmitted to us an extract of a letter which they have received from Mr. Griffin, their surgeon, at Forton, stating that several prisoners have been received into that hospital in a state of great debility, owing to their having disposed of their ration of provisions for a week, a fortnight, and, in some instances, for a month, at one time; we have felt it our duty to direct that such persons as may be discovered to have been concerned in purchasing any articles of provisions, clothing, or bedding, of another prisoner, should be confined in the black hole, and kept on short allowance for ten days; and also should be marked as having forfeited their turn of exchange.

We are confident that you will agree with us as to the expediency of taking some strong measures to prevent so pernicious a traffic as that above mentioned, and that you will second our endeavours for that purpose.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN SCHANK.

W. A. OTWAY.

JOS. HUNT.

M. Otto.

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C

No.

No. 12.

Sir,

Transport Office, 24th May 1800.

WE herewith enclose for your information copy of a letter dated the 22d instant, from Lieutenant Fisher, our agent for prisoners of war at Liverpool, representing the extreme want which some of the French prisoners in his charge are in for clothing.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

AMBROSE SERLE.

W. A. OTWAY.

JOS. HUNT.

M. Otto.

No. 13.

Gentlemen,

Liverpool, 22d May 1800.

THERE are some few prisoners here in extreme want of clothing, and they have no friends capable of making them any remittances to enable them to purchase; which circumstance obliges me to represent their situation to you, and to say, in their present situation it is not in their power to keep themselves free from vermin.

I request your instructions respecting them, and am, &c.

*Commissioners for the
Transport Service, &c.*

EBEN. FISHER.

No. 14.

Sir,

Transport Office, 28th August 1800.

WE enclose a copy of a letter which we have this day received from Mr. Holmwood, our agent for prisoners at Portchester, stating, that the French prisoners of that depôt are in very great want of clothing; and as we have reason to believe that the prisoners at all the other depôts are either in, or approaching to, a similar situation, we think it proper to recommend the subject to your most serious attention, in order to prevent the calamitous consequences that must ensue if the French government do not cause a general supply of clothing to be made to their prisoners before the winter.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

RUPERT GEORGE.

AMBROSE SERLE.

W. A. OTWAY.

JOS. HUNT.

M. Otto.

No. 15.

Gentlemen,

Portchester Castle, 27th August 1800.

I AM under the necessity of laying before you the miserable situation of a great number of prisoners at this depôt for want of
of

of clothing. Many of them are entirely naked, and others have cut up their hammocks to cover themselves. Their situation is such, that, if not provided with those articles before the cold weather commences, they must inevitably perish. I beg to observe, it is near eighteen months since they were furnished with any articles of wearing apparel by the French government, and then only a single shirt to each suit, which must naturally have been worn out long since.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

*Commissioners for the
Transport Service, &c.*

(Signed)

JOHN HOLMWOOD.

No. 16.

Sir,

Transport Office, 10th September 1800.

WE enclose for your information, a copy of a letter which we have this day received from Captain Woodriff, the superintendent at Norman Cross prison, stating the distressed situation to which many of the French prisoners confined at that place are reduced, from the want of clothing, and by disposing of their provisions and bedding.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

RUPERT GEORGE.

AMBROSE SERLE.

W. A. OTWAY.

M. Otto.

No. 17.

Gentlemen,

Norman Cross, 9th September 1800.

ENCLOSED, I transmit a packet for M. Otto; by which you will observe, that, notwithstanding all I have done, or can do, to prevent the prisoners from selling their ration of provisions for days to come, and their bedding, it has not had, nor is likely to have, the desired effect. Since the commencement of the wet weather, many of them have been taken to the hospital, in a very weak state, in consequence of having sold their provisions and bedding; and one or two have died.

Several of the French prisoners are without clothing, and, having sold their bedding, they are destitute of either; and the present wet weather, and the approaching winter, will, if they be not clothed, fill the hospitals.

I have, Gentlemen, thought it prudent to mention these circumstances to you, as I am firmly of opinion, that, unless some clothing is issued to the prisoners, who are now destitute, many of them will die, should the winter be severe.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

*Commissioners for the
Transport Service, &c.*

(Signed)

D. WOODRIFF.

No. 18.

Sir,

Transport Office, 11th September 1800.

WE enclose, for your information, a copy of a letter which we have this day received from Mr. Holmwood, the agent for prisoners of war at Portchester, and also a copy of the one therein referred to from several French prisoners confined at that place, stating that they are in a very miserable condition from the want of clothing.

We cannot let pass this opportunity without again recommending to your most serious attention, the absolute necessity that there is of causing some clothing to be distributed among the French prisoners without delay.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

RUPERT GEORGE.

AMBROSE SERLE.

JOSEPH HUNT.

M. Otto.

No. 19.

Gentlemen,

Portchester Castle, 10th September 1800.

I BEG leave to enclose you a letter I have this day received from the prisoners at this depôt, stating the deplorable state they are in for want of clothing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

*Commissioners for the
Transport Service, &c.*

(Signed)

JOHN HOLMWOOD.

No. 20.

Portchester, 10th September 1800.

*The French Prisoners of War, to Mr. Holmwood, Commissary at
Portchester Castle.*

Sir,

YOU have so often and so generously given us proofs of your feelings for our unfortunate situation, that we believe we may implore, through you, a relief the more urgent, as it becomes indispensable.

It cannot be necessary to lay before you a minute picture of the state of nakedness to which we are reduced; a state the more deplorable, as our debilitated bodies are more susceptible of the severity of the season, and the want of repose.

The many sufferings we endure from the total want of clothing, and other necessaries of this kind, are already so well known to you, that there can be no difficulty in your interceding in our favour.

We cannot doubt of your complying with our expectation in this respect, or, at least, that you will contribute every means in
your

your power to alleviate the misfortunes of persons sinking under the weight of calamity; and you will, by these means, add to the respectful sentiments with which we are, &c.

(Signed by a considerable number of prisoners.)

No. 21.

Sir,

Transport Office, 17th October 1800.

NOT having yet heard from you that any provision has been made by the French government for supplying their people, prisoners in this country, with clothing; and the reports daily made to us from the several depôts, respecting the miserable state of the prisoners from the want of that necessary article, becoming more and more serious, we cannot, from motives of humanity, avoid again representing to you the absolute necessity there is of your taking immediate steps for supplying the prisoners, so as to prevent the fatal consequences that must otherwise inevitably ensue, upon the commencement of the approaching cold season.

We most earnestly request your early attention to this subject; and that, if you be not already provided with the means of affording the necessary relief to your unfortunate countrymen, you will lose no time in strongly recommending the measure to your government.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

RUPERT GEORGE.

AMBROSE SERLE.

W. A. OTWAY.

M. Otto.

No. 22.

Sir,

Admiralty Office, 26th October 1800.

THE Commissioners for conducting his Majesty's Transport Service, and taking charge of Prisoners of War, having, in their letter of the 20th instant, transmitted to us one they had received from M. Otto, in answer to the representation they made to him relative to the distressed state of the French prisoners of war in this country for want of clothing, we send you enclosed copies of the said letters, for his Majesty's information.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

PH. STEPHENS.

W. YOUNG.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

R. MAN.

No. 23.

Sir,

Transport Office, 20th October 1800.

WE enclose for the information of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter, and of its enclosure, which we have received this day from M. Otto

in answer to one which we wrote to him in consequence of their Lordships' directions, signified to us in your letter of the 16th instant, relative to the distressed state of the French prisoners of war in this country for want of clothing.

We think it proper to observe, that all the British prisoners in France, as well as the Russian prisoners taken in Holland, are clothed by Captain Cotes at the expense of this country.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

R. GEORGE.

A. SERLE.

J. SCHANK.

Evan Nepean, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

No. 24.

*London, 27 Vendemiaire, 9th Year of the
French Republic (19th Oct. 1800).*

*The Commissary of the French Republic in England, to the
Commissioners of the Transport Board.*

Gentlemen,

I HAVE received the letter which you did me honour of writing yesterday, in order to inform me that the reports from your agents at the dépôts continue to represent, in the most urgent manner, the necessity of providing clothing for the French prisoners of war before the commencement of the severe weather, which may be immediately expected.

I can only deeply lament the deplorable situation to which these unfortunate men are reduced, and my own inability to provide clothing for them without having received the necessary orders and instructions from my government to enable me to defray this expense. I shall not fail, however, again to represent to the French government the urgent wants of our prisoners, and to recommend it to adopt, in its wisdom, such measures as the circumstances may appear to require.

I must, nevertheless, observe to you, that the French government, having undertaken to clothe all the prisoners whom the chance of war has thrown into its hands, had reason to expect a reciprocal attention on the part of Great Britain; and although the prisoners now detained in France are not exactly English, nevertheless they belong to powers in alliance with his Majesty. You will perceive from the copy of the enclosed *arrêté*, that these prisoners are provided with clothing at the expense of the French government.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

OTTO.

No.

*Liberty.**Equality.*

Extracts from the Register of the Deliberations of the Consuls of the Republic.

Paris, 23 Ventose, 8th Year (14th March 1800).

THE Consuls of the republic, considering that prisoners of war are intrusted to the care and humanity of the nations in the power of which they are placed by the chance of war, decree,

Article I. The Ministers of War and of the Marine shall ensure, by every possible means, subsistence and clothing to the Russian, Austrian, and English prisoners of war. They shall take care that they are treated with all the attention and indulgence consistent with public safety.

II. They shall moreover take every necessary measure for the purpose of accelerating the exchange of prisoners.

The First Consul,

(Signed)

BONAPARTE.

HUGUES B. MARET,

Secretary-general.

The Minister of War and for the Colonies,

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

FORFAIT.

The Commissary of the French Government in England,

(Signed)

OTTO.

Sir,

Admiralty Office, 4th November 1800.

I HAVE it in command from my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for Mr. Secretary Dundas's information, a copy of a letter received from the Commissioners of the Transport Service, dated the 1st instant, relative to the present state of the French prisoners of war in this country; together with transcripts of M. Otto's letter to the said Commissioners on the above-mentioned subject, and the other papers therein referred to; and am, &c.

(Signed)

EVAN NEPEAN.

To William Huskisson, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Transport Office, 1st November 1800.

WE beg you will lay before the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the enclosed copy of a letter which we have received from M. Otto, relative to the present state of the French prisoners of war in this country, whom he represents as reduced to the greatest misery by the scantiness of their allowance of provisions. We also transmit, for their Lordships' information, a copy of a letter which we have this day written to M. Otto

M. Otto on the subject, and an extract of a report made to us by Commissioner Serle on the state of the prisoners at Stapleton and Portchester, visited by him in the month of June last, by which their Lordships will observe, that the distressed situation of the French prisoners in this country is not to be imputed to the insufficiency of their rations, but chiefly to the neglect of their own government, in not supplying them with clothing, the necessity of which we have repeatedly represented to the French government, both through him, and through Captain Cotes, our agent at Paris.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

RUPERT GEORGE.

AMBROSE SERLE.

JOHN SCHANK.

To Evan Nepean, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

No. 28.

London, 7 Brumaire, 9th Year of the
French Republic (29th October 1800).

*The Commissary of the French Republic in England, to the
Commissioners of the Transport Office.*

Gentlemen,

I HAVE had the honour of making various representations to you relative to the insufficiency of the ration allowed by the British government to the French prisoners, whom the fortune of war has thrown into your hands. The fatal effects of this diminution of food are already but too sensibly felt; I have now before me a list of those who have died, and I perceive that the number is almost four times greater than that of last year at the same period; for, during the course of one month only, the number of deaths has amounted to *one hundred and ten*, while they did not exceed twenty during the same month of the preceding year. But this comparison, however afflicting it may appear, is only the first outline of the picture I shall be obliged to lay before you in a few months, unless the most effectual means are speedily adopted, in order to prevent the consequences which must otherwise result from the wretched situation of the prisoners. Indeed it is impossible to look at the state of the different depôts without being convinced of the fate which infallibly awaits them.

My letters from Liverpool state, "That the number of deaths, during the present month, has greatly exceeded that of former periods, even when the depôt contained double the number of prisoners. This sudden mortality, which commenced at the close of last month, is the consequence of the first approach of cold weather: all, without a single exception, have perished from debility. The same fate awaits many more of these unfortunate beings, already half-starved from want of proper food, and obliged to sleep upon a damp pavement, or a few handfuls of rotten straw.

Hunger,

Hunger, or their own imprudence, has deprived them of their clothes; and now, the effect of the cold weather obliges them to part with a share of their scanty subsistence to procure clothing. In one word, their only hope is a change in their situation, or death."

The accounts from Portchester are not less alarming. "The prisoners are reduced to a state of dreadful meagerness. A great number of them have the appearance of walking skeletons. One has been found dead in his hammock; another fell out of his from mere debility, and was killed by the fall. The greater part of those sent to the hospital die in a short time; others, as soon as they are received there. In short, there is every appearance that the severe season on which we are now entering, will destroy more than one half of these unfortunate men."

"It would be useless to state the misery endured by the prisoners here" (writes my correspondent at Norman Cross); "many of them hasten, by their own imprudence or misconduct, the fate which awaits them all, if things remain in the state they now are. Hunger compels them to sell every thing they possess, and in so doing they only add to their own wretchedness. Many are literally naked. Amongst those who by their fortitude and good conduct have avoided these excesses, are to be perceived the melancholy and slow, but certain effects of a ruined constitution; and if an immediate remedy is not applied, a cruel death must soon terminate their sufferings."

These details, Gentlemen, are accompanied by bitter reflections, which I forbear to repeat. I shall also pass over in silence the accounts received from the other depôts, which would only be an afflicting repetition of what you have just read. The ration issued to the prisoners proved insufficient even during the fine weather. On this point I appeal to persons who have seen the prisons; and experience is a sufficient proof of it. Urged by the most pressing wants, the prisoners have employed their small resources in making up the deficiency of the ration. Those who were without pecuniary means sold even their clothing. They are now naked, and enfeebled by privations of every kind. The keen air of winter will sharpen the cravings of hunger, and they must soon experience the severity of cold weather, without possessing the means of defending themselves against it.

Such is the situation of French prisoners in England. In France, on the contrary, the English, the Russians, and the Austrians, who have fallen into our hands, not only receive a wholesome and plentiful subsistence, but are clothed at the expense of the republic, and enjoy a degree of liberty which the French prisoners are not allowed in this country. At every period of the war, a great number of prisoners have had permission to leave the depôts, to carry on different trades, and to earn by the

fruits of their labour even more than would have provided them with a comfortable support.

Whatever may be the intentions of the British government with respect to the Frenchmen now groaning in irons, I request, in the name of humanity and the sacred law of nations, that you will lay before that Government this picture of their situation. It cannot fail to affect every feeling mind. It has already made an impression upon you, Gentlemen, and you have ordered a great number of invalids to be sent home. The agents intrusted with the charge of selecting the prisoners falling under this description have discharged their duty in the most humane manner; and I owe to you, as well as to them, my grateful thanks for their conduct on this occasion.

I cannot conclude this letter without replying to two objections which may appear at first sight to palliate the difference of treatment experienced by the prisoners of the two nations. "The republic" (it has been said) "may easily provide for the subsistence of English prisoners, because there are very few in France." But if the chance of war has thrown a greater number of prisoners into the power of Great Britain, the duties of humanity ought certainly to plead more forcibly in their favour in proportion as their numbers increase at the respective depôts. And on the other hand, ought not the Russians, the Austrians, the Neapolitans, Bavarians, &c. now prisoners in France, to be taken into the account? Their number is at least equal to that of the French confined in England. Are they not subsisted at the expense of the republic? And do not the subsidies paid to their respective sovereigns appear to assimilate them to British subjects?

I have also been told, "That the people here are not better fed than the prisoners." If the scarcity of provisions is so notorious, that Government, notwithstanding its solicitude, cannot relieve the wants of the people, why should Government unnecessarily increase the consumption by feeding more than 22,000 individuals? I have already had the honour of laying before you two proposals on this subject, namely, that of ransoming the prisoners, or that of sending them back to France on parole. Either of these alternatives would afford an effectual remedy for the evil in question; the plan of parole has already been adopted with respect to French fishermen. No complaint of want of punctuality in this arrangement has hitherto arisen. A measure of the same nature for all the other prisoners would be held equally sacred, for no government unquestionably would allow itself to break an engagement of this description.

If neither of these proposals are acceded to by the British government, there still remains another resource, hitherto solicited in vain by the prisoners themselves, but which, however, has never before been denied by any government to the greatest criminals;

nals: the resource of their own industry. The ingenious, but frivolous articles, manufactured by these unfortunate persons from the bones which are left of their rations, are admired. What advantage might they not derive from their industry, if they were allowed to employ it upon objects of trade! Labour would beguile the hours of tedious captivity; and even the nation, at whose expense they are subsisted, would be benefited by their exertions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

OTTO.

No. 29.

Sir,

Transport Office, 1st November 1800.

WE have received your letter of the 29th of last month, relative to the present state of the French prisoners of war in this country, and have, agreeably to your desire, transmitted it to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for their consideration; but at the same time we cannot help observing, that the distressed situation which you represent the prisoners to be in, is entirely owing either to their being totally destitute of clothing, or to their own imprudence, in disposing of their provisions by gaming, and not, as you assert, to an insufficiency of the ration of provisions issued to them, which is fully enough to keep men, living without labour, in a general state of good health, and certainly affords more subsistence than a great part of the labouring people of this country is able to procure, being, as you well know, a full pound of bread, eight ounces of fresh beef, and above a quart of soup, compounded of vegetables or pease, for each man *per diem*.

We reiterated to you, in our several letters of the 21st of March, 24th of May, 28th of August, 11th of September, and 17th of last month, the miserable situation of the prisoners at all the depôts from the want of clothing, and the melancholy consequences that were to be expected to ensue, if the French government did not cause them to be supplied with that necessary article, previous to the commencement of the cold weather.

In giving you such timely premonition, we certainly did all that was incumbent on us to do, or that humanity dictated; and we have no hesitation in saying, that if the French government had expended a few thousand pounds in providing clothing for their people in this country, in proper time, the greater part of the evils of which you now complain would not have existed.

As it is certainly the duty of every state to provide for the support of its people while in captivity, so, whatever may have been its arrangements with respect to victualling, it has been the custom, in all former wars between Great Britain and France, for each country to provide clothing for its own subjects; and agree-

ably to this custom, all the British prisoners in France, as well as the Russian prisoners taken in Holland, are now actually supplied with clothing by our agent Captain Cotes, at the expense of this country, although you state as a reason for the French government not clothing their people here, that the British prisoners in France are clothed at the expense of your Government.

Whatever may latterly have been the effects of the prisoners wanting clothing, it cannot be denied, that, until very lately, the prisoners at all the depôts were generally in as good a state of health as at any former period, even when victualled by their own country. Some, indeed, had fallen victims to an invincible spirit of gaming, by sporting away their allowance of provisions as well as their clothing, and the bedding with which they had been amply supplied by us; but we believe that the number that has thus suffered has hitherto not been very considerable. In our letters of the 22d of April and 20th of May last, we represented to you fully the effects of this pernicious practice, which had become so prevalent in the prisons; and we proposed to you a measure, which, if adopted, we doubt not would have greatly tended to put a stop to it; but, for what reason we know not, you have not hitherto taken any notice to us of our communications on that subject; and from the want of your concurrence, the utmost exertions of our agents, in pursuance of our orders for prohibiting gaming, have as yet proved ineffectual. While this practice continues, it is evident, that, if the ration of the prisoners were tenfold what it is, they would still sport it away; and the circumstance of their now disposing of the rations issued to them, is a proof that it is not on account of the insufficiency of those rations, but merely from the gambling spirit above mentioned, that they also dispose of their bedding and clothing. Indeed, so far from their being obliged to part with their clothing to purchase provisions, it appears, even from your own statement respecting the prisoners at Liverpool, that they actually dispose of a part of their subsistence to procure clothes.

With respect to your observation, of the prisoners not being permitted to increase their means of subsistence by labour, which you say, "the most severe administration would not refuse to the greatest criminals," we think it proper to acquaint you, that the prisoners at all the depôts in this country, are at full liberty to exercise their industry within the prisons, in manufacturing and selling any articles they may think proper, excepting hats, which would affect the revenue in opposition to the laws, obscene toys and drawings, and articles made either from their clothing or the prison stores; and by means of this privilege, some of them have been known to earn, and to carry off upon their release, more than 100 guineas each.

Upon

Upon this occasion it has become highly expedient for us, once more, solemnly to impress upon your mind the necessity of a speedy relief being afforded to your people, with respect to the article of clothing; a supply of which would materially, if not entirely, remove the principal causes of their present distress.

If you, or rather your Government, delay to furnish this supply, whatever evils may ensue, and these may justly be apprehended, cannot, after such repeated notices as we have for a long time given you, be imputed to this country, but to the state which, in this instance, has so entirely neglected its own people.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

RUPERT GEORGE.

AMBROSE SERLE.

JOHN SCHANK.

M. Otto.

No. 30.

Extract of a Report made by Commissioner Serle to the Transport Board, dated 25th July 1800.

THE prisoners complained of the smallness of the ration, but not of the quality supplied. They wished for more bread, and for beer instead of water. I found, however, that the ration, by their mode of cookery, which is left to themselves, is not quite so insufficient and destitute as some of them chose to represent it.

The French are generally great devourers of bread, and therefore what would be a very competent allowance to an Englishman, appears a contracted one to them; while the meat, which an Englishman would think scarcely enough, is to them a reasonable allowance. The ration of a pound of bread with half a pound of meat, vegetables, &c. digested into a broth or soup, yielding seven quarts *per diem* to every six men, affords a support which our labouring poor rarely have at any time, but certainly not during the present scarcity; and which to men living without labour, seems enough to maintain them in a general state of good health. And I have been informed by some who are most qualified to know, that the French prisons have never had so few sick as at the present time. Some, indeed, who had sported away their allowance in gambling, to prevent which the agents have taken every precaution in their power, are in fact destitute enough, and so they might have been, if their ration had been ten times as great. But this is their own fault entirely; and it cannot be expected, that if a prisoner be pleased to throw away his food by vice, that Government must be at the expense of supplying him again. However, wherever this has been discovered, particularly as it may be in the article of bread, the whole has been seized by the agent or officers
of

of the prison from the winners or purchasers, and distributed amongst the prisoners at large.

Many of the prisoners have stalls in a kind of market within the walls, in which, among other articles, they sell provisions and vegetables; and, I am told, acquire considerable sums of money. This interior market is supplied by another without, where there is a free access of the country people with all sorts of provisions, beer, and produce, which they are not allowed to sell but at the fair market price, so that destitution is only to be found among those few who have been weak or wicked enough to lose their allowance by gambling. I am also informed, that many thousand pounds have been already remitted, and that sums of money are continually remitting from France by the friends of the prisoners, for additional comforts in their situation. This affords a considerable supply to many of their requirements.

Their clothing in general, for which the French government has ceased to provide (as well as for the victualling), is getting very bad; and, to meet the winter fairly, must by some means or other be supplied.

Besides the remittances from France, the prisoners are allowed to sell any kinds of their own manufacture, straw hats (which would interfere with the revenue), and articles made from stores, excepted; by which means some have been known to earn, and to carry off on their release, more than a hundred guineas each. This, with an open market as above mentioned, operates much to their advantage and comfort, and they show their satisfaction in the habits of cheerfulness peculiar to themselves.

The prisoners have free access to the several apartments from the opening of the prison in the morning until they are shut up on the approach of night, with the exceptions only of the times when they are fumigating or cleansing, for the preservation of health.

Six prisoners, chosen by the body at large, have access to the cook-rooms every morning, when the provisions are brought in, that they may witness to their full weight, and object to any deficiency.

In cases of sickness, the patients are immediately removed, under the direction of the medical people, to the hospital, and supplied with the necessary assistance. Nothing can exceed the cleanliness and decency of the hospitals.

No. 31.

*London, 13 Brumaire, 9th Year of the
French Republic (4th Nov. 1800).**The Commissary of the French Republic in England, to the
Commissioners of the Transport Office.*

Gentlemen,

I HAVE just received the honour of your letter of the 1st of November, in answer to mine of the 29th of October. I shall immediately communicate it to my Government.

In making mention of the deplorable situation to which the prisoners are reduced, you appear to think that I have given no answer to the communications you made to me respecting the very censurable practice of such of them as risk the loss of their rations in gambling. I request that you will refer to my letter of the 2d of May, in which you will find the following paragraph: "I entirely approve of the punishment you propose to inflict upon those who, according to the information you have sent me, deal in provisions; and I beg that you will communicate to me a list of the persons guilty of this conduct. It even appears necessary, in order that the punishment may be the more felt, to separate them from their comrades, and to collect them in a depôt for this purpose." I have written to the secretaries at the different depôts to the above effect; and I have procured authority from the minister to treat with the utmost severity those who make a traffic of the rations of their comrades. I have done in this respect every thing my situation will admit of my doing; but, until I shall know who are the guilty, it will be impossible for me to punish them.

I have the honour to be, &c,

(Signed)

OTTO.

No. 32.

Sir,

Transport Office, 5th November 1800.

WE have received your letter of yesterday's date, on the subject of that part of our letter of the 1st instant, in which we observed, that you had taken no notice to us of our communications to you of the 22d of April and 20th of May, relative to the pernicious practice that had become so prevalent among the prisoners, of gambling away their rations of provisions; and, in return, we readily acknowledge that, when we made that observation, your letter to us of the 2d of May, to which you now refer, had escaped our *recollection*; but notwithstanding your having then expressed your approval of the manner in which we proposed to punish the prisoners who should be detected in trafficking or gambling for the prison rations, we had every reason to believe that you had not taken any efficacious measures in consequence; because, so late as the 20th of last month, Captain Woodriff writes

to us, that he daily threatened the purchasers and winners of rations with being put at the end of the list for exchange; a punishment which he conceives the most severe that can be inflicted, and which he believes would have the intended effect, *if it were confirmed* by you. We shall cause the names of all such prisoners as our officers have detected, or may hereafter detect in such practices, to be communicated to you; but at the same time we think it highly necessary that you should communicate to the prisoners, not only through your secretaries at the several depôts, but also through our respective agents, your determination to deprive all offenders of the description above mentioned of their turn of exchange.

We have no doubt, however, that you will have the candour to allow, that the inadvertency which has occurred on this subject, as stated in our letter of the 1st instant, does not in the least degree alter the general state of the case, relative to the cause of the present distressed situation of the French prisoners in this country; and, as a further proof that their distress is not owing to the scantiness of their ration, but to their own imprudence in disposing of it, and to the neglect of their Government in not supplying them with the necessary clothing, we herewith transmit to you a copy of a letter which we have this day received from Mr. Holmwood, our agent for prisoners of war at Portchester, informing us, that he has discovered at that place a prisoner who has purchased the ration of meat of another prisoner for a month for the sum of eight-pence, and that he finds it impracticable to prevent the prisoners from cutting up their bedding and converting it into clothing, to keep themselves from perishing by the cold.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

RUPERT GEORGE.

AMBROSE SERLE.

W. A. OTWAY.

M. Otto.

No. 33.

Gentlemen,

Portchester Castle, 4th November 1800.

I BEG leave to inform you, I have discovered a French prisoner who has bought the ration of meat of another prisoner for one month for the sum of eight-pence.

I submit to your consideration what kind of punishment should be inflicted on him for so great a crime. I have done every thing in my power to prevent it, but it will be impossible, unless some further punishment be inflicted more than by putting them in the black hole, which they deem nothing, as frequently prisoners petition to be sent there.

I also beg to represent, that I cannot possibly prevent the prisoners

soners from cutting up their bedding, on account of their state of nakedness; that they convert it into clothing to keep themselves from perishing by the cold.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN HOLMWOOD.

Commissioners for Transports, &c.

No. 34.

Sir,

Admiralty Office, 1st December 1800.

The Commissioners for conducting his Majesty's Transport Service, and taking charge of Prisoners of War, having, in their letter of the 29th ultimo, transmitted to us one they had received from Captain Cotes at Paris, relative to the clothing for the French prisoners in this country, we send you enclosed copies of the said letters, with transcripts of the papers therein referred to, for his Majesty's information and commands.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

J. GAMBIER.

W. YOUNG.

R. MAN.

*Right Honourable Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.*

No. 35.

Sir,

Transport Office, 29th November 1800.

WE herewith transmit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, an extract of a letter which we have received this day from Captain Cotes at Paris, together with copies of the two letters therein referred to, relative to the clothing for the French prisoners in this country; and we request you will signify to us their Lordships' instructions on the subject.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

RUPERT GEORGE.

AMBROSE SERLE.

W. A. OTWAY.

Evan Nepean, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

No. 36.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Cotes at Paris, to the Commissioners for Transports, dated 24th November 1800.

THE enclosed letter from the Minister of the Exterior proposes, that the French prisoners should be clothed at the expense of the British government. As I always understood it was your intention to reserve to yourselves the right of clothing your prisoners in France, so I always thought that it was left to the French government to clothe theirs in England; in consequence of this opinion, I wrote him the letter of which I enclose a copy, and am very

much pleased that my answer entirely corresponds with the sentiments expressed in your letter to M. Otto. So far back as the 11th Nivose (1st January 1800), I wrote to the Minister of Marine, acquainting him with your intentions on this subject, and as a proof that it has not been disapproved, I have uninterruptedly furnished our prisoners with such articles as they stood in need of, and continue to do so. Should any thing further occur on this subject, I shall refer them to your letter to M. Otto, unless you should think proper to give me other instructions.

No. 37.

Paris, 26th Brumaire, 9th Year
(17th November 1800).

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Captain James Cotes, the British Commissary charged with the Exchange of English Prisoners of War.

Sir,

THE Minister of the Marine having laid before the First Consul your letter of the 5th of this month, wherein you invite him, in the name of your Government, to give orders for furnishing our prisoners in England with clothing, the First Consul has directed me to remind you, that by the arrêté of the 1st Frimaire last, communicated to your Government, the usages which had prevailed in former wars, and even at the commencement of the present, have been re-established for the treatment of the prisoners of our respective countries. Custom has established that each belligerent power should bear the charge of whatever became requisite for the persons of the prisoners in custody, reserving to be settled at a general peace, the advances made for clothing; and the French government, in conformity to this practice, had reason to expect a reciprocal attention on the part of the British government, as a matter of right, and which could not fail to be observed between generous enemies.

Receive, Sir, the assurances of my perfect consideration.

(Signed) CH. M. TALLEYRAND.

No. 38.

Citizen Minister,

Paris, 20th November 1800.

I HASTEN to reply to the letter you did me the honour of writing on the 26th Brumaire, by observing that the arrêté of the Consuls, dated 1 Frimaire, to which you refer, with respect to the clothing of prisoners, makes no mention whatever, in any of its articles, of this part of the subject, which is entirely distinct from that of their subsistence. I made the same observation, on the 11th Nivose last, to the Minister of the Marine, and I ap-
prized

prized him that the British government had reserved to itself, and would continue to clothe its prisoners in France.

I have strictly adhered to the intention of my Government in this respect as my duty prescribed, by directing our prisoners to be provided with such articles of clothing as they might have occasion for.

Accept, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES COTES.

To the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Paris.

No. 39.

My Lords,

Downing Street, 4th December 1800.

I HAVE received and laid before the King your letter of the 1st instant, enclosing a correspondence between Captain Cotes and the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Paris, relative to the clothing of the French prisoners of war in this country, and I have received his Majesty's commands to desire that the following answer should be made, both through Captain Cotes and M. Otto, to the French government.

The English government has seen with the greatest surprise that the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his letter to Captain Cotes of the 17th November, should remind the latter of the *arrêté* of the First Consul of the 21st of November 1799, and that, in answer to a representation respecting the want of clothing for the French prisoners in England, he should think it sufficient to observe, that by that *arrêté* the First Consul had determined (among other things), "that the said prisoners should be clothed by the British government." It can scarcely be necessary to observe to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that an *arrêté* of the French government pretending to prescribe and lay down a rule of conduct for the government of Great Britain, is not binding upon the latter, and that such a mode of communicating the wishes of the First Consul was not the most likely to procure his Majesty's acquiescence to an arrangement, which, however, he would have equally been obliged to withhold, had it come under his consideration in a form more usually observed between independent states. But this part of the subject is the less material, as this Government did not leave to that of France to collect, either from its own experience or our silence, the determination of his Majesty respecting the clothing of the French prisoners. Immediately on that *arrêté* being received in this country, so far back as the 14th of December 1799, a communication of which the enclosed is a copy*, was made to the French government, both through Captain Cotes and M. Niou; and

* Vide No. 4.

from that period up to the present moment the commissioners charged with the care of the French prisoners of war in this country have repeatedly urged M. Otto, in the strongest terms, to provide them with clothing, and have forewarned him of the consequences of not attending to their representations. These consequences, with deep regret it is stated, are now too manifest in the misery, the sickness, and the mortality, which prevail in all the depôts of French prisoners in this country; whilst those of the Dutch, under the same management, and with the same allowance in every respect as the French, but clothed by their own Government, continue to enjoy their usual health.

Considering on the one hand that the comfort, the health, and even the existence of more than 20,000 French subjects are at stake, and on the other the peculiar claims (independent of the general feelings of humanity) their relative situation to their country gives them to its protection, his Majesty's government can scarcely conceive that, upon a question which compassion on our part has so often almost obtruded upon the attention of the French government, and with the knowledge that Government possessed of his Majesty's determination, they should at this season calmly refer to an *arrêté* which they knew twelve months ago must be unavailing to every purpose of relief, and in this hour of urgent distress, assign as the ground of their persevering in that *arrêté*, a reason which, had the subject ever appeared to them of sufficient interest to merit a moment's attention on their part, M. Talleyrand would have known to be without any foundation; namely, "That in former wars the clothing of prisoners of war was furnished at the expense of the Government by which they were detained." Without looking further back than the last war, M. Talleyrand will find that to the humanity and protecting care of the government then existing in France, and not to this country, were the French prisoners indebted, not only for clothing, but also for a small daily allowance (one penny) in money, for the purpose of procuring tobacco or other trifling comforts, which habit has rendered to many as necessary as food; and this observation is made here, not with any view to a comparison (which may more properly be drawn by those who now discharge the corresponding duties of humanity and protection, and those who feel the effects of them), but to impress upon the present Government the necessity of reviving this latter practice, as many prisoners sold their clothing when they had any, and at present barter their ration (from which nothing can be spared) for tobacco. The want of this article is indeed the more severely felt by the French prisoners, as in the course even of this war it was supplied to them by the French agent in this country as well as clothing, until they were deprived of
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the one and the other by the *arrêté* of the First Consul above mentioned.

The French government must therefore understand, that owing solely to that *arrêté*, and notwithstanding frequent and timely representations from this country, the wretchedness of the French prisoners is now become extreme; that sickness and mortality have already made an alarming progress among them, and must continue rapidly to increase with the increasing severity of the season, and that his Majesty, firmly determined not to depart from the resolutions signified to the French government on the 20th of December 1799, once more takes the only remaining, but hitherto ineffectual method, of solemnly calling on the French government to commiserate the sufferings of its own prisoners, and most speedily to provide for their relief. If this last appeal should be attended with no better success than those which have hitherto reached that Government, both on the part of his Majesty, and he has reason to believe on the part of the unhappy prisoners themselves; if the humanity of this country must continue to be shocked by the presence and increase of so much misery, where protection is so much due, and relief might so easily be granted, his Majesty will have the consolation to think that he has done every thing in his power as well to prevent, by timely precaution, as at present to check, by pointing out the immediate but only remedy, a calamity he most sincerely deplores, and which, deeply anxious as he feels on the melancholy occasion, he can only consider, as he does all the other calamities of war, with a reference to what is due to the dignity and honour of his crown, and to the interests of his people, and as far as these considerations will admit, with a most anxious wish to see them all terminated by the restoration of the blessings of peace. Until that most desirable object can be attained, he feels it his next duty to urge every thing that can tend to alleviate existing and unavoidable calamities; and under that impression his Majesty cannot omit this opportunity of renewing his most solemn protest, as declared in the Duke of Portland's letter of the 15th December 1799, against the whole of the *arrêté* above mentioned, by which the French government, in violation of the agreement then existing between the two countries, refused to provide any longer for the subsistence of its prisoners in this country, and thereby put an end to a measure which had been found by experience to be in the highest degree conducive to the health and comfort of the prisoners on each side, eminently calculated to obviate all misrepresentation, complaints, and recriminations, and thereby to prevent any increase of animosity between two nations whose minds are sufficiently inflamed against each other.

It remains to be added, that his Majesty's government will only wait the answer to this representation, to render public on
this,

this, as it has done on a former occasion, during the present war, the whole of its proceedings upon a subject in which his Majesty feels it important that the true state of this case, as affecting the character and the humanity of the respective governments, should be properly understood by his own subjects, his enemies, and the rest of the world.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY DUNDAS.

No. 40.

Sir,

Transport Office, 6th December 1800.

WE have the honour to enclose to you the copy of an official communication which we have this day received from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; and as the subject to which it relates is of the most pressing importance to the cause of justice and humanity, we lose not a moment's time in obeying their Lordships' instructions, by communicating this paper to you, for the purpose of the most early transmission to your Government.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

(Signed)

RUPERT GEORGE.

AMBROSE SERLE.

W. A. OTWAY.

M. Otto.

No. 41.

Gentlemen,

Admiralty Office, 24th December 1800.

THE Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury having transmitted to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter addressed to their Secretary from the Mayor of Bristol, enclosing one from Messrs. Batchelor and Andrews, two respectable merchants of that city, describing the wretched situation of the French prisoners who are now confined at Stapleton, I transmit to you herewith copies of the letters above mentioned; and I have their Lordships' commands to signify their direction to you to send one of the members of your Board to meet one of the Commissioners of the Transport Board, who has also been directed to repair to Stapleton, and, in conjunction with him, to make a very minute inquiry into the circumstances therein stated, and to take such measures as may be necessary immediately for alleviating the distresses of the prisoners whose situations may require it; reporting to me, for their Lordships' information, a full and particular account of their proceedings; and suggesting whether any, and what measures should be taken for the further relief of the said prisoners.

I am, &c.

Commissioners for sick and wounded.

EVAN NEPEAN.

N. B. A letter to the same effect was written to the Transport
port

port Board, to send one of the Commissioners of that Board to Stapleton.

No. 42.

Sir,

Bristol, 22d December 1800.

THE enclosed letter was addressed to me as chief magistrate of this city, with a request to send it to the Treasury; and, from its contents, I have thought it my duty to comply therewith.

Since the receipt of the letter, I have seen several of the military officers who attend the guard there, and they all agree in the account of the prisoners now being in a miserable situation, and dying repeatedly.

Mr. Batchelor, the first subscriber, has been near five years deputy governor of St. Peter's hospital; in which situation he oversees and takes care of all the poor of this city, and, from the nature of his office, is not likely to be too susceptible of the distress of others; Mr. Andrews, I believe, is a poor guardian, and a respectable cabinet-maker in this city.

The prison is out of my jurisdiction. There are living in the neighbourhood of it many very worthy and able magistrates of the county of Gloucester, very fit men to inquire into these alleged grievances, whenever Government think it needful. The character of our country seems to be implicated in the charge, and I doubt not will, on this, as on all occasions, be humanely supported.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

WILLIAM GIBBONS, Mayor.

George Rose, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

No. 43.

Sir,

Bristol, 20th December 1800.

LONG since convinced of the goodness of your heart, and the interest which you take in alleviating the distresses of your fellow-creatures, we do not hesitate in calling your attention to the situation of those wretched men whom the chance of war has put into our power, and who are at present confined in the prison at Stapleton. In doing this, we have a firm confidence, from the benevolence and generosity of the British disposition, that their sufferings will obtain that relief which the urgency of them instantly demands, and which, if unattended to, would disgrace our national character.

On Tuesday morning last we visited the French prison, and, as it is not our intention to aggravate, we shall state only those facts which we then witnessed, and which can be confirmed by the testimony of every military gentleman who has guarded the prisoners. On our entrance, we were much struck with the pale and emaciated appearance of almost every one we met. They were,

in general, nearly naked, many of them without shoes or stockings, walking in the court-yard, which was some inches deep in mud, unpaved, and covered with loose stones like the public roads in their worst state. We then directed our attention to their provisions, which, we are concerned to state, were wretched indeed. The bread fusty and disagreeable, leaving a hot pungent taste in the mouth. The meat, which was beef, of the very worst quality, such as appeared to us not to be wholesome. The quantity allowed to each person was one pound of this infamous bread, and half a pound of this carrion beef, weighed with its bone before dressing, for their subsistence for twenty-four hours. No vegetables are allowed, except to the sick in the hospital, who have an additional covering of a cloak or coat. We fear there is good reason for believing that the price given to the butcher and baker is quite sufficient for procuring provisions of a far better kind. On returning to the outer court, we were shocked to see two poor creatures on the ground near the door leading to the hospital court, the one lying at length covered with a blanket apparently dying, the other with a horse-cloth or rug, close to his expiring fellow-prisoner, as if to catch a little warmth from his companion in misery. They appeared both to be dying from famine. The majority of these poor wretches seem to have lost the appearance of human beings, to such skeletons are they reduced. The numbers that die are great, generally six or eight in a day. From the best information we could collect, upwards of two hundred and fifty have died within the last six weeks; and it is much to be feared, that, without some interference on the part of Government, or on that of benevolent and opulent individuals, in behalf of these deserted, naked, and starving sufferers, the country will be saved the expense of transporting them to their native shore. We shall be happy to answer any interrogatories you may wish to put in explanation, or to render any assistance in our power to alleviate the sufferings of these unfortunate men.

We have the honour of remaining, &c.

(Signed)

THOMAS BATCHELOR.

To the Mayor of Bristol.

THOMAS ANDREWS.

No. 44.

Sir,

Admiralty Office, 31st December 1800.

DOCTOR Johnston, one of the Commissioners for taking care of the sick and wounded Seamen, and Mr. Serle, one of the Commissioners for the Transport Service, now on a visitation of the prisons, have represented to us, that the want of clothing has brought on the prisoners the reigning complaints at this season of the year, and which may be expected to increase, unless

unless the principal cause be removed ; and proposed, that they may be supplied with proper clothing, and for the four ensuing months only, an allowance, to every three men, of a quart of rice and barley gruel, to be taken warm as soon as they are turned out in a morning, which would greatly contribute to their health ; which breakfast may be given to them at the charge of about one penny for three men *per diem*, or for twenty thousand in all the prisons during the months of January, February, March, and April, at about 4000*l.* on the present prices. We send you herewith a copy of the Commissioners' said letter, for his Majesty's information and commands,

And are, &c.

(Signed)

*Right Hon. Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.*

ARDEN.

PH. STEPHENS.

R. MAN.

No. 45.

Sir,

Bristol, 30th December 1800.

WE are going on in our business here as fast as possible ; but as the inclement season is now setting in with some degree of severity, and as no time, we conceive, should be lost, we would beg to suggest to their Lordships the expediency of one measure, which we now take leave to recommend.

The destitution of clothing has brought on the reigning complaints of the season, and these may be expected to increase, unless this principal cause be removed. The clothing therefore shall be hastened, expecting to receive their Lordships' sanction ; but the other measure, which would materially assist, is an allowance, for the four ensuing months only, of a quart of rice and barley gruel, as a breakfast for every three men, to be taken warm as soon as the prisoners are turned out in the morning. This breakfast, which would make them comfortable at a time of day the most important for resisting the impression of the weather, may be given, upon our calculation, at a charge of about one penny for three men *per diem*, or for twenty thousand in all the prisons, during the months of January, February, March, and April, at about 4000*l.* on the present prices. We are convinced that this sum, in keeping them out of the hospital, would be saved over and over again, by such an allowance in addition to the clothing proposed.

We take leave earnestly to recommend this measure to their Lordships' consideration, and hope, by an early signification of their pleasure, that it may be put into practice as soon as possible.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

To Evan Nepean, Esquire.

AMBROSE SERLE.

JA. JOHNSTON.

VOL. XI.

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No.

No. 46.

My Lords,

Downing Street, 1st January 1801.

THE French government having taken no notice whatever of the communication made to them, in pursuance of his Majesty's commands signified to your Lordships in my letter of the 4th ultimo (and which appears to have been transmitted by Captain Cotes to M. Talleyrand on the 12th of that month) respecting the melancholy situation to which the French prisoners in this country are reduced, from want of clothing; it is but too evident, on the one hand, from the absolute dereliction of these unhappy persons by those who owe them relief, and on the other, by the accounts of the rapid and increasing sickness and mortality received from all the depôts (and to which their Government is certainly no stranger), that the persons at the head of that Government, so far from commiserating the sufferings of the prisoners, by some inconceivable calculation of their own, set less value even upon the lives of twenty-two thousand subjects of France, engaged in its defence, and taken fighting its battles, than upon the trifling sum (not exceeding an equal number of pounds sterling) that would be requisite to clothe them.

This being the case, his Majesty can no longer consider them simply as French prisoners, with a reference to the usages of war between civilized nations, and to the frequent communications made by his Majesty's commands to the French government, but as destitute fellow-creatures, abandoned by that Government, and as such having no hope left but from the compassion of this country.

Yielding to this feeling, the King, whilst he renews his protest against the pretensions of the French government, as stated in my former correspondence, has commanded me to signify his Majesty's pleasure, that warm clothing, proper for the season, be provided with the utmost expedition, for all the French prisoners now detained in this country, as the only means of alleviating their distress, and putting a stop to the sickness and mortality already too prevalent among them.

Your Lordships will direct a copy of this letter to be communicated by Captain Cotes to the French government, in order that it may not be supposed, that his Majesty, in receding from his former determination, has in any respect given way to their pretensions; and that no precedent may be drawn from this proceeding, should it ever, unfortunately for the prisoners of France in England, happen at any future period that the French government should be disposed to follow an example to which many have already fallen victims, and the remainder have justly to impute the unparalleled misery and calamities which,
owing

owing solely to want of clothing, they have lately experienced in their captivity. I am, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY DUNDAS.

*To the Lords Commissioners
of the Admiralty.*

No. 47.

My Lords,

Downing Street, 2d January 1801.

I HAVE laid before the King your Lordships' letter of the 31st ultimo, transmitting the copy of one from Dr. Johnston and Mr. Serle, representing that the want of clothing has brought on the French prisoners the reigning complaints at this season of the year, and which may be expected to increase unless the principal cause be removed, and proposing that they may be supplied with proper clothing; and for the four ensuing months only, an allowance to every three men of a quart of rice and barley gruel, to be taken warm as soon as they are turned out in the morning, as a sustenance which would greatly contribute to their health. His Majesty's pleasure respecting clothing having been signified in my letter of yesterday's date, I have only at present to inform your Lordships that the proposal for making, during the four ensuing months, the allowance of rice and barley gruel, suggested by the commissioners above mentioned, has met with his Majesty's approbation, and to signify to you his Majesty's pleasure that your Lordships are to give directions for its being carried into immediate effect, in the manner pointed out in the said letter. I am, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY DUNDAS.

*To the Lords Commissioners
of the Admiralty.*

No. 48.

Sir,

Bristol, 2d January 1801.

HAVING received your letter of the 24th ultimo, signifying to us the directions of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that we should repair forthwith to Stapleton prison, in order to inquire into the circumstance stated in a letter addressed by Messrs. Thomas Batchelor and Thomas Andrews to the Mayor of Bristol, and transmitted by him to Mr. Rose, Secretary to the Treasury; and that we would take such measures as may be necessary immediately, for alleviating the distresses of such of the prisoners whose situations may require it, reporting to you, for their Lordships' information, a full and particular account of our proceedings, and suggesting whether any, and what means should be used for the further relief of the prisoners; we lost no time in repairing to Stapleton, where we arrived on Saturday last the 27th ultimo, totally unexpected by the several officers

of the prison and hospital. We had therefore a view of the whole state of things, as, in all probability, they are generally transacted.

Upon examination of the beef, both in and out of the coppers, we found it, agreeably to contract, "good and wholesome meat." The prisoners, upon inquiry, also acknowledged, that their supply was usually of the same kind, and that, when it appeared to them to be otherwise, the agent, Lieutenant Ormsby, caused it to be immediately returned; and at the same time declaring, that he occasionally returned meat with which they would have been perfectly satisfied. The bread also appeared to be good in its kind, though it was admitted, that the supply was sometimes not entirely equal to the sample laid before us, and would occasionally have been returned, had there been a possibility of procuring a sufficient quantity in the course of the day, which the distance of the prison, being about three miles from Bristol market-place, entirely precluded. We therefore directed the agent, that, in any future occurrence of this kind, he should order the contractor to supply two ounces extraordinary beyond the pound of bread, in the daily ration, without charge to Government, to each prisoner, on the next ensuing day, as a compensation to him, and as a mulct upon the contractor; and that, in case of the contractor's refusal, the agent should immediately acquaint the Transport Board, in order that such deduction may be made in the account, as may be deemed reasonable.

Instead of greens, the prisoners were served with the quantity of peas allowed by the contract in lieu: this, they declared to us, was their own option.

In walking through the prison yards, we found them far advanced in the levelling, steening, and throwing them up into a convex form, as stipulated by the contract with the pavior.

The erection of new buildings has naturally made inequalities on the surface of the adjoining grounds, which are reducing every day; and all the yards belonging both to the prison and to the hospital will shortly be in good repair.

The prisoners themselves are, for the most part, but ill accommodated with clothes, not having received any since the French government desisted to supply them. Some few, who have remittances through the French agent, are in better condition. Those who are not quite ragged and half naked, are generally very dirty in their scanty apparel, and make a worse appearance, as to health, than they would do, had they the power, in such a dress, of being clean. Profligacy and gaming add to the distress of many, as is the case in the other depôts; and it is perhaps impossible to prevent or restrain this spirit, which can exercise itself in corners, and sport away the rations of a week together, with the remnant

remnant of their clothes, and thereby expose the unfortunate losers to nakedness and famine.

We have ordered, however, a quantity of clothing, of the sort proper for prisoners of war, to be immediately prepared, and issued by the agent, beginning with such as are the most destitute, and distributing partially the jackets, shirts, shoes, stockings, &c. where such partial supply will suffice. Of those who are in almost an entire want of clothing, the agent reports the number to be about 450, and of those who need partial assistance about 960. Those who have remittances from the French agent, and who may amount to about 140 or 150, at this depôt, materially assist themselves with these essential and necessary articles.

It is with much satisfaction we inform their Lordships, that, though the deaths in the hospital have lately been many, no contagious disease has existed among the prisoners; and notwithstanding the opinion of some, that the mortality which has occurred is owing to a deficiency in the allowance of provisions, we are convinced, that the real and sole cause is the want of clothing. We should not think it right to form our opinion upon abstract theories, or hypothetical speculations, respecting the quantity of food necessary to the nourishment and preservation of health in the human body, but on the unerring basis of confirmed experience.—The following facts will speak for themselves. On the 22d December 1799, the French government abandoned the care of their prisoners to this country, at which time they were put upon the present ration of provisions. About a month previous to the above period they were all completely clothed. With this warm and comfortable clothing they continued through the succeeding winter, which was trying and severe, in a state of health almost beyond example. The same state of health remained with them through the spring; and during the heat of the last summer, their clothing being threadbare and worn out, the deficiency was not felt till the month of September, when the deaths began to be frequent, and have progressively increased to the present time, according to the coldness of the weather and the decay or want of clothes.

Previous to the 22d of December above mentioned, the rations furnished by the French agents to prisoners, were much greater than could be fairly consumed; but although the transition from this superabundant diet to the present ration was sudden, it had no effect upon their health so long as the clothing remained. Another proof which we can offer, that not the want of food, but want of raiment, has occasioned the present mortality, is, the nature of the diseases which have prevailed. These are, with few exceptions, of the pulmonary kind, with diarrhœas and dysenteries; disorders occasioned by the exposures of bodies without clothing to the damp and cold winters of this climate. Such diseases, it is obvious, thus occasioned, no diet could prevent; nor can any means secure the patients from suffering under them, without

warmth derived either from the state of the air, or from proper clothes.

Another proof of this fact may also be found among the Dutch prisoners. These have exactly the same rations as the French ; but being clothed for the most part by their own government, and retaining their clothes, without sporting them away by vices, they have continued uniformly in a state of good health.

We do not mean to say, that none of the French have died from a deficiency of food as well as clothing ; but this we can venture to assert beyond denial, that the want of food has been occasioned by the prisoners parting with the rations of several days together by gaming, as well as their clothes, and thus have brought upon themselves, and without pity from their countrymen, the complicated miseries of hunger and cold, under which many have sunk into their graves.

From all that we know and see, we have no hesitation to conclude, that the proportion of food allowed, is fully sufficient for life and health, if properly received, and not shamefully lost by gaming or otherwise. As the case now stands, the question is materially altered ; for it is not fair to conclude, from their present state of debility, occasioned by the want of clothes, against the sufficiency of their food, if clothes were duly supplied. We must repeat it, that, in their condition, destitute in many instances of the necessary warmth of covering, no diet whatever can preserve health ; and therefore, in order to restore it, we have directed, in conformity with their Lordships' instructions, that the naked should be clothed, without waiting longer, and probably in vain, for the exercise of French humanity to that end.

To this measure we also think proper, in consideration of the present wretchedness of many, through the causes above mentioned, to adopt another, which we hope their Lordships will approve. We mean that the patients who may be discharged from the hospital, and those who are in a convalescent state out of it, who may, in the surgeon's opinion, need some additional nourishment rather than medical assistance, shall be allowed to have a mess of rice and barley gruel in the morning, of about a pint for each man, until the return of spring. This will probably save many from coming into the hospital at all, and others from returning to it again, which is too frequently the case at present, on account of their being obliged to be discharged at an early period of their convalescence, in order to make room for others. Upon mature and repeated consideration of all circumstances, and from the information we have received here of the supplies of money through M. Otto, from France, weekly distributed by our agent, and of the earnings of some by their little manufactures, we do not intend a general distribution of this morning allowance, as we suggested in our letter to you of the 30th ult. but only to such as are in a convalescent

valescent state, and have no means of relief. In cases where health shall appear to be re-established, we have directed that this indulgence shall then be discontinued immediately, and to all the above convalescents by the end of March or April.

Throughout the hospital every thing appeared to be in excellent order ; the wards were neat and clean, as well as the bedding and clothing, and the sick accommodated in the most comfortable manner. The provisions were of the very best quality ; and the wine, porter, and every other necessary are supplied by the contractor in the most liberal manner. There are two English dispensers, and two assistant surgeons, who have been regularly bred, and found qualified upon examination. To these are added occasionally as many French assistant surgeons and dispensers as the service may require. All these are resident on or near the spot.

The principal surgeon, Mr. Shute of Bristol, is a gentleman of great professional abilities, and has a very extensive private practice. This, however, prevents him from doing to the public service that justice, by his attendance, which so important a trust, and especially at this time, absolutely requires. His visits to the hospital have been only every second day, and frequently not so often, and then only for very short spaces of time. By this mode of carrying on the service, nearly three hundred patients are left too much to the care of the assistants. It being therefore a point of duty to represent to Mr. Shute that his daily attendance could not be dispensed with, and that, to do justice to the patients under his superintendence, at least three or four hours in every day ought to be devoted to this duty ; he observed, that, as it was impossible for him to give up so large a portion of his time from his other avocations, he must beg leave to decline his appointment, and has given in his resignation accordingly, which is herewith enclosed.

The prison at Stapleton having been so far enlarged as to contain 3000 prisoners, upon which account it was necessary to enlarge the hospital in proportion, for the admission of those sick who now, principally from the want of clothing as above mentioned, amount to about 300 ; we conceive that, under these circumstances, the principal surgeon should not only be of approved professional abilities, but also should devote the whole of his time and attention to the duties of his charge, and for that purpose should be resident as nearly as possible to the hospital, without interruption from private practice, which may render his public duty but a secondary consideration.

We took the earliest opportunity, after our arrival, of calling upon the Mayor of Bristol, respecting his letter to the Treasury, and the letter therein enclosed from Messrs. Batchelor and Andrews. He agreed, upon our request, to meet us with these persons on Tuesday the 30th of December, in the council-house of the city,
in

in order to inquire into the truth of these extraordinary assertions, with which they had alarmed the public; at the time appointed, we were accordingly convened in the council-chamber among some very respectable gentlemen, both in and out of the corporation, whose names will appear at the head of the minutes of the proceedings, which we have now the honour to enclose. Every one present seemed perfectly satisfied as to the want of truth, respecting the allegations made by the parties above mentioned, both in their joint letter to the Mayor, and in the one which appeared afterwards in the Bristol papers, signed Thomas Batchelor. The Mayor has since been pleased to transmit his opinion more fully, by a letter dated the 1st instant, which is herewith enclosed.

We would wish to express our respect for the very handsome manner in which Sir Samuel Fludyer and Captain Clarke came forward, and voluntarily gave their testimony upon the subject.—Other officers present, we have since understood, were also ready to concur in the same testimony, if they had been appealed to.—The evidence of these gentlemen had the more weight with the whole assembly, as the Mayor and Messrs. Batchelor and Andrews in their respective letters had ventured to say, that a number of the military profession were ready to support the charge; they did not, however, think it proper to appeal to, or produce one of them, nor indeed any other person who could give evidence on the occasion. We must also express our obligation to Mr. Alderman Daubeney for his useful informations. It is also a justice due to the agent at Stapleton, Lieutenant Ormsby, to observe to their Lordships, that, as well in the course of the proceedings, as from the account we have received from several persons of respectability, and particularly from Lieutenant-general Rooke, he appears to have conducted himself with great propriety, and with every humane attention to the prisoners, in the discharge of his duty.

Since this affair was over, Messrs. Batchelor and Andrews have repeatedly called upon us, and expressed their concern for the great mistakes into which they had fallen, and which they professed were made with no ill intentions, but only from motives of compassion. They have since published their retraction in the public prints of this city.

Believing that their Lordships may wish to know the progress of our proceedings, we have hastened this report with its enclosures; but must defer any further account till we have finished some arrangements which we have yet in view at Stapleton.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

Evan Nepean, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

AMBROSE SERLE.
JAMES JOHNSTON.

At

*At a Meeting held at the Council House in the City of Bristol, the
30th December 1800.*

PRESENT,

The Right Worshipful the Mayor.

Ambrose Serle, Esq.	{	His Majesty's Commissioners of the Transport, and Sick and Wounded, Boards.
James Johnston, M. D.		

Mr. Alderman Daubeney.

Mr. Alderman Noble.

Mr. Alderman Harvey.

Lieutenant-general Rooke.

Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart.

Major Tynte, second Somerset militia.

Captain Brown, Enniskillen dragoons.

Captain Clarke, second Somerset militia.

Lieutenant Broughton, ditto.

John Pinney, Esq.

Thomas Pearson, Esq.

John Lewis, Esq.

Mr. George Webb Hall.

Mr. Thomas Batchelor.

Mr. Thomas Andrews.

Mr. John Payne Berjew.

Lieutenant Ormsby, agent for the prisoners at Stapleton.

Thomas York,	{	Butchers,	{	employed by Alderman Noble.
Andrew Goss,				
Samuel Wallis, Baker,				

The Commissioners introduced the business by observing,

That in consequence of his communication to Government respecting the French prisoners at Stapleton, they had requested the Mayor to admit of this present meeting before him, with which request he had politely complied. It is the cause of humanity and of national honour which is now before them, to which the feelings of Englishmen are, and always were most eminently alive. In a word, it is the characteristic of the nation.

Above twenty thousand French prisoners have been thrown upon the compassion of this country, having been abandoned by their own Government in a manner contrary to the usage of civilized nations, and exposed to perish from the want of clothing. On the other hand, the British government provided in this respect for all our countrymen carried prisoners into France. Though the most urgent remonstrances had been made on the subject, both through the French agent in London and the English agent at Paris, they had hitherto been without effect, and almost without attention.— In these remonstrances it had been repeatedly stated to the French government throughout the summer and down to the approach of

winter, what serious consequences must necessarily ensue to the health of their people: consequences, such as no food could relieve, nor medicine prevent; such as nothing but a suitable and timely provision of clothes could obviate, by defending the unhappy men from the rigours of the season. What was foretold, has, in some degree, already come to pass. The food which kept the prisoners in health during the summer, and in a state of health beyond former example in proportion to their numbers, could not be expected to save them from pulmonary and those other diseases which unavoidably must attack the human frame exposed to damps and to cold.

Without clothing it will be impossible, be their food what it may, to preserve their lives. It was therefore the intention of Government to take up a business, so far at least as may be absolutely necessary, which, with equal injustice to this country, and cruelty to their own people, has been entirely omitted by the enemy.—The Commissioners observed, that they should endeavour, on their part, to alleviate the misfortunes of these deserted prisoners as much as possible, and should cheerfully recommend to Government some further means, which they had in contemplation, for the reduction of their distress. It was, however, with some degree of pain, that they thought it necessary to observe the extreme profligacy of the prisoners themselves, who were, for the most part, men captured in privateers, which had been fitted out to plunder our commerce.

They were, as it might be expected, in general the lowest of a nation, not too remarkable for their purity of principle or of conduct. Such, it must be said, was their common profligacy, and invincible love of gaming, in all the depôts, that they had been led to sacrifice their present rations of provisions, their clothing, the bedding supplied by our Government, and whatever else they could procure, to the indulgence of this miserable vice. It was far from the wish of the Commissioners to speak harshly of men in captivity; but they had many strong reasons to fear, that much of the intended supply of clothes would presently vanish, without imparting the comfort intended by it. They were, however, authorized to make the experiment, and should be glad in the event to find that their expectations were unfounded.

The Commissioners stated, that, with regard to the business of this meeting, Government having received a letter from the Right Worshipful the Mayor of this city, enclosing another signed by Messrs. Thomas Batchelor and Thomas Andrews, they should desire them to be read, and such questions to be proposed to the parties concerned, as might lead to the discovery of the naked truth, which it was their inclination and their duty to embrace, wherever it might be found.

The

The two following letters were then read.

1. A letter from William Gibbons, Esq. Mayor of Bristol, to George Rose, Esq. dated 22d December 1800 *.

2. A letter from Messrs. Batchelor and Andrews, to William Gibbons, Esq. dated Bristol, 20th December 1800 †.

The Commissioners then asked Mr. Batchelor, How many prisoners he saw naked, and if they were for the most part so?

He answered, That he believed about five or six were naked; not quite naked, but nearly so; they might be covered with a rug. One poor wretch, upon removing the rug, discovered a large plaster: he cannot say how many were partially naked by want of shoes and stockings, but apprehends he saw about one hundred in that state.

The Commissioners then asked Mr. Batchelor touching his assertion, "The yard some inches deep in mud;" whether he did not see that in the long and wide areas between and on the side of the buildings the ground has been raised and levelled, and covered with stones, broken, so as to render the whole as dry as possible? Whether such areas are not in a convex form? Whether gravel is attainable here? What better mode could have been adopted to cover so large a piece of ground?

To these questions Mr. Batchelor replied:

That the whole of the *court* yard was covered with mud; that he went through all the areas; that the persons who attended him were Mr. Thomas Andrews, and a Mr. Linch, of the North Lincoln militia; that there was a gutter for carrying off the water; that there was a quantity of rough stones dispersed about the areas, but that there were no workmen then there, nor did he know of any sum of money allowed by Government to repair and put in order such areas; and that the time he so saw the prison, &c. was on the morning of the 16th instant, and he remained there from half past 8 to near 10.

The Commissioners then asked Mr. Ormsby, whether he had not received orders from Government to make the yard fit and comfortable? To which he replied, He had received orders from Government in October last, to have it done according to contract for 275*l.* and that workmen were constantly upon it from that time; and that by the 16th of December instant, more than three parts in four of the yard were properly finished; and that he conceived steening (the manner in which it was doing) to be preferable to paving, as being less likely to be subject to water lodging upon it; and that the ground which was unlevelled was owing to the new buildings, then not quite completed, and especially the yard or ground surrounding them.

* Vide No. 42.

† Vide No. 43.

Concerning Mr. Batchelor's assertion, that "the bread was fusty and disagreeable, leaving a hot pungent taste in the mouth. The meat, which was beef, of the very worst quality, such as appeared to us not to be wholesome. The quantity allowed to each person was one pound of this infamous bread, and half a pound of this carrion beef." The Commissioners asked him, Whether he meant to affirm that this bread and meat were only so on the particular day he called, or often; to which Mr. Batchelor answered, that he only alluded to the day he was there, viz. the 16th December, and to what he then saw.

With respect to the bread (some of which, of different bakings, was produced):

The Commissioners asked Mr. Batchelor, from whence he conceived the pungent taste in the bread to arise? His reply was, He then supposed the bread was made from some very bad flour, which was sold some time since at the head of the quay, Bristol, and about which some riots took place.

James Wallis, jun. the baker employed by Mr. Noble, was sworn, and deposed, That he did, according to the best of his power and knowledge, supply the prison with good wholesome bread, according to the terms of the contract; and that when he could procure wheat he got it, and if not, flour; that he never bought any of the flour which was sold at the head of the quay.

On the bread then before the meeting being produced to him, and his inspecting the same, he deposed, That the same was a fair sample of the general supply of the prison, and not bread made for any particular view or motive.

The same bread was then shown to, and examined by, three prisoners from Stapleton, who declared their decided opinion, That such bread was a fair average sample of their general supply; they never saw any bread at the prison which could be termed infamous, or unfit to eat.

N. B. This bread was examined by many of the gentlemen present, and declared good and wholesome.

Upon the subject of the *meat*, Mr. Batchelor observed, that he thought himself justified in believing it generally bad, because the beef was returned as such the day after he visited the prison; and that Mr. Tyson, a butcher, had inspected it, and pronounced it barely wholesome; that a piece weighing seven pounds and a half was found, when divested of the bone, to weigh only four pounds; and that he also conceived himself justified in calling what he saw *carrion*.

The Commissioners then asked Lieutenant Ormsby, the agent at Stapleton prison, whether the prisoners who were appointed to inspect the meat had objected to any on the 16th instant.

Lieutenant Ormsby said, They had made no objection on that

that day, but that on the day before some meat had been returned as unfit to the butcher. Lieutenant Ormsby also said, That whenever the prisoners saw cause to find fault with the provisions, they almost invariably objected.

John Noble, Esq. alderman of the city, was then interrogated by the Commissioners as to his concern in supplying the prison with provisions; who said, That

He had no concern, directly or indirectly, in the profits of the contract; that his advantage is a per centage on the sums expended, and that he has from the contractor, Mr. Grant of London, unlimited orders to procure good provisions; that the contractor has, in two instances, where complaints were made to him, been very much hurt; and that, as Mr. Grant has not limited Mr. Noble in expense, if any fault attaches, it must be to himself, and not to Mr. Grant. Mr. Noble give 37s. 4d. per cwt. for beef, but he has made no standing contract with the butcher and baker, for either beef or bread, because he thought, that, by avoiding standing contracts, he should also avoid complaints; that he has regulated the prices with the baker according to the weekly price returned to the magistrates. (Here Mr. Noble offered to enumerate the weekly prices through the current year, which the Commissioners thought unnecessary.) During the present month, the price of bread has been 32s. per cwt.; during the month of November, the price varied from 26s. 6d. to 32s.

Mr. Noble said, That he has always received notice from Mr. Ormsby when any thing has gone amiss, and that he (Mr. N.) has always followed up such notice by application to the butchers and baker.

Mr. Noble was then asked by the Commissioners, whether any beef had ever been returned to him by Mr. Ormsby as unfit for use? Mr. Noble, in reply, stated, that in the beginning of November last, being at Bath, two pieces of beef were sent to him as returned from Stapleton prison *unfit*; that upon looking at such meat, he was much surprised that it should be returned, it seeming to him to be good wholesome meat; that he gave one piece thereof to his servants, with orders to dress the same for Mr. Noble's table; that he eat of such beef, as did other persons; and that the same was good and wholesome.

Mr. Noble has heard that Mr. Ormsby has found fault with provisions when the prisoners themselves have not.

Thomas York, buther, was then sworn, and asked, Whether he had shown the meat that had been so returned upon his hands, and part of which he had so sent to Mr. Noble, to any other persons, and to whom? York deposed, that he had shown some of the meat to Sir Samuel Fludyer, and Captain Clark, who declared the same to be good; and positively swears, that the meat which he showed them, and that which he sent to Mr. Noble,
at

at Bath, was part of what had been returned to the deponent from the prison.

Sir Samuel Fludyer, Baronet, Captain in the Monmouth and Brecon militia, and Captain Clark of the 2d Somerset militia, both confirmed the account given by York, of meat being shown by him to them; and that they had pronounced the same good and wholesome. Sir Samuel Fludyer stated, that it was such beef as the French themselves best liked, being rather small beef, and more easily convertible to soup and bouille.

Andrew Goss, another butcher employed by Mr. Noble, was then sworn and examined; and he and Thomas York both deposed, That they never had, to the best of their knowledge or belief, sent any beef to Stapleton prison which was unwholesome or unfit to eat.

A question was then put to Mr. Tyson, a butcher, present at the meeting (by Mr. Thomas Andrews), Whether he, Tyson, did not see some meat in the market on the next day subsequent to Mr. Batchelor and Mr. Andrews visiting the prison, and which meat had been returned from the prison as unfit? In answer to this question, Tyson observed, that he had been asked by a butcher on the day to which Mr. Andrews alluded, whether some beef which was then shown him deserved to be returned? and that he, Tyson, answered, that the meat was small but wholesome; and, in answer to a question put to him, observed, that such meat was sold regularly in Bristol market, and not condemned and seized as unwholesome.

(It was observed by Mr. Hall of the town clerk's office, that the magistrates have power (and often exercise it) of seizing any unwholesome meat which may be exposed in the market for public sale.)

Thomas York (being interrogated to that effect) upon his oath stated, that he did sell the said last-mentioned beef; and that the same fetched from 7*d.* to 6*d.* per pound; and none was sold under 6*d.*

The Commissioners asked the aforesaid Mr. G. W. Hall, Whether he had seen any beef that had been returned from Stapleton prison as unfit for use? Mr. Hall stated, that about a fortnight since, he was shown a side of beef, which he was informed had been returned from the prison at Stapleton; that, upon inspecting such beef, he found it exceedingly good and wholesome; and he was astonished it should have been returned. Mr. Hall says, he thinks himself a good judge of beef and meat in general.

N. B. Mr. Hall is a considerable grazier and breeder.

The Commissioners next proceeded to inquire into the truth of Mr. Batchelor's statement, that "no vegetables are allowed, except to the sick in the hospitals;" and asked Mr. Batchelor, Whether

Whether he so wrote from his own knowledge; and, if not, by whose information?

Mr. Batchelor replied, that he went (upon visiting the prison) into the kitchen, and asked several of the prisoners if they were allowed vegetables, and that they all answered in the negative. Mr. Batchelor never knew, till some days since (that he was informed by a Mr. Bruce), that any pease were allowed. Mr. Batchelor was asked, Whether, upon visiting the prison, he inquired for Lieutenant Ormsby, or any other person that could have given him correct information? Mr. Batchelor answered, that he did not.

Lieutenant Ormsby was then asked, Whether vegetables had been allowed to the prisoners in general? Lieutenant Ormsby stated, that the daily ration of provisions consists of one pound of bread (being nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ of a quartern loaf per week), half a pound of good and wholesome meat, half a pound of greens, or a quarter of a pint of good pease, and an allowance of salt, and soap for washing.

The Commissioners here stated to the meeting, that they had yesterday inquired of many of the French prisoners, and the result of their inquiries was, that they all preferred the pease to the greens.

Mr. Noble stated, that he had found great difficulty in procuring greens so long as he did, viz. to the 1st of November last, from which time he substituted pease, which he was ordered by Mr. Grant to spare no pains nor expense in procuring, and actually had procured them at a very heavy expense.

Mr. Batchelor being requested to explain his observation, that "the sick in the hospitals have the additional clothing of a coat or cloak," said, that he did not go into the hospital, but looked in at a window, and it appeared to him that the sick had an uniform clothing furnished to them upon going into the hospital.

The Commissioners then stated, That, with respect to bedding, clothing, provisions, medicines, and medical attendance, wine, porter, and every other necessary, the sick French prisoners had precisely the same allowances and treatment as the seamen in the royal hospitals.

With respect to the two poor creatures on the ground leading to the hospital court,

Mr. Batchelor stated, that they lay in that position for half an hour; and that they were lying close to the hospital gate.

The Commissioners questioned Mr. Ormsby upon this fact, and were informed by him, that these poor creatures were most probably lying there waiting to be carried into the hospital.

The Commissioners severely censured all delays of this kind,
in

in case the fact were so ; but Mr. Batchelor brought no proof that the sick men had remained there any longer than was necessary to introduce them into the hospital ; or that he had complained to the officers of the depôt, who could have informed him of the cause, or removed them immediately.

Mr. Batchelor was then asked by the Commissioners in what respects “ the majority of the poor wretches seem to have lost the appearance of human beings ? ”

He answered, that he could give no particular reasons, but that many of them appeared to him fallow and emaciated ; and that they looked more like skeletons than men ; and that two looked so, for one that looked healthy.

With regard to Mr. Batchelor’s assertions, “ the numbers that die are great, generally six or eight in a day ; from the *best* information we could collect, upwards of 250 have died within the last six weeks.” Mr. Batchelor was asked by the Commissioners, from whom was this information derived ; if not from the agents or surgeons who keep the books, how could it be the best ?

Mr. Batchelor, in reply to this question, stated, that when he went to the prison, the 16th of December, he was informed by Mr. Lynch, the officer who conducted him through the prison, that when he first took the guard of the prison, there were about 3200 prisoners, and that there were then only 2900. This, Mr. Batchelor said, was all the information he had obtained on the subject, and that it was the best he could get ; and that he had made no allowance for prisoners who might have been exchanged, or had deserted ; he did not know that the books were open to inspection.

The Commissioners then ordered the agent to produce the exact account of deaths in the current year, which stood as follows :

1800.			
The inclement weather having set in -	January	-	1
	February	-	1
	March	-	0
	April	-	0
	May	-	4
	June	-	7
	July	-	6
	August	-	12
	September	-	12
	October	-	17
	November	-	44
	December to 20th	-	37
In nearly the whole year			141

It was then stated by the agent, upon inquiry, that the number now appearing upon muster to be much in want of clothing, is 450

And of those who are partially so - - - 960

Mr. Noble asserted, and which was not denied by John Pinney, Esq. Governor, and Mr. Batchelor, Deputy Governor, of St. Peter's Hospital, that the proportions of deaths in that house, during the time mentioned in Mr. Batchelor's letter (exclusive of the aged and infirm), had exceeded, by one half, the deaths in the prison at Stapleton. Mr. Noble also stated, that he had been informed by Captain Joliffe, of the second Somerset militia, that prisoner, to his knowledge, had lost by gambling, five days rations of provisions; and, in consequence of such privation, was admitted into the hospital in a dying state.

The Commissioners then asked the Right Worshipful the Mayor, whether he conceived Mr. Batchelor's charges had been made good: the Mayor replied, that "he was very glad to find Mr. Batchelor had been mistaken, and to hear the prisoners were so much better than represented by his letter; and believed Mr. Batchelor had not, nor could have any interest in the affair, and acted from motives of humanity alone."

The three prisoners before mentioned were asked, whether Mr. Ormsby, when provisions were bad, had returned them, and said, "Always;" and that he went round, and examined the provisions every day.

Mr. Batchelor having stated in his letter that what he had advanced was known to every military officer who had done duty over the prisoners, and although he was repeatedly desired to call any person he might think proper, to substantiate his charge, he called not one of these officers, nor any other person.

In the conclusion, the Commissioners observed to Mr. Batchelor the extreme imprudence of his conduct in bringing forward charges of such a nature as could not be proved; and, as it evidently appeared, were not founded on fact; that the mischief of such publications as he had thought proper to make, might be extended to an extreme degree both at home and abroad.

P. S. Copy of the Mayor's letter, referred to in the dispatch to Mr. Nepean:

Gentlemen,

Bristol, January 1st, 1801.

AS I may not have fully expressed myself on the investigation which took place on Tuesday last, before me and my brother magistrates, Alderman Daubeney, Alderman Noble, and Alderman Harvey, in consequence of a representation respecting the condition of the French prisoners of war in Stapleton prison, made by Messrs. Batchelor and Andrews, and transmitted by me to Government, I think it proper to trouble you with this letter.

When Messrs. Batchelor and Andrews waited on me with their statement of the miserable condition of the prisoners, my opinion

of Mr. Batchelor's judgment and information, from his having, for several years past, had the care of the poor of this city, induced me to forward their letter to Government.

An inquiry into the truth of that statement having, however, taken place, it appeared, on a very full investigation of the matter, that the several allegations therein contained were unfounded, and therefore I feel it incumbent on me to give this as my opinion, in justice to the parties concerned, as well as in proof of the benevolent and humane consideration that ever has, and I trust ever will, form a prominent feature in the character of the British nation.

I have the honour to be, most respectfully,

Ambrose Serle, Esq.

Dr. Johnston.

Your most humble servant,

WILLIAM GIBBONS, Mayor.

No. 50.

My Lords,

Downing Street, 6th January 1801.

THE Commissioners of the Transport Board and of the Sick and Hurt Office, appointed to visit and inspect the prison at Stapleton, having in their report, dated the 2d of this month, recommended, that instead of a general distribution of the morning allowance suggested in their letter of the 30th ultimo, the patients who may be discharged from the hospital, and those who are in a convalescent state out of it, who may, in the surgeon's opinion, need some additional nourishment rather than medical assistance, shall be allowed to have a mess of rice and barley gruel in the morning, of about a pint for each man, till the return of spring; I am commanded to signify to your Lordships his Majesty's pleasure, that you are to modify the orders founded on my letter of the 2d instant accordingly.

I am, &c.

*The Lords Commissioners
of the Admiralty.*

(Signed) HENRY DUNDAS.

No. 51.

Sir,

Admiralty Office, 31st December 1800.

The Commissioners for conducting his Majesty's Transport Service, and taking charge of Prisoners of War, having, in their letter of yesterday's date, transmitted to us a deposition made by five persons, late masters of captured British merchant vessels, relative to the treatment they received while prisoners of war in France, we send you enclosed copies thereof, for his Majesty's information.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

*Right Honourable Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.*

ARDEN.

W. YOUNG.

R. MAN.

No.

No. 52.

Sir,

Transport Office, 30th December 1800.

WE enclose, for the information of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a deposition, made by five persons, late masters of captured British merchant vessels, relative to the treatment received by them while detained as prisoners of war in France; and we beg you will inform their Lordships, that, although we judged it necessary to take the deposition of these five persons only, yet fifteen other persons of the same description, who arrived with them from France, gave a similar account in all respects of the manner in which British prisoners are treated at Boulogne. We think it proper to add, that all the persons above mentioned were entitled to parole, agreeably to the terms of the cartel. We are, &c.

(Signed)

RUPERT GEORGE.

JOHN SCHANK.

J. HUNT.

*Evan Nepean, Esq.**&c. &c. &c.*

No. 53.

Copy of a Deposition made by five Masters of captured British Merchantmen, sworn before William Addington, Esq. on the 22d December 1800.

ROBERT Dixon, late master of the Mary and Margaret, merchantship of Sunderland; Cuthbert Ranson, late master of the Hope, merchantship of Sunderland; Peter Armour, late master of the Free Briton, merchantship of Newcastle; Thomas Ridley, late master of the Nile, merchantship of Newcastle; and Robert Corth, late master of the Success, merchantship of Plymouth, make oath and say; and first, this deponent Robert Dixon, for himself saith, that he was captured on the 5th day of November last, about eight or nine miles off Boulogne, by the L'Impromptu lugger, of fourteen guns, Captain Cornie; and this deponent further saith, that all his clothes, and those of his crew, except what they had on, were taken, and also their money; and this deponent was, with his afore said crew, carried into Boulogne, and put into a cachot there; and this deponent further saith, that for the first twenty-four hours, he, this deponent, with his afore said crew, had no provisions of any kind: and the several deponents, Cuthbert Ranson, Peter Armour, and Thomas Ridley, severally make oath and say, that they were all captured on the 16th day of November last, off the Doging Light, seven leagues from Cromer, by the Chasseur, snow privateer, of fourteen guns, Captain Blackman; and further say, that they were carried into Boulogne, and with their crews put into the cachot above described, where they had no provision for the first twenty-four hours, as described by the first deponent Robert Dixon. And these deponents also further severally say, they suffered greatly from the nature of their confinement,

the cachot being twenty-seven steps under ground, without any other light than what was received through two small gratings; and further severally say, that they had no beds of any sort, but were compelled to lie on a small quantity of loose straw, and were not permitted to go to the necessary belonging to the prison, but were forced to use one tub, which was kept in the room of their confinement, and so small as to require emptying morning and evening, and were not permitted to empty the said tub but at stated periods; and further say, that the cachot was exceedingly damp, and deponents were only permitted to go out into the air once in the day, and that for one hour only; and these deponents also further severally say, that during their confinement, a Mr. Tone, master of the William and Betsey of Sunderland, who was also a prisoner in the said prison with these deponents, was exceedingly ill, and applied to the woman who had the principal care of the prison, for medical assistance, but was only visited once by an apothecary, who ordered him to be placed over a tub of hot water for the benefit of the steam; and further say, that a French soldier who was stationed at the prison, offered to let him have the use of his room, where there was a bed and a fire; but the keeper of the prison refused this offer of the said soldier to the said Mr. Tone being complied with; and each of these deponents severally say, they continued in the above-mentioned place of confinement till they were bailed out by a shopkeeper at Boulogne; after which, these deponents had liberty to go about the town, but had no allowance from the French government. And this deponent, Robert Corth, for himself saith, that he was captured on the 21st day of November last, between Folkestone and Dover, by the Pamphile lugger, of ten guns, Captain Blundell, and carried into Boulogne, and was put into a prison with his crew, together with some soldiers; but this deponent complaining of his situation in such prison, was removed into the cachot mentioned in the former part of this deposition. And these deponents, Robert Dixon, Cuthbert Ranson, Peter Armour, Thomas Ridley, and Robert Corth, each for themselves, further saith, that their daily food, except during the first twenty-four hours before spoken of, consisted of bullocks liver, lights, shins and neck of beef, the liver of which was frequently very bad; and the meat was sent into the prison in a tub, but had no separate bowl or platters, and without vegetables; and further severally say, that each of these deponents had about three quarters of a pound of bread a day, and the small beer sufficient.

(Signed)

ROBERT DIXON.

CUTHBERT RANSON.

PETER ARMOUR.

THOMAS RIDLEY.

ROBERT CORTH.

Middlesex, to wit,
Sworn before me the 22d Dec. 1800.

W. ADDINGTON.

Paper

*Papers presented to the House of Commons by Lord Hawkesbury,
respecting Egypt.*

N. B. The Proclamation of Sir Sidney Smith has not been found in any of the Public Offices.

No. 1.

Secret Order to Vice-admiral Lord Keith; dated 15th December 1799.

By the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

WHEREAS the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, has acquainted us by his letter of this day's date, that a dispatch has been received from Lord Elgin, his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, stating that the commander of the French army in Egypt had made proposals to the Turkish government, offering to evacuate that country, upon condition of being suffered to return unmolested to France; that the Turkish government appeared disposed to acquiesce in this offer, and that application had been made to his Lordship, requesting him to grant passports for this purpose: and whereas, in consequence of this information, Lord Grenville has signified to us his Majesty's commands, that instructions should be given to the commander in chief of his Majesty's fleet in the Mediterranean, enjoining him not to consent, on any account, to the return of the French army to France, or to their capitulating in any other manner, than jointly to the allied powers, whose forces are employed against them, or upon any other terms than that of giving up their arms, and surrendering as prisoners of war to the allied forces so employed; your Lordship is hereby required and directed, in pursuance of his Majesty's commands as above signified, to govern yourself accordingly, and on no account to consent to the return of the French army in Egypt to France, or to their capitulating, excepting on the conditions above specified.

In case of the surrender of the army on those terms, your Lordship is on no account to admit of the return to France of the officers, or any part of the army, on an engagement not to serve until exchanged; the fallacy of all such engagements, and the bad faith with which they have been observed by the enemy, having been proved by repeated instances, particularly in the case of the seamen taken in the battle of the Nile, and afterwards landed in Egypt; but in any such capitulation, to take care that a stipulation be made for the actual detention of the officers and men, as prisoners of war, in some part of the territories of the allied powers, until they shall be exchanged; that the vessels of every description, belonging to the enemy, in the port of Alexandria, shall also be surrendered, and be divided amongst the allies, in proportion to the naval force which each of them may have employed at that time in
the

the blockade of Alexandria, or in any other operations against the enemy.

If it should so happen, that his Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople should have granted passports before his Majesty's pleasure in this respect can have been signified to him, your Lordship is in such case to direct the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war under your orders, who may fall in with any vessels having on board any of the enemy's troops, and being furnished with such passports, to declare to the commanding officer of such troops, that the said passports are of no validity, not being given, as the laws of war require, by persons having any authority for that purpose; but that in this case they should not exercise any other act of hostility against such ships, or the troops therein embarked, than what may be necessary in order to compel the vessel to return with the troops to Alexandria.

Your Lordship is to communicate these determinations by a flag of truce, with as little delay as possible, to the French army in Egypt; unless you, or the officer employed by you for that purpose, shall have certain information that the whole negotiation has been broken off, and that there is no longer any question of such separate and unauthorized capitulation.

Given under our hands, the 15th December 1799.

SPENCER.

J. GAMBIER.

W. YOUNG.

*Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. Vice-admiral
of the Red, &c. &c. &c. Mediterranean.*

By command of their Lordships,
EVAN NEPEAN.

No. 2.

*Secret Order to Vice-admiral Lord Keith; dated 28th March 1800.
By the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral
of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.*

THE Right Honourable Lord Grenville, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, having, in his letter of this day's date, acquainted us, that in consequence of the information contained in the dispatches lately received from your Lordship, the Earl of Elgin, and Sir Sidney Smith, relative to the capitulation of the French army in Egypt, his Majesty had been pleased to signify his commands, that instructions should be transmitted to your Lordship, expressing his Majesty's disapprobation of the terms entered into by the said capitulation, those terms appearing to his Majesty to be more advantageous to the enemy than their situation entitled them to expect, and being likely to prejudice the interests of the allies, by restoring to the French government the services of a considerable and disciplined body of troops; that besides this objection
to

to the terms, his Majesty does not consider Captain Sir Sidney Smith as having been authorized either to enter into or to sanction any such agreement in his Majesty's name, that officer having had no special authority for that purpose, and the case not being one in which the Captain commanding his Majesty's ships on the coast of Egypt, ought to have taken upon himself to enter into an agreement of this nature, without the sanction of his commanding officer; but that, as the General commanding the enemy's troops appears to have treated him as a person whom he *bonâ fide* conceived to possess such authority, and as a part of the treaty was immediately to be executed by the enemy, so that by annulling this transaction (in as far as his Majesty's officer was a party thereto) the enemy could not be replaced in the same situation in which he before stood, his Majesty, from a scrupulous regard to the public faith, has judged it proper that his officers should abstain from any act inconsistent with the engagements to which Captain Sir Sidney Smith has erroneously given the sanction of his Majesty's name.

And whereas Lord Grenville has at the same time acquainted us, that with this view he shall transmit to the Earl of Elgin his Majesty's commands to settle with the Porte, the form of a passport to be given in the name of his Majesty, not as a party to the capitulation, but as an ally to the Porte; and that it is his Majesty's farther pleasure the said passports, as well as those which may have been in the interval (however informally) granted by Sir Sidney Smith, are to be respected by his Majesty's officers; but that although, from the consideration above mentioned, his Majesty does not think proper to obstruct the execution of this treaty by the Porte in the manner therein stipulated, he does not feel himself bound to authorize his officers to take any active part in it, or to furnish any convoy or transports for its execution, or to take any other share in carrying it into effect; yet, if any application should be made to your Lordship for liberty to send cartel ships from France to Egypt, for the transport of the army under the capitulation, your Lordship is to grant such passports accordingly, under such restrictions and precautions as you may judge necessary, according to circumstances: to prevent this liberty being abused to any other purpose, we do, in pursuance of his Majesty's commands as above signified, hereby require and direct your Lordship to govern yourself accordingly, and to give the necessary orders in consequence to the commanders of his Majesty's ships and vessels under your command, taking care at the same time to apprise Captain Sir Sidney Smith, of his Majesty's pleasure on the subject of his proceedings herein; and in case your Lordship should see any ground to apprehend any intention on the part of the Turks, or of the Russians, to prevent the execution of the capitulation, or to commit any act of hostility against the French army, either before or after its embarkation, we do farther direct your Lordship, in

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such

such case, to use your utmost endeavours to persuade them to all such measures as may be most consistent with the faithful observance of the engagement contracted with the enemy.

Given under our hands, the 28th March 1800.

SPENCER.

J. GAMBIER.

WM. YOUNG.

*To the Right Honourable Lord Keith, K. B.
Vice-admiral of the Red, &c. &c. &c.*

By command of their Lordships,
EVAN NEPEAN.

No. 4.

Convention for the Evacuation of Egypt, concluded between Citizens Dessaix, General of Division, and Poussielque, Administrator-general of Finance, Plenipotentiaries on the Part of the General in Chief Kleber; and their Excellencies Moustafa Reschid Effendy Tefterdar, and Moustafa Rassiche Effendy Reinsul Kiuttab, Ministers Plenipotentiary on the Part of his Highness the Supreme Vizier.

THE French army in Egypt, wishing to give a proof of its desire to stop the effusion of blood, and to terminate the unhappy difference which has arisen between the French republic and the Sublime Porte, consents to evacuate Egypt agreeably to the terms of the present convention, hoping that this concession may lead to the general pacification of Europe.

Article I. The French army will withdraw itself, with arms, baggage, and effects, to Alexandria, Rosetta, and Aboukir, in order to be there embarked and sent to France, as well in its own ships as in those it may be necessary for the Sublime Porte to furnish for this purpose; and in order that these ships may be the more speedily prepared, it is agreed, that one month after the ratification of the present convention, a commissary with a suite of fifty persons shall be sent on the part of the Sublime Port to the castle of Alexandria.

II. There shall be an armistice in Egypt during three months, counting from the date of signature of the present convention; and in case of the truce expiring before the said ships to be furnished by the Sublime Porte shall be ready, the truce shall be prolonged until the embarkation be completely effected. It is understood, that all possible means shall be employed to prevent the tranquillity of the army and inhabitants, who are the objects of this truce, from being disturbed.

III. The transportation of the French army shall take place conformably to the regulations of the commissaries named for that purpose by the Sublime Porte, and by the General in Chief Kleber; and if at the embarkation any discussion should arise upon this subject between the commissaries, another shall be named by
Commodore

Commodore Sir Sidney Smith, who shall decide the difference according to the maritime regulations of England.

IV. The forts of Cathié and Salahié shall be delivered up by the French troops on the eighth day, or at farthest on the tenth day after the ratification of the present convention. The town of Mansoura shall be evacuated on the fifteenth day; Damietta and Belbeys on the twentieth day; Suez shall be evacuated six days previous to the evacuation of Cairo; the other places situated on the eastern bank of the Nile, shall be evacuated on the tenth day; the Delta shall be evacuated fifteen days after the evacuation of Cairo; the western bank of the Nile and its dependencies shall remain in the hands of the French until the evacuation of Cairo; and moreover, as these places are to be occupied by the French army until the troops shall have retired from Upper Egypt, the said western bank and its dependencies need not be evacuated till the expiration of the truce, if it should be impossible to evacuate them sooner. The places evacuated by the army shall be delivered to the Sublime Porte in the state they are now in.

V. The town of Cairo shall be evacuated in the space of forty days, if it be possible, and at the farthest in forty-five days, counting from the day of the ratification of the present convention.

VI. It is expressly agreed, that the Sublime Porte shall take special care that the French troops from the different places on the western bank of the Nile, who shall retire with arms and baggage towards their head quarters, shall not be disturbed or molested during their march, in their persons, their property, or their honour, either by the inhabitants of Egypt, or by the troops of the Imperial Ottoman army.

VII. In consequence of the above article, and to prevent all dissension or hostilities, measures shall be taken to keep the Turkish troops always at a sufficient distance from the French troops.

VIII. As soon as the present convention shall be ratified, all the Turks, and people of other nations, without distinction, who are subjects of the Sublime Porte, and are imprisoned or detained in France, or that are in the power of the French in Egypt, shall be set at liberty; and reciprocally all Frenchmen detained or imprisoned in the towns and ports of the Ottoman empire, as well as all persons of whatever nation they be, who are attached to the French legations and consulships, shall be also set at liberty.

IX. The restitution of the property and possessions of the inhabitants and subjects on both sides, or the reimbursement of their value to the proprietors, shall commence immediately after the evacuation of Egypt, and shall be settled at Constantinople, by commissaries named respectively for that object.

X. No inhabitant of Egypt, of whatever religion he may be,
VOL. XI. I shall

shall be molested, either in his person or property, on account of the connexions he may have had with the French whilst they occupied Egypt.

XI. The necessary passports, safeguards, and convoys, to secure the return of the French army to France, shall be furnished, as well by the Sublime Porte, as the other allied courts, namely those of Russia and Great Britain.

XII. The Sublime Porte and her allies promise that the French army shall not be in anywise molested, from the time of its embarkation, until its return to the continent of France; and General Kleber and the French army on their parts, promise not to commit any hostility during the above time, either against the fleets or territories of the Sublime Porte, or her allies; and that the ships which convey the said army shall not stop on any other coast but that of France, except in case of absolute necessity.

XIII. In consequence of the truce of three months, above stipulated with the French army, for the evacuation of Egypt, the contracting parties agree, that if, during the said truce, any French ships should enter the port of Alexandria, unknown to the commander of the allied fleets, they shall quit it, after having obtained the necessary supplies of water and provisions, and return to France, being furnished with passports from the allied courts; and in case any such ships should be in want of repairs, those only may remain until their repairs shall be completed, and shall depart immediately after for France, in like manner as aforesaid, by the first favourable wind.

XIV. The General in Chief, Kleber, may immediately send an aviso to France, to which the necessary safeguards shall be granted, in order that the said aviso may advise the French government of the evacuation of Egypt.

XV. It being acknowledged that the French army will require daily subsistence during the three months in which it is to evacuate Egypt, and for three other months, to be reckoned from the day of its embarkation, it is agreed that the necessary quantities of corn, meat, rice, barley, and straw, shall be furnished according to the estimate now delivered by the French plenipotentiaries, as well for the time it shall remain, as for its voyage; such portion of the above quantity as the army may have taken out of its magazines, after the ratification of the present convention, shall be deducted from the quantity to be furnished by the Sublime Porte.

XVI. From the day of the ratification of the present convention, the French army shall not levy any contribution whatever in Egypt, but on the contrary it shall relinquish to the Sublime Porte the ordinary contributions that shall remain to be levied until its departure, as well as the camels, dromedaries, stores, guns, and other articles belonging to it, which it may not think proper to take away, as also the magazines of corn proceeding from

from contributions already levied, and finally the magazines of provisions. These objects shall be examined and valued by the commissaries sent to Egypt for this purpose, by the Sublime Porte, and by the commander of the British forces, conjointly with the persons appointed by the General in Chief, Kleber, and received by the first, at the rate of valuation so made, to the amount of three thousand purses*, which will be necessary to accelerate the movement and embarkation of the French army. And if the objects above named should not produce this sum, the deficit shall be advanced by the Sublime Porte, as a loan, which shall be reimbursed by the French government, on the drafts of the commissaries appointed by the General in Chief, Kleber, to receive the said sum.

XVII. The French army having some disbursements to make, in evacuating Egypt, it shall receive, after the ratification of the present convention, the sum above stipulated in the following order: namely,

On the fifteenth day	-	Five hundred purses.
On the thirtieth day	-	Five hundred purses.
On the fortieth day	-	Three hundred purses.
On the fiftieth day	-	Three hundred purses.
On the sixtieth day	-	Three hundred purses.
On the seventieth day	-	Three hundred purses.
On the eightieth day	-	Three hundred purses.
On the ninetieth day	-	Five hundred purses.

Each purse of five hundred Turkish piastras, which shall be received as a loan from the persons appointed for this purpose by the Sublime Porte: and to facilitate the execution of the above arrangement, the Sublime Porte shall send commissaries to Cairo, and to the other towns occupied by the armies, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications.

XVIII. The contributions which the French may have levied after the date of the ratifications, and before the notification of the present convention in different quarters of Egypt, shall be deducted from the amount of the three thousand purses above stipulated.

XIX. To facilitate and accelerate the evacuation of the ports, the navigation shall be free during the three months truce, for the French transport ships which are in the ports of Egypt, from Damietta and Rosetta to Alexandria, and from Alexandria to Damietta and Rosetta.

XX. The security of Europe requiring the greatest precautions, to prevent the contagion of the plague being carried thither, no person having or suspected of having that malady, shall be embarked; but those afflicted with it, or with any other disorder that will not permit their being embarked within the time agreed upon

* A purse is about 40*l.* sterling; 3000 amounting to 120,000*l.* at a medium.

for the evacuation, shall remain in the hospital where they may then be, under the safeguard of his Highness the Supreme Visir, and shall be taken care of by French physicians, who shall remain with them until their recovery permits of their departure, which shall take place as soon as possible; and the articles 11 and 12 of this convention, shall be applied to them in like manner as to the rest of the French army; and the commander in chief of the French army engages to give the strictest orders to the officers commanding the troops embarked, not to permit the ships to disembark them in any other ports but such as shall be indicated by the physicians, as affording the greatest facilities to perform the necessary and customary quarantine.

XXI. All difficulties which may arise, and which may not have been foreseen in the present convention, shall be terminated amicably between the commissaries delegated for this purpose, by the Supreme Visir, and by the General in Chief, Kleber, in such manner as may facilitate and accelerate the evacuation.

XXII. The present convention shall not be valid until after the respective ratifications; which shall be exchanged within eight days, after which ratifications the present convention shall be religiously observed by both parties.

Done, signed, and sealed, with our respective seals, at the Camp of Conference, near El Arish, the 4th Pluviose, 8th year of the French republic, 24th January 1800 (O. S.), and the 28th of the moon Chaban, in the year Hegira 1214.

(Signed) The General of Division, DESSAIX,
The Administrator-general of Finance, POUSSIELQUE,
Plenipotentiaries from the General in Chief, KLEBER.

And their Excellencies

MOUSTAPHA RESCHID EFFENDI, Hiuttab, Testudar,
and MOUSTAFA RASSICHE EFFENDI, Reijou,
Plenipotentiaries from his Highness the Supreme VISIR.

A true Copy. (Signed) C. POUSSIELQUE. DESSAIX.

Certified translation from the original delivered
to me by the French Commissioners,

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

No. 5.

Mr. Smith's and Sir Sidney Smith's full Powers.

GEORGIUS R.

GEORGIUS Tertius, Dei gratiâ Magnæ Britanniae, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, Dux Brunsvicensis et Luneburgensis, Sacri Romani Imperii Archi Thesaurarius et Princeps Elector, &c. Omnibus et singulis ad quos præsentis hæ literæ pervenerint salutem! Cum in præsentis rerum publicarum statu tam nobis quam augustissimo et invictissimo Principi Sultano Selim Turcici

Turcici regni Dominatori potentissimo Imperii Orientis Monarcho, è re communi visum sit, tractatum inire quo amicitia inter nos firmetur et augeatur atque mutuæ securitati melius consulatur et provideatur; cumque ad hoc opus per agendum et ad exoptatum exitum per ducendum operâ uti duxerimus perquàm fidelium et delectorum nobis Gulielmi Sidney Smith, regii militaris ordinis de Ense Equitis et in exercitu regio nostro navali Præfecti, ac etiam Johannis Spencer Smith, Armigeri, Ministri Plenipotentarii nostri partes hoc tempore apud aulam supradicti augustissimi et invictissimi Principis Sultani Selim sustinentis virorum probatæ nobis fidei ac in rebus gerendis industriæ solertiæ et prudentiæ. Sciatis igitur quod nos eosdem vel eorum quem vis quem ad aulam supradicti invictissimi Principis adesse contigerit constituimus fecimus et ordinavimus ac per præsentem constituimus facimus et ordinamus nostros veros certos et indubitatos commissarios procuratores et plenipotentarios, vel commissarium procuratorem et plenipotentarium. Dantes et concedentes iisdem conjunctim vel eorum cuivis separatim quem scilicet ad aulam supradicti invictissimi Principis adesse contigerit omnem et omnimodam facultatem potestatem et auctoritatem pro nobis et nostro nomine cum ministro ministrisve ex parte supradicti augustissimi et invictissimi Sultani Selim, plenâ itidem potestate munito vel munitis congregandi et colloquendi ac de prædicti tractatus conditionibus tractandi et conveniendi, eaque omnia quæ ita conventa et conclusa fuerint pro nobis et nostro nomine signandi, ac eadem mutuo extradendi recipiendique; reliquaque omnia ad opus supradictum debitè exequendum factu necessariæ præstandi perficiendique, tam amplis modo et formâ, ac nosmet ipsi si interessemus facere et præstare possemus spondentes et in verbo regio nostro promittentes, nos quæcunque vi præsentium concludi et signari contigerint, rata grata et accepta omni meliori modo habituros; neque passuros unquam et in toto vel in parte à quopiam violentur, aut ut illis in contrarium eatur. In quorum omnium majorem fidem ac robur, præsentibus manû nostrâ regiâ signatis, magnum nostrum Magnæ Britanniæ sigillum apponi fecimus.—Dabantur in palatio nostro Divi Jacobi tricesimo die mensis Septembris, Anno Domini 1798, regni que nostri tricesimo octavo.

No. 6.

Copy of Instructions to Sir Sidney Smith and Mr. Smith.

Gentlemen,

Downing Street, 3d October 1798.

HAVING laid before the King the projet transmitted to me by Mr. Smith, of a treaty of alliance between his Majesty and the Ottoman Porte, his Majesty has judged proper to furnish you with his full powers to treat and conclude this important business,

His

His Majesty having been informed, by the confidential communication made to him by his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, of the state of the negotiation between the court of Peterburgh and the Ottoman Porte, has judged that it will be better, on account both of the friendship subsisting between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, and of that public and ostensible union which should subsist between powers acting in concert against the common enemy, to give to the new treaty rather the form of an accession on the part of his Majesty to the alliance between the two courts above mentioned, than that of a distinct and separate negotiation.

Most of the points of difference which you will find between the contre-projet I now send you, and the projet transmitted to me by Mr. Smith, have reference to this resolution ; the principal object in framing the contre-projet having been to adhere, as closely as possible, to the form and even to the expressions of the Russian treaty, as far as they were applicable to the local circumstances of his Majesty's dominions.

I have no other observation than this to make, on the subject of the preamble and the first article—the engagement to make common cause in the present war, which was contained in the first article of the projet transmitted by Mr. Smith, being the subject of one of the succeeding articles in the contre-projet.

The second article, as well as all the others as far as the eighth, are framed conformably to those in the Russian treaty, which treat on the same subjects. The variations, where there are any, are founded on principles so evident, that his Majesty does not think they can meet with any difficulty.

In the ninth article, you will observe the terms which are made use of, on the subject of the naval forces which his Majesty has consented to employ for the defence of the coasts of the Ottoman empire, and to assist in offensive operations against the enemy, either in Egypt or elsewhere.

From the state of uncertainty in which we still remain with respect to the details of the action which has taken place between the British and French fleets (although the known superiority of his Majesty's navy, and the concurrent testimony of so many different reports, afford the best hopes of a complete success), it is as yet impossible to take a definitive resolution with regard to the number and the force of the ships of the line and others, that it will be necessary to leave in the seas of the Levant, for the purposes above mentioned.

But you are authorized to give the most distinct and positive assurances, that it is his Majesty's intention to maintain the superiority of his maritime force, wherever that of the enemy may be found ; and by this means to provide, in concert with his allies, for the defence of the coasts of the Ottoman empire, and also for
acting

acting offensively against the enemy, wherever it is possible, and particularly in Egypt. It is evident that the number of ships of the line necessary for these purposes, will depend on the force of the French Squadron ; and that if the latter is weak (as in fact there is great reason to hope that it has been very much reduced by the event of which I have spoken), it would be injurious instead of being beneficial to the common cause, if his Majesty employed, without any object in those distant seas, a useless force, which might elsewhere serve so effectually in disconcerting the plans of the enemy.

The explanations on this subject must therefore be confined to general though very distant and positive assurances ; but you will easily be enabled to remove all uneasiness (if any could arise on this subject) by pointing out what his Majesty has already done for the Ottoman Porte, in sending a ship like that commanded by Sir Sidney Smith, destined in all cases to act in concert with his Majesty's allies in the Levant ; and to which will also, for the present, be added another ship of the line, with a proportionable number of smaller ships ; supposing even it should turn out that the French Squadron has been entirely destroyed, or obliged to withdraw itself from those seas. If, on the contrary, any considerable French Squadron should still remain there, a British force as nearly as possible equal, if not superior, would, as I have already said, be sent thither. You will acquaint the Sublime Ottoman Porte with the nature of the instructions given to Sir Sidney Smith, to provide for the full execution of the engagements to be entered into according to the proposed contre-pojet, by co-operating in the defence of the coasts of the Ottoman empire, and in the very important object of carrying on offensive operations against the enemy in Egypt ; always concerting with the Russian admirals, in order to act with all possible vigour against the navy, commerce, and army of the enemy.

You will add to these explanations, that it is also his Majesty's intention to maintain in the Mediterranean a considerable fleet, to be stationed there, and by cruising off the coasts of Italy and France, to fulfil the double object of recovering, if possible, the important post of Malta, which in the hands of the French will be a constant source of uneasiness to all the other powers, and to prevent new reinforcements being sent from the port of Toulon to the expedition of Bonaparté. The great importance of the last of these objects cannot escape attention, and it may be provided for with much greater certainty, by blocking up the port of Toulon than by cruising in the Levant. There is every reason to hope, that if this can be accomplished, the French general having all his communications cut off, must necessarily yield to the united efforts of the various means of annoyance, which may easily be employed
against

against him by the Ottoman Porte, if acting with energy and decision.

You will observe in the treaty between the court of Petersburg and the Ottoman Porte, that, as was naturally to be expected, there is no provision for subjecting the officers of one of the contracting parties to serve under the command of the other. This caution, which the circumstances of the case naturally called for on the part of the court of Petersburg, must evidently apply, with at least equal force, to the case of the present alliance; and indeed I hardly expect that any claim which might be in contradiction to it, will be brought forward. At all events you will adhere to that line which has been adopted, as I have already observed to you, by the court of Petersburg.

Proclamation of Toussaint Louverture, General in Chief of the Army of St. Domingo, to his Fellow-citizens.

THE duties that Citizen Roume had to perform in his quality of representative of the French government, were to exercise his faculties, both moral and physical, for the happiness of St. Domingo and its prosperity. Very far from doing so, he has (taking advice only from the intriguers which were about him) sowed discord among us, and fomented anew the troubles which had ceased to agitate us.

Nevertheless, for all the calumnies which he has continually thrown out against me, in his letters from St. Domingo to France, he would have been secure from all censure; but my respect for his character ought not to prevent me from taking the wisest measures to deprive him of the power of again conspiring against the public tranquillity, which, after six years of revolution, I have at last had the happiness to establish.

In order, therefore, to take him away from those intriguers who have never ceased to surround him, to answer from a distant quarter to the complaints made to me with regard to him, through the medium of magistrates, the General of Brigade Moyse shall cause to be procured for the said Citizen Roume, two carriages and a sufficient escort, which shall conduct him with every respect due to his character, to the village of Dondon, where he shall remain until the French government shall recall him, to answer for his conduct.

Done at Cape François, the 9th Frimaire (26th Nov.), 9th year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed)

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE,
General in Chief.

Proclamation

*Proclamation of General Moreau ; dated Head-quarters, Saltzburg,
December 17, 1800.*

Soldiers !

NUMEROUS complaints of your conduct arrive from all quarters. Plunder and want of discipline are making dreadful advances among you. These disorders, so disgraceful to your laurels, must have an end. I know that your rapid marches, the difficulty of communication, and the severity of the season, have prevented any regular distribution of provisions, and afforded pretexts for these licentious abuses.—But I assure you, that in future you will be without excuse, and that your chiefs will know of no lenity. The depôt of your glory is intrusted to us; and we will never suffer our satisfaction in your victories to be interrupted by the complaints of the inhabitants. Recollect that you combat for no other purpose but to give peace to the world. The General in Chief, therefore, orders the generals to read this proclamation at the head of all the divisions, and to put in execution the regulations of discipline and police agreed upon in the last campaign, with the utmost severity, Underigned,

MOREAU.
MANGEOT.

Proclamation published at Vienna, December 24, 1800.

HIS Imperial Royal and Apostolic Majesty has unremittingly laboured to procure a suitable peace to his monarchy and faithful people, and assures his collective kingdoms, provinces, and faithful subjects, that the most active exertions are making for the conclusion of peace; and that his Majesty entertains the best founded hopes that this salutary work will be completed, to the tranquillity and happiness of the monarchy.

At the same time it is necessary to make every possible preparation to oppose the further progress of the enemy now advancing against the city of Vienna, and to defend the vicinity and lines of that city in every practicable and effectual manner.

His Imperial Majesty will put himself at the head of this defence, and the troops appointed to it.

His Majesty expects, with the fullest confidence, that all his faithful subjects and citizens will zealously contribute, by every exertion in their power, to the defence of the city, their goods and property.

The superintendence of all political and other affairs has been committed by his Majesty to his Minister of State, Count Lehrbach, Plenipotentiary Court Commissary, who will take every

requisite measure with respect to the inhabitants of the city of Vienna and the suburbs.

COUNT VON LEHRBACH,
Minister of State, Plenipotentiary Court
Commissary.

Extract of four Letters from Mr. P. Magra, dated from Malta, the 18th and 22d December, and 5th and 6th January, to Mr. Henry Clarke, the British Chargé des Affaires at Tunis.

MR. Clarke is informed in the first,
“ That Lord Keith and Sir Ralph Abercromby, commanding the British forces in the Mediterranean, recommend to him extraordinary vigilance with respect to the States of Barbary, as far as relates to their conduct towards the French, both in furnishing them with provision, and in facilitating their communication with Egypt.”

In the second, Mr. Clarke is informed,

“ That Lord Keith and Sir Ralph Abercromby had sailed on the preceding evening (21st December), from Malta, with eighty ships of war, having troops on board; that previously to their departure, another division under the orders of Sir Richard Bickerton, had appeared off the island, on its road to the same destination; and that another army had been dispatched for Egypt to act in concurrence with it, which it was even stated, had already arrived;” so that, adds the Consul Magra, “ Egypt will, ere long, be restored to the Porte.” In this letter he announces, that some light cavalry had arrived, which was about to proceed to join the army: and by way of postscript he says, “ that the French have evacuated the whole of Tuscany, with the exception of Leghorn, which he hopes also will soon be evacuated.”

Mr. Clarke is requested to obtain permission of the Bey of Tunis, to send a cargo of wheat to Malta, and of oxen to Minorca.

The Consul Magra, in his letter of the 6th January, expresses to Mr. Clarke his affliction at hearing, that the Bey had refused provisions for Minorca, which he considers as very impolitic on the part of his Excellency, at a moment when he lay under the suspicion of having concluded a truce with the French. He hopes, however, that the ships which he sends back again, will not return empty. He mentions a letter from Lord Keith to the same Bey, of which he desires to know the contents.

Proclamation

*Proclamation of the General in Chief to the Army of the Rhine ;
dated Head-quarters, Steyer, 6 Nivose (December 27, 1800).*

Soldiers !

AFTER the lapse of twenty days, none of which passed uncrowned with glory, you had passed the Ems, one of the last barriers of Austria ; the army of the enemy fled in disorder towards their capital, which they would not have been able to defend, when Prince Charles, apprizing me that the Emperor was decided to sign a peace, requested an armistice. At the bare mention of the name of peace, the cause of so many labours, and the end of so many victories, I thought proper to suspend your march, and give Europe a fresh proof of the moderation of the French republic.

Soldiers, there is little reason to fear that that armistice will disappoint our hopes. Prince Charles has now reassumed the command of the Austrian army. That generous warrior must behold with indignation the blood of the brave soldiers that has been sold for the gold of a certain island.

If, however, contrary to every probability, England should again succeed in silencing at Vienna the dictates of prudence and of policy, you would readily grasp again your arms ; and thenceforward, deaf to every mode of solicitation, you would inflict a mortal blow on an enemy whom nothing but destruction can disarm. The advantages which you would then derive from the conditions of the armistice would more than compensate the loss of a few days repose.

Soldiers, your generals are about to procure you cantonments in the country which your courage has conquered. There endeavour, by a display of discipline and respect for property, to command the affections and the esteem of the people.

Thus, crowned with every species of glory, you will return into the bosom of France, the peace and happiness of which you will have so powerfully contributed to re-establish.

The General in Chief, (Signed) MOREAU.

Proclamation published at Vienna on the 28th December 1800.

AS in the proclamation on the 24th inst. it was announced that negotiations were entered into for peace, at the same time that our faithful subjects and citizens were called upon to be ready to make every exertion in defence of their property and effects ; it is now hereby notified, that between the Austrian and French troops, an armistice for thirty days, with fifteen days notice, making in the whole forty-five days, has been concluded. Notwithstanding the certain hope we entertain of an approaching conclusion of peace, yet it behoves every prudent government, till

peace is actually concluded, to remit, in no manner, the preparations for defence and security, on which the welfare of the whole monarchy depends, as well as the property and tranquillity of individuals. With respect to this defence, it is therefore ordered, that such as are to serve in person, shall appear before the proper officers, and receive their directions under the orders of the general of artillery, the Prince of Wirtemberg. Such as cannot serve in person, but are in possession of arms, shall deliver up the same to the arsenal, to be employed in the defence of the city, whence they may receive them again at the peace. People of the Austrian monarchy! you have ever lived under the happiest and mildest government: to this all Europe assents. Austrians! your fidelity to your religion, your princes, and your country; your morality, your courage, and bravery, in all the wars you have waged, have been ever your inheritance and an example to others, however the fortune of war may be changeable to every state and every people. This mutability is in the nature of human events; but the virtues of a people, their courage, fidelity, and loyalty to their monarch, the state, and religion, the greatest good and comfort of man, nothing can so alter or depress, that they shall not be exerted, and calmly repair every loss. Persevere, therefore, and peace shall restore every thing.

(Signed)

COUNT LEHRBACH,
Minister of State, and Plenipotentiary
Court Commissary.

The General of Division, Chief of the Staff, to the Minister at War.

Head-quarters, Nuremberg, 12 Nivose,

Citizen Minister,

Jan. 2, 1801.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, in consequence of the first article of the treaty of armistice concluded by the army of the Rhine, the line agreed upon between the General in Chief Augereau, and the General Baron Simbschen, will extend from Bayersdorff to Lichtench, following the right bank of the Rednitz, and the course of the Mein in prolongation of the Rednitz, as far as the line of neutrality: this line will pass by Forcheim, Bamberg, Bannach, Staffelsstein, and Lichtenec. The Gallo-Batavian army will occupy Nuremberg, as belonging to the line of the Rednitz.

Out of respect to his Highness Prince Charles, and upon the demand of Baron Simbschen, the passage of the Mein will be granted to Baron Albini, in case he should wish to join the grand army.

[Here

[Here follows an enumeration of the quarters of several regiments, including Frankfort, Aschaffenburg, and Wurtzburg, in which latter place the artillery are posted.]

(Signed)

ANDREOSSI.

*Brune, Counsellor of State, General in Chief of the Army of Italy,
to the Minister of War.*

Head-quarters at Verona, January 6, 1801.

THE enemy were intrenched at St. Martin, and in the position of Coldero, but have since been forced, and our troops occupy Vicenza.

General Moreau has occupied Roveredo, after having taken a great number of prisoners.

General Bellegarde has informed me of the armistice concluded between the army of the Rhine and the Archduke. I answered him, that the armistice might extend to Italy, provided that they should surrender to me Peschiera, Mantua, Ancona, and Ferrara. I gave him to understand, that if the intention of his Imperial Majesty is to make peace with the French republic, he can feel no inconvenience in evacuating places which do not belong to him, which he could never expect to keep, and more especially in the present position of the armies: that, as to the effusion of blood, it would only be attributed to those who were not desirous of peace, and not to the persons who only fought to conquer it; and that I should continue my operations until I was informed of his intentions.

General Murat, with the corps of observation, is in full march for Ancona.

(Signed)

BRUNE.

General Brune to the Minister of War.

Vicenza, 19 Nivose (January 9).

I RECEIVE, Citizen Minister, your letter of the 11th Nivose (January 1). The intention of the Government shall be fulfilled; there shall not be concluded an armistice without the cession of the places of Mantua, Peschiera, Ferrara, and Ancona.

The enemy have been successively driven from Montebello and Tavarnella: in these different actions we have made 1500 prisoners. The left wing has passed the Brenta, and is arrived at Borgo di Val Sugana.

(Signed)

BRUNE.

Letter

*Letter addressed by the Emperor to his Royal Highness the Archduke
on his new Appointment.*

Dear Brother,

Vienna, 9th January 1801.

YOUR tender attachment to me, your zeal, and your efforts for the welfare of the state, your known wisdom, and the abilities which you have shown on so many different occasions, and of which you have given a fresh proof at a most decisive moment, even by the sacrifice of your health, have excited in me the most lively gratitude, and entitled you to the most unlimited confidence. As a mark of this, I appoint you Field-marshal and President of the Aulic Council of War. This place is intrusted to you, with all the branches connected with it: you will be dependant only on me, and every thing will be treated between us. I have the most agreeable conviction that you will, as soon as possible, take upon you the burden of every thing relative to the place; and that you will see carefully to the proper management of affairs, and to their being conducted in the manner best calculated to answer their end. I expect that you will also soon transmit to me a plan for the regulation of the military system of the monarchy.

FRANCIS.

PROCLAMATION.

BEFORE he left Bologna, General L. Berthier, Chief of the Staff of the army of observation, addressed to the inhabitants of the Roman states the following Proclamation, dated January 16, 1801.

“ Roman people, the detachment of the French army under the command of Lieutenant-general Murat, is about to occupy the city of Ancona, which was ceded to the French republic by the treaty of Campo-Formio.

“ The Government has no intention of making any new conquest. Its object is to re-establish order and tranquillity, and to restore peace to Europe. Ministers of religion, the general commanding in chief has ordered me to inform you, that he has given assurances to the Holy Father of his pacific intention, and of the good understanding which France is anxious to maintain with him. Dissuade the people from taking any part in the measures which may be adopted by the enemy. Persons, property, and religion, shall be respected. Represent to the inhabitants who may be guilty of any irregularity, that nothing can delay the vengeance of the victorious armies of the republic, if their conduct should compel us to direct our force against them.

“ If any soldier shall be guilty of improper conduct, the inhabitants must address their complaints to the French generals.

They

They will be attended to, and receive compensation from the corps to which such soldier may belong; and the latter shall be punished in the most exemplary manner.

(Signed)

LEOPOLD BERTHIER.

Suspension of Arms concluded between General Brune, commanding the French Army in Italy, and M. de Bellegarde, Commander in Chief of the Austrian Army.

THE generals in chief of the French, and the Imperial and Royal armies in Italy, wishing to stop the effusion of human blood at the moment when the two governments are occupied in concluding peace, have appointed and invested with their full powers the Citizens Marmont, General of Division, and Counsellor of State, and Sebastiani, Chief of Brigade of Dragoons, and the Count Hohenzollern, Lieutenant-general, and the Baron de Zag, Major-general, to treat for an armistice, which has been concluded on the following terms:

Art. I. There shall be an armistice between the armies of the French republic and those of his Majesty the Emperor and King, in Italy, until the 4th Pluviose (25th of January), the æra of the expiration of that of the armies in Germany. Hostilities, however, shall not be renewed until after 15 days notice from the respective commanders in chief, in Italy.

II. In this armistice shall be comprised all the corps constituting part of the French armies of Italy and of the Grisons, and those of the Imperial armies of the Tyrol.

III. The French armies shall set out on their march the day after to-morrow, 28th Nivose (18th Jan.), to occupy their new line. This line shall follow the left bank of the Livenza from the sea to its source near the Gulf of Senigo; thence it shall ascend to the lofty summit of the mountains which separate the Piava from the Zeline, passes the mountains Maure, Crompl, and Ramplalspich, thence descends into the valley of Lukang by the Aigge, then up the mountain, and down again into Drauthac to Metterland, la Drave, and so on to Lintz, where it meets the line of demarcation fixed by the convention of Germany.

IV. The Imperial and Royal army shall take for the line of demarcation the right bank of the Tagliamento from the sea to its source near Mount Maure. This line shall ascend that point, and thence follow the line marked out in the preceding article, which shall be common to the two armies.

V. The countries comprised between the two lines of demarcation are declared neutral; no troops shall be placed there in cantonments; posts or piquets shall be placed there to guard the avenues:

nues: these posts shall not keep at a greater distance than half a mile from the rivers.

VI. A line shall be drawn, which shall divide the neutral country into two parts, for the purpose of procuring provisions there. This line shall be marked out by the rivulet Zelina, as far as Barca, shall pass by Villatta, Porto Gruano, and follow the Liurena to the sea.

VII. The places of Peschiera and Sermione, the castles of Verona and Legnago, the city and citadel of Ferrara, and the city and forts of Ancona, shall be surrendered to the French army on the following conditions:

1. The garrisons shall have liberty to march out with the honours of war; they shall carry their arms, equipages, and property, to rejoin the Imperial army.

2. All the pieces of Imperial artillery, with their ammunition, as well as all other Imperial property, which is not designated on the articles hereinafter mentioned, shall be at liberty to be taken away, and six weeks shall be allowed the Austrian army for completing this evacuation.

3. All the other pieces of artillery, not Imperial, shall be given up with their ammunition to the French army as its property. As to the modes of conveyance, the French army undertakes to furnish boats to carry off the effects from the fortresses and places of Verona, Legnago, and Ferrara, to the sea. These boats shall be punctually returned.

The French army shall furnish the necessary means to carry from Verona the effects of the fortresses and places of Sermione, which shall be embarked upon the Adige.

The part of the flotilla now upon the lake of Guarda, and which has been taken by the French since the surrender of Peschiera, shall alone be left in their possession, and that which remains in the possession and property of the Austrian army, shall be brought off by the Mincio and the Po, and by means supplied by the Austrian army. In case that within the term of six weeks agreed upon for the total carrying away of all property belonging to the Austrian army, that part of the flotilla which remains at its disposal shall not be brought away, it is to be left entirely in the possession and property of the French army.

4. The provision of the places shall be divided into two equal parts; the garrisons shall have one half, and the other half shall be given to the French army. The cattle shall belong to the garrison exclusively.

5. These places shall be given up in trust until a peace to the French army, which undertakes to preserve them in their present state.

VIII. Orders shall be immediately sent for the evacuation of these places, and the commanders shall march out of them with their

their garrisons as soon as possible, but at the latest within three days after the receipt of the orders which shall be transmitted by Austrian couriers extraordinary.

The commissioners appointed for the evacuation of the places shall remain in them until the end of that operation, with the Austrian guard, necessary for the police of magazines.

IX. The commissioners appointed to receive the arsenals and the magazines shall alone enter the places before the departure of the Austrian garrisons. The French garrisons shall only occupy one of the gates twelve hours before their entry into the place.

X. The sick who shall remain in the places shall not be considered prisoners of war. The French army shall take care of them, and shall send them to the Imperial army, which shall be accountable for the expenses which they may have occasioned.

XI. In case one or more places should be surrendered before the arrival of the couriers who shall be dispatched by the General in Chief Bellegarde, no change shall be made in the capitulation, but it shall be executed in all its parts.

XII. The fortress of Mantua shall remain blockaded by the French posts placed at the distance of 800 toises from the glacis. There shall be liberty to send in provisions from ten days to ten days for the garrison. They shall be fixed at 15,000 rations of corn, and 1500 of cheese, and other provisions in the same proportion. The inhabitants shall have liberty to bring in from time to time such provisions as shall be necessary; but the French army shall be at liberty to take the proper measures to prevent the quantity from exceeding the daily consumption to be calculated by the population. The communications for provisions with Mantua shall be established by the Po as far as Governolo, and thence by the Mincio.

XIII. The persons attached to the Austrian government, as also property, shall be respected, and nobody shall be prosecuted for his political opinions.

XIV. The chart of Dalbe shall serve for a rule in the discussions which may arise upon the line of demarcation above laid down.

XV. The necessary passports shall be given for couriers.

Done in two copies at Trevisa, Nivose 26 (Jan. 16, 1801).

(Signed) COUNT HOHENZOLLERN-HECHINGUE,
Lieut.-gen. of his Majesty the Emperor and King.

DE ZAC,

Major-general Quarter-master-general.

MARMONT,

Counsellor of State, General of Division.

HORASE SEBASTIANI,

Chief of Brigade.

Arrêté of the French Government; dated Paris, January 20th, 1801.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE Consuls of the republic, on the report of the Minister of the Exterior, decree,

All vessels of the republic, and all cruisers bearing the French flag, are forbid to interrupt the ships of war, or the commerce of the Emperor of all the Russias, or of his subjects.

On the contrary, it is directed that all French vessels shall afford succour and assistance to the ships of Russia.

All prizes of Russian vessels which may be made after the 1st Ventose (Feb. 19), shall be declared null by the Council of Prizes.

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Marine and Colonies, are charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

(Signed) **BONAPARTE.**

By order of the First Consul,

MARET, Secretary of State.

Brune, Counsellor of State, to the Minister at War.

Citizen Minister, *Head-quarters at Verona, Jan. 22, 1801.*

A REVOLT was organizing in Piedmont, while our victorious troops were pushing the enemy as far as the Tagliamento. Lieutenant-general Soult immediately pursued such measures as disconcerted the rebels. I have sent you an extract of his reports. The Piedmontese troops on this occasion showed that they are proof against all seduction, and strongly attached to the tranquillity of their country; their conduct deserves praise. Lieutenant-general Soult was almost without troops, but the habit and desire of conquering furnished him with the necessary means: this success must add to his glory.

(Signed) **BRUNE.**

Lieutenant-general Soult, in report to General Brune, dated Turin, January 15, says, "I send you a copy of a letter found on an ex-nobleman who has been arrested; several other papers have also been seized, which throw great light on the plan of the conspirators. Yesterday, the explosion was to have burst out, and the massacre to have commenced. I thought it was of importance to exert all my force to overawe and ensure the different arrestations necessary to be made. Yesterday, before break of day, I accordingly caused the suburbs of the Po to be invested, and the inhabitants to be disarmed. The gates of the city were shut, and the troops drawn up in the square secured tranquillity. This measure has defeated the plot of the conspirators, who had chosen that moment for uniting. We have acquired certain information re-
specting

specting their infamous projects, and several of their accomplices have been arrested. The insurrection in the valley of Aosta is not yet quelled ; and the rebels, who have dispatched some of their parties towards the province of Bielle, still keep the Adjutant Commandant, Merck, blockaded at Chatillon ; it is not improbable that they may have already taken it ; but of this I have no intelligence. I have sent all the troops and cannon I could collect, towards that point."

General Soult, in a letter to General Brune, dated Turin, January 27, gives an account of his operations against the rebels in the provinces of Aosta and Ivrea : the latter of which they had blockaded, after getting possession of part of the suburbs. They were, however, defeated with the loss of 300 killed, and 40 prisoners. General Soult, in his letter, gives an account of some farther successes against the rebels, and concludes as follows :

"Every moment the police is obtaining new proofs of the conspiracy, and of the extent of the plan which the malcontents had formed ; but I can assert, that the vigour of the measures I have taken will damp their desire of soon beginning again."

*Murat, Commander of the Corps of Observation, to the Cardinal,
First Minister of his Holiness the Pope.*

Head-quarters at Florence, January 24, 1801.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, M. Cardinal, that the double object of my march into the States of the Holy Father is, first, to occupy Ancona, ceded to the French army by the armistice of Treviso ; second, to render to his Holiness the free enjoyment of his States, by obliging the Neapolitans to evacuate the castle of St. Angelo, and the whole territory of Rome. I know that his Holiness has several times solicited, in vain, the evacuation of his States by the Neapolitan troops, but I hope the approach of the French will render them more just. I am exceedingly desirous, by the prompt evacuation of the country of Rome, the Neapolitans should spare his Holiness the pain of seeing the city he inhabits, become the theatre of war. The order of my Government is constantly, that I should not take Citta Castellana, unless I should be positively called upon to do so by his Holiness. This is sufficient to convince him of the consideration the First Consul entertains for him. Be assured, M. Cardinal, of the esteem by which I am actuated towards you.

(Signed)

J. MURAT.

*Copy of the Answer of M. de Damas to General Murat.**Head-quarters at Viterbo, the 22d of January 1801.*

M. General,

THE hostilities of the corps of the army I command, have never been otherwise than conformable to those of the Imperial army. My instructions, since the commencement of the campaign, have been to receive those of M. de Bellegarde, and to act in pursuance of them. My movements in Tuscany have been combined with his ; and when the French troops attacked, at Sienna, the advanced guard which I kept there at the distance of 26 miles from the body of my army, I commenced my retreat towards the Ecclesiastical frontier, calculating upon that of Count de Bellegarde towards the Brenta. I have ever been ignorant, General, of the pacific intentions of which you inform me ; and you will judge that I can determine nothing upon the subject, but I will send with all speed to my court ; and till its answer, which will arrive as soon as possible, and I will immediately communicate it to you, I am bound according to my anterior orders, with reference to the armistice with the Austrians, to consider myself upon the footing of an armistice with you ; and I shall conduct myself accordingly, not doubting, General, of your reciprocity in this respect. I have the honour, &c.

For an exact Copy.

(Signed)

(Signed)

DE DAMAS.

MURAT.

Answer of Lieutenant-general Murat to General de Damas.

General,

Florence, January 25, 1801.

I HAVE received your letter dated from Viterbo, the 22d of January. The French government made known to you, a month ago, that the friendship which his Majesty the Emperor of Russia showed to the King of Naples, induced the First Consul to forget the numerous injuries of every kind of which your government had been guilty towards the French people. From this overture we had reason to hope that you would have remained a peaceable spectator of a struggle in which you could be of but little consequence. Nevertheless, the King of Naples, forgetting, for the tenth time, that which true policy and the generous conduct of the French government demanded of him, ordered his troops to penetrate into Tuscany, where they were beaten by General Miollis. But war carries with it so many misfortunes, that the French government seeks all means to avoid it. First, evacuate all the states of the Pope and the castle of St. Angelo. Second, cease to claim the benefit of the armistice of Treviso, in which you are not interested, and the influence of a power which can no longer protect you. The only prince who can now protect your king, through the personal and particular consideration which the First Consul has

has for him, is the Emperor of all the Russias. Let your government merit still, Sir, the continuance of the favour of that prince, which it cannot do but by shutting the ports of Sicily and of the kingdom of Naples to British ships, and by laying an embargo on all the vessels of that nation, which it is time to expel from all points of the continent. This embargo will serve as an equivalent to that which the King of Britain has laid so unjustly on all Danish, Swedish, and Russian vessels. Cause to be certified to me by the Russian ambassador at your court, that these preliminaries are fulfilled, and immediately I stop my march, and conclude with you an armistice, as the forerunner of a just and equitable peace. When I speak to you, Sir, with this frankness and simplicity, you will easily recognise the language of a soldier, who is a stranger to evasions and diplomatic delays. Be assured, General, of the esteem I have for you.

(Signed) J. MURAT.

Proclamation of Joachim Murat, Lieutenant-general, and Commander in Chief of the Army of Observation.

Head-quarters, Leghorn, January 30, 1801.

ON the return of the French to Leghorn, they found in the warehouses of that city English and Imperial property to a very great amount.

The Minister Petirt, by his decree of November 14, confirmed the sequestration laid upon this property, which had become essentially French property by the laws of war, and the renewal of hostilities between the armies of the French republic and those of the Emperor. No one had authority to release or alienate this property; and if any part of it has been restored, without accounting to the French agents, it must have been through negligence.

It is of the greatest importance that the orders I have received on this subject should be carried into execution, as the produce of the effects taken from the enemy will serve to relieve the Tuscan people from the extraordinary expenses which the French government never had any intention of making them defray, and to pay the price of the corn furnished by the friends of France.

Citizen Belleville, Commissary-general of the commercial Relations of the French republic in Tuscany, is therefore authorized to adopt what means he may think fit in execution of these measures, and to call in the assistance of the armed force whenever it may be necessary. The General commanding the French troops at Leghorn will hold, at the disposal of the said Commissary, such detachments and officers as he may require, in order to lay on sequestrations, place seals, seize effects, and assist at the public sales, which shall be made according to the legal forms.

All

All natives of England, without exception, now in Leghorn, shall leave it in six hours after the publication of this order, and the Tuscan territory in ten days, under the pain of being conducted beyond the frontiers by the armed force. Passports shall be delivered to them to secure their personal safety. Their families shall enjoy the same advantages, and be treated with all the attention prescribed by humanity.

All letters and parcels from England, Ireland, Hamburgh, or any other country, addressed to the merchants on whose warehouses seals may have been placed, as well as on the English commodities found in Leghorn, shall be delivered to Citizen Belleville. The post-master shall be personally responsible for the execution of this order.

Tuscans, Ligurians, Frenchmen, and correspondents of the powers of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, established at Leghorn, regard this measure as resulting only from the bad faith of our common enemies, and as dictated by your own interest, and the desire of preventing the English from starving you, by blocking up this port, and from any longer profiting by the means they employ not only to recover their property, but also to relieve themselves and their friends from the burdens which they have entirely thrown upon you.

Unite then to second the intentions of the French and Tuscan governments. Furnish Citizen Belleville, and the deputies at Leghorn, with declarations which will serve to discover enemy's property. Do not incur the penalties to which those will subject themselves who refuse to comply with this measure, or who shall deliver in false declarations. The greater the produce of the articles sold, the more will your own burdens be diminished, and the greater price you will receive for the supplies of corn demanded from you. Thus your personal interest is necessarily consolidated with that of the army which defends your territory, and will secure your tranquillity.

(Signed)

MURAT.

Cardinal Consalvi to General Murat.

May it please your Excellency,

Rome, Jan. 31, 1801.

AS the two French officers who were the bearers of your Excellency's letter to the Holy Father, return to Florence, I should think myself deficient in my duty if I did not inform your Excellency of the polite and obliging manner in which they discharged their mission; and it is the desire of the Holy Father that I should testify to them his complete satisfaction.

A courier who arrived here yesterday from Ancona, with dispatches for Government, brought intelligence that General Paulet has

has declared that the entry of the army will make no change in the state of the Pontifical government ; and that consequently the delegated Prelate may continue to exercise his functions. In returning to your Excellency the thanks which are due for this order, his Holiness finds in this act a new proof of the favourable disposition towards his person, and feels the full value of it. The Holy Father, on his part, will embrace every opportunity of making a proper return with those sentiments of interest with which he is inspired for the First Consul, on whom depend the tranquillity of religion and the happiness of Europe.

His Holiness has learned with the greatest satisfaction the orders given by General Paulet, at Ancona, to cause religion and its ministers to be respected. They will certainly behave themselves in such a manner as to justify the protection granted to them, and to render themselves always more worthy of it.

His Holiness has also ordered the Prelate, his delegate, to neglect nothing that can contribute to the convenience of the troops who occupy this city. He flatters himself at the same time, that, reflecting on the very unfortunate circumstances in which the whole territory and the surrounding countries are now placed, they will not ascribe to want of good will, what can only be owing to the effect of absolute impossibility.

I must refer your Excellency to the two French officers for details respecting the conferences which they and I had with General Damas, when we informed him that your Excellency having written to the Holy Father, that you would be forced to traverse his States if the royal army did not entirely evacuate them, that General would expose himself to danger if he refused.

He started one difficulty, by observing that your Excellency did not absolutely promise that if he retired you would certainly not enter. The conversation was animated, and he replied by maintaining that he had not the power of making political promises, such as that *of shutting the ports against the English* ; but that he soon expected orders for that purpose from his court.—The Holy Father, however, hopes that his States (which are now reduced to the greatest misery) will not be exposed to the unavoidable damage that must be occasioned by the passage of an army.

I beg your Excellency to allow me to take advantage of your goodness, to transmit to Paris the annexed packet for Monsignor Spina. I have the honour to be, with the most distinguished esteem, your Excellency's faithful servant,

(Signed)

C. CARD. CONSALVI.

Letter

Letter from Citizen Otto, Commissary of the French Republic in England, to Citizen Nielly, Maritime Prefect at Dunkirk; dated the 30th of January 1801, at London.

CITIZEN, the English Administration has informed me, that in consequence of complaints made against the French fishers, and especially those who have been released on their parole, the King has given orders, by which they are to be placed on the same footing as they were before the arrangement which gave them full liberty to follow their occupations. It is my duty to transmit to you, with all possible expedition, this intelligence, so afflicting with respect to that industrious class of the inhabitants of our coast, that they may be informed of it without delay, and keep out of the reach of the English cruisers, which will doubtless seize them wherever they come up with them.

(Signed) OTTO.

M. Otto, Commissary of the French Republic in England, to M. Talleyrand, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, January 30, 1801.

I HAVE just now received the annexed letter from the Commissioners of the Transport Service, and from Mr. Dundas, informing me of a resolution to subject the French fishermen again to all the rigours of war. This violent and unforeseen determination is founded on allegations so vague, that I cannot help earnestly requesting more positive explanations on the subject. In the mean time it is my duty to transmit to you, as speedily as possible, intelligence so important, that our poor fishermen may be made acquainted with it, and shelter themselves from the English cruisers, which will not fail to seize them, wherever they may find them. I have just written to the Commissioners of the Marine at Dunkirk, Calais, Dieppe, Havre, and Port-Malo, to request them to make known to the fishermen the danger with which they are threatened. Though in casting my eye over the letter of Mr. Dundas, of the 21st of January, which was transmitted to me only this day, I have reason to apprehend that this information will arrive too late, and that a great number of unfortunate men may have become victims to a measure, the real motives of which I am not able to guess.

Health and respect.

(Signed) OTTO.

Transport Office, January 29, 1801.

THE Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have just transmitted to us the copy of a letter they received from the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries

aries of State, signifying, that on account of the motives there mentioned, it is the pleasure of his Majesty, that the orders for taking or destroying the French fishing-boats, and for making their crews prisoners of war, shall be again put in execution, and that all the fishermen set at liberty on their parole shall return. We send you here enclosed a copy of the letter in question ; and in consequence of the orders contained in it, we demand, through your means, the immediate return into this country of all the fishermen liberated on their parole ; and we inform you, that such of them as shall neglect to comply with these orders, will be treated according to all the rigour of the laws of war, in case they shall be again made prisoners.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

R. GEORGE.

A. SERLE.

J. SCHANK.

Mr. Dundas's Letter to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

My Lords,

Downing Street, Jan. 21, 1801.

HAVING received various accounts that the French government abuse the favour granted to the fishermen of that nation, according to the letter I addressed to your Lordships on the 30th of May last, by which I informed you, that the orders given to the cruisers, to capture all the fishermen as well as their boats, were revoked, having reason even to believe that these fishermen, as well as their boats, are put in requisition, and sent to Brest, to assist in arming and equipping the fleet, and that those who were liberated from the prisons of this country, and permitted to return to their country, under the express condition of not serving, are also comprehended in this requisition—I have orders to signify to your Lordships, that it is his Majesty's pleasure that the orders given in consequence of my letter of the 24th of January 1798, shall be again carried into execution, in what relates to the fishermen and their boats ; and that the Commissioners charged with the Transport Service, and the care of the French Prisoners of War, shall require, by the usual mode of communication, that all those set at liberty on their parole shall be obliged to return, and shall signify to the French government that such of them as neglect to comply with these orders shall be treated according to all the rigour of the laws of war, in case they be again made prisoners while serving his Majesty's enemies.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY DUNDAS.

The Commissary of the French Republic in England to Citizen Talleyrand, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Citizen Minister,

London, February 3, 1801.

THE violent determination taken by the British government against the French fishermen may be attributed to several causes ;

the apprehensions with which the preparations of our Squadron at Brest inspire it, the anger which it feels at the northern confederacy, and the repugnance with which it finds itself obliged to clothe the French prisoners. While waiting for the orders of my Government, I thought it my duty to protest against a measure, so much the more unjust, as it is not founded upon any known fact, and as it appears to have been put in execution before our fishermen had been apprized of the new persecution ordered against them. I join to this a copy of my letter to the Commissioners charged with the exchange of prisoners. I have observed particularly upon the slowness with which these new orders have been communicated to me, as if it were wished to afford the English cruisers time to take our fishermen before they were informed of the danger that threatened them. This gratuitous hostility against peaceful men will not fail to be appreciated, even in England, when the public shall be informed of it. In France it must produce the effect which is feared here—it must really give sailors to the national marine. The neutrality of the fishermen was reciprocal—the French government had, therefore, as much right as the British minister to complain of the pressing and employing of the fishing-boats for the provisioning of the military ports. Not only it has not done so, but, upon a mere representation relative to the arming of some French fishing-boats at Flushing, it gave immediate orders that they should be employed only for their original destination. It thence results, that, far from complaining of the hostile use made of English fishermen, we have, on our side, pushed our scrupulousness so far as not even to arm the vessels built for fishing. The contrast must be remarked; it characterizes the spirit and the dispositions of the two Governments.

(Signed)

OTTO.

Copy of the Letter of Citizen Otto to the Transport Office, dated London, Feb. 2.

Sirs,

I HAVE received the letter which you have done me the honour to address to me, of the 21st of this month, to communicate to me that of the Right Hon. Mr. Dundas, by which the Secretary of State announces to the Lords of the Admiralty the resolution of Government to authorize anew the practice of privateering and cruising against the French fishermen, and its intention to recall those who had been sent home on their parole. Conformably to your desire, I have not lost a moment to communicate this information to my Government. In waiting for its orders, I confine myself to a few observations which naturally present themselves on reading the paper which you have addressed

to me. After having declared that, from various reports, the basis of which is absolutely unknown, the French government had "abused the indulgence granted to fishermen, Mr. Dundas adds that there is every reason to fear that the French fishermen and their vessels are now put in requisition to arm the Brest fleet, and that even the fishermen sent back on their parole, are also put in requisition."—I must be equally surprised and pained to see a mere apprehension placed instead of a proof. It is, however, upon this apprehension, that is founded a measure hostile to the peaceable class of fishermen, most of them old men, invalids, or children, and consequently incapable of hurting the enemies of their country. I should think, that, to justify an aggression, contrary to a formal convention and the ordinary usages of war, something more would be necessary than conjectures. But even admitting that the apprehensions of the British ministry were founded, and that they could authorize *anticipated* reprisals, the rigorous treatment with which all fishermen are menaced, will not reach such of them as could have been hostile to England; for the fishermen who may be taken in consequence of the new orders given by the Admiralty, are not certainly those who are supposed in requisition—they are men who, from the simplicity of their manners and industrious habits, cannot give any umbrage, but the unjust persecution of whom will excite upon the whole coast the liveliest sensation. It is upon these unfortunate men that will fall anew all the weight of a war in which they have taken no part. Were it otherwise, and were these men really disposed and capable of bearing arms, the hostilities ordained against them would be precisely the means of increasing the number of the sailors of the Brest fleet, since, being unable to continue their fishing, they would be obliged to return to port, where they would find employment and bread. The rigorous determination of the British government would be less surprising if it were founded upon positive hostilities on the part of the fishermen, or upon a refusal of justice on the part of the French government. But it is consolatory to me to remark, that, since the arrangement made in May last, you have communicated to me but one solitary complaint, stating that some fishing vessels had been fitted out as fire-ships at Flushing. This complaint (indirectly connected with this discussion, as the question did not relate to fishermen, but only to their vessels) was immediately redressed. I had the honour to write to you on the 7th Vendemiaire (29th Sept.), "that without standing upon the incontestable right which a power has to dispose of its vessels at pleasure, the First Consul, yielding, upon that occasion, to the desire of avoiding every thing that might prove injurious to an arrangement which he wished religiously to observe, had given orders to restore these fishing vessels to their original destination." The convention relating to the neutrality of

the fishermen being reciprocal, would be equally justified in expressing its apprehensions with respect to the employment of the English fishermen. It might fear, with some foundation, that these men are liable to be pressed, that they have been sent to Portsmouth or Plymouth, where their vessels have served for the purpose of carrying military stores and provisions into those ports; and for the same reason it might have ordered the seizure of their persons and property. The doctrine of treating as enemies those who might become such, would be as new as it would be dangerous. It would so confound the public code of nations, that all confidence would be banished for ever from their mutual relations. More natural equity opposes itself to the punishment of a man for what he might do. Those who have submitted to your Government the reports on which its late determination is founded, cannot therefore have any other view but to add to the numerous subjects of irritation which a protracted war has produced between two nations, and to multiply the obstacles which oppose themselves to a reconciliation in exasperating a poor but numerous class of inhabitants of the coast. I must further observe, Gentlemen, that the letter of Mr. Dundas, of the 21st January, was not transmitted to me until the 30th; and that the communications which you have prayed me to make in consequence of that letter, will be very much subsequent to the orders which appear to have been given to seize the fishermen. If the delay has had for its object to allow the British cruisers time to execute the measures of Government, before they who are the object of them could be apprized, I protest, solemnly, against a violation so manifest, of the arrangement made between us touching the neutrality of fishermen, and reciprocally observed up to the present day; and I shall earnestly claim the restoration of all those who shall have been taken before the resolution of the British government for exercising hostilities against fishermen shall have been known on the coasts of France.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

OTTO.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs to C. Otto, at London.

Citizen,

Paris, February 16, 1801.

THE First Consul, who has been informed of your letter of the 30th ult. and the pieces enclosed, has charged me to acquaint you that you must leave London and return to France.

In retiring, you will address to the Britannic government a note, in which you will express yourself as follows:

“The undersigned having communicated to his Government the declaration of the British ministry, announcing that the fishermen will be captured, and treated like all the other vessels of the enemy, a declaration in consequence of which several fishing barks
and

and boats have already been carried off; the First Consul thinks, that if, on the one hand, this act of the British government, contrary to all the usages of civilized nations, and to the common right by which they are guided, gives to the present war a character of animosity and fury, which destroys even those relations usual in a war carried on with loyalty; it is, on the other, impossible not to perceive that this conduct of the English government tends to exasperate more and more the two nations, and to remove to a greater distance the term of peace; that in consequence the undersigned cannot remain longer in a country, where not only every disposition to peace is renounced, but where the laws and usages of war are disowned and violated.

“The undersigned then has received orders to quit England, where his residence is found to be entirely useless; and he is charged at the same time to declare, that it always having been the first desire of the French government to contribute towards a general pacification, and its maxim to alleviate as much as possible the evils of war, it cannot, on its part, entertain a thought of rendering fishermen the wretched victims of a prolongation of hostilities; that it will abstain from all reprisals; and that it will, on the contrary, give orders that the French ships of war and privateers shall continue to leave fishing free and unmolested.”

(Signed) CH. M. TALLEYRAND*.

Substance of a Notification from Lord Keith to all the Consuls of neutral Powers resident at Leghorn; dated 1st December 1800.

BY the express command of his Britannic Majesty, all the consuls of neutral powers resident at Leghorn are ordered to send away all the ships of their respective nations before the 8th inst. At the expiration of the said term, those who shall have disobeyed this order shall be considered and treated as enemies in the operations which will take place.

Note from the British Minister, Mr. Wyckham, to the Prince of Condé, and issued by his Serene Highness at his Head-quarters at Augsburgh on the 10th of February 1800.

IN answer to the last notes which your Royal Highness addressed to me from Gratz and Windtisch Feistris, under the dates of the 20th, 29th, and 30th of January, I have the honour to inform you,

* The above letters will inform the public concerning the determination of the British government with respect to fishermen, and the conduct which the French government thought proper to adopt on the occasion.

I. That

I. That I am not authorized to declare the future destination of the corps of Condé; but, in the present circumstances, it will be embarked and employed in the expeditions to the Mediterranean. So far as I can judge from the orders I have received, Egypt is the place of its destination. In the mean time it will be under the orders of General Abercromby, who has the chief command of all the British troops in the Mediterranean, and the corps of Condé will be employed according to the intentions of this general, and as his plan and circumstances may require.

II. If, as is very probable, the corps shall be immediately embarked, there will be left behind, in a place of security, all the sick and wounded, and, in general, all those who are disabled from serving, where they shall remain until the return of the entire corps.

In order to prepare, without delay, the vessels necessary for their embarkation, and to acquaint General Abercromby with the exact amount of the reinforcements he will receive, it is necessary to transmit to me a state of the force of the corps. For this purpose his Royal Highness is requested to make it known, that each officer or noble must declare before the 20th of February, whether he intends to remain with the corps. Such as shall not have done so are not to expect any part of the gratuities granted by my King. But if, at the time of embarkation, the corps should be found weaker than is expected, the King my master would scarcely be disposed to permit the corps, and the individuals who compose it, to enjoy the same protection which they have hitherto enjoyed.

Substance of the Answer of the King of Prussia to the Communication made to him in the End of January by the French Ambassador, relative to the Basis of the Peace then negotiating between France and Austria.

THE King is very well satisfied with this proof of the confidence of the French government. He desires a continental peace too ardently not to contribute, by all the means in his power, to accelerate its conclusion upon solid and durable bases.

Note transmitted on the 11th February 1800, from the Chancery of State, to all Ambassadors and Agents from States of the Empire resident at Vienna.

THE French government has made it an express condition of the fresh armistice for thirty days, that, during that period, not only the negotiations for peace with Austria should be finished, but that the Emperor, as Chief of the Empire, should likewise conclude

conclude a peace for the German Empire, as the best means of obviating the prolixities inseparable from a congress of peace for the Empire. His Imperial Majesty could not but comply with this proposal, and finds it necessary to inform the whole of the States of the Empire thereof. He will, on this occasion, endeavour as much as possible to intercede for the interest of the whole; but should the result not entirely answer his intentions, it must be considered as a consequence of the present unfavourable circumstances, and the Emperor must leave it to the option of any State that might consider itself as having been injured thereby, to appeal to the French republic.

Substance of a Note from the American Agent at Paris, to the American Agents at the other Ports; dated 14th February 1800.

A CIRCULAR letter of Mr. Cathcart, the agent of the United States at Tripoli, in Barbary, dated 3d January last, informs us, that that regency has officially declared war against the United States; and that the King of Sweden, having made a treaty with the regency, can no longer, by his frigates in the Mediterranean, protect our ships against the Tripoline corsairs. Communicate this disagreeable intelligence to our merchants and captains, and also to such American agents as you are connected with.

Message of the Consuls, addressed to the Legislative Body, the Tribunate, and Conservative Senate, on the 14th February 1801, in consequence of the Conclusion of Peace with the Emperor.

THE continental peace has been signed at Luneville. It is such as the French people wished. Their first wish was the limit of the Rhine. Reverses never shook their resolution: victory never added to their pretensions.

After having re-established the ancient limits of Gaul, they had to give liberty to the people who were united to them by one common origin, and by the community of interests and of manners.

The liberty of the Cisalpines and of Liguria is secured.

After this duty, there was another, which justice and generosity imposed.

The King of Spain had been faithful to our cause, and had suffered for it. Neither our reverses, nor the perfidious insinuations of our enemies, could detach him from our interests: he will have a just recompense—a prince of his blood will sit on the throne of Tuscany.

He will remember what he owes to the fidelity of Spain, and
to

to the friendship of France: his roadsteads and his ports will be shut against our enemies, and will become the asylum of our commerce and our ships.

Austria, and it is that which is the pledge of peace, Austria, henceforth separated from France by vast regions, will no longer feel that rivalry, those heart-burnings, which for so many ages have occasioned the torment of these two powers, and the calamities of Europe.

By this treaty, every thing is settled with respect to France; it will no longer have to struggle against the forms and the intrigues of a congress.

The Government owes the expression of its satisfaction to the minister plenipotentiary who has conducted this negotiation to this happy termination. There remain neither interpretations to be feared, nor explanations to be demanded, nor those equivocal arrangements, in which the diplomatic art deposits the seeds of a new war.

Wherefore was not this treaty the treaty of a general peace? This was the wish of France! This the constant object of the efforts of the Government!

But all its efforts are in vain. All Europe knows that the Britannic minister has endeavoured to frustrate the negotiations at Luneville.

In vain an agent authorized by the Government declared to him, on the 9th of October 1800, that France was ready to enter with him upon a separate negotiation. This declaration only obtained a refusal, under the pretext that England could not abandon her ally. Since that, when this ally consents to treat without England, that Government seeks other means to delay a peace, so necessary to the world.

It violates conventions which humanity had consecrated, and declares war against miserable fishermen.

It raises pretensions contrary to the dignity and the rights of all nations. The whole commerce of Asia, and of immense colonies, does not satisfy its ambition. All the seas must be submitted to the exclusive sovereignty of England. It arms against Russia, Denmark, and Sweden; because Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, have secured, by treaties of guaranty, their sovereignty, and the independence of their flags.

The powers of the North, unjustly attacked, have a right to reckon upon France. The French government will avenge with them a common injury to all nations, without ever losing sight, however, that it ought only to fight for peace and for the good of the world.

The First Consul, (Signed) BONAPARTE.

By the First Consul, the Secretary of State,

H. B. MARET.

Address

Address of the Tribunal, by a Deputation from that Body, delivered by Citizen Chauvelin, 17th Feb. 1801.

“CITIZEN Consuls, amidst the transports of joy and enthusiasm which have been spread through the people of this immense city, and which, notwithstanding the prodigies we have witnessed for fifteen months, are daily increasing, the Tribunal feel the necessity of expressing their admiration at your success, and gratitude for the promptitude with which it was communicated. While the wisdom of Government, co-operating with the wish of the departments, is about to put an end to this system of brigandage, the plenipotentiaries of the republic at Luneville have put an end to the continental war. This war, as terrible and memorable as it has been glorious to the French name, which, by its causes, its objects, and the various vicissitudes by which it was marked, will be distinguished from all others in the history of the world ; this war, the termination of which was even rendered difficult by the extent of victory, will preserve that character of singularity and grandeur which belongs to it.

“The treaty destined at the commencement of the 19th century to reunite and console the people of the continent, presents, under all its combinations, one of the most difficult and important problems, the solution of which was ever submitted to human wisdom. By proclaiming the most sacred and the most acknowledged rights, it ought to conciliate the most contrary interests.

“By displaying a magnanimous moderation, after having secured a just indemnity for our sacrifices, it ought to dissipate all alarm.

“It ought to strengthen, by the bonds of confidence and esteem, all the allies of the French people, and to signalize the conduct of that king who has been courageously faithful to his allies, and to the people whom he governs. And finally, it ought to prevent the renewal of war, by laying in Europe the foundation of a system of peace and of politics, conformable to the great changes which have taken place in the last century.

“Citizen Consuls, two months are scarcely elapsed since the Tribunes were alarmed for the safety of France and of liberty. How near that period is to the present, and how different are the sensations which they afford, and what a prospect it affords us to efface the alarms and the misfortunes of the French people !

“The language of moderation and of peace, which is mixed with that of firmness to our last enemy, will unite the energies of the French people, who will second your efforts, which will now become more and more powerful.”

The members of the Tribunal of Cassation were then introduced, and Citizen Tronchet addressed the Chief Consul in a discourse similar to the former.

A deputation from the Tribunal of Appeal was then introduced.

“Pacifcator of Europe,” said the orator, “be so to the people of

France. This is all which remains for you to do. You will complete this sublime task, which is all that your country calls upon you to accomplish."

Address from the Legislative Body, in the same Form, and on the same Occasion, delivered by Citizen Poisson, the President.

" Citizen Consuls,

" WE address to you, in the name of the Legislative Body, the congratulations which it has voted you respecting the communication which you have made to them of the treaty which secures peace to the republic.

" Our enemies have at length acknowledged this republic, which they dared to doubt, and, conquered by the puissance of its arms, they are about to receive the benefit of peace, which a free people gives them as a test of their magnanimity, the first consequence and the first fruit of victory.

" If the victories which have led to it, have made such an impression on the universe, the treaty which consolidates it, must also be a great epoch in the annals of nations by the influence which it must have on their and on our interests. This treaty will revive all the ideas of general prosperity ; and the sentiment of public felicity already penetrates every heart. These ideas and these sentiments naturally relate to you, Citizen Consuls, who have begun the sublime undertaking of regenerating the public wealth. Receive, Citizen Consuls, the first testimony of gratitude which the Legislative Body offers you. It feels a lively sense of what is due by the nation to the government, and to the first magistrates, who act thus perpetually in conjunction, in order to promote its glory and happiness."

Substance of Bonaparte's Reply.

" THE Government receives with pleasure the deputation of the Legislative Body.

" France will not reap all the blessings of peace, till she shall have a peace with England ; but a sort of delirium has seized on that government, which now holds nothing sacred. Its conduct is unjust not only towards the French people, but to all the powers of the continent ; and when governments are not just, their authority is but short-lived.

" All the powers of the continent will unite in compelling England to return to the road of moderation, justice, and reason ; but interior has preceded external peace. In the journey which I have lately made into several departments I have been impressed with the harmony and union which reign among all the citizens. No importance ought to be attached to the inconsiderate harangues of certain individuals. The Government rejoices in rendering justice to

to the zeal of the Legislative Body for the prosperity of the French people, and its attachment to the Government. For myself, I request that you will explain the confidence I have in it, and how sensible I am to this spontaneous exertion, and to the discourse which their president has addressed to me."

The Belgian members of the Legislative Body followed this by a particular address to the Consuls, to which the Chief Consul returned an answer, in which he declared that the French people had from the beginning determined to retain Belgium, and had persisted in this resolution to the last.

The Counsellors of State Portales, Berlier, and Thibaudeau, were the bearers to the Conservatory Senate of the message from the Consuls, announcing the peace. Citizen Portales expressed himself in these words:

" Citizen Senators,

" Our wishes have called for peace. Armies, before which the earth has stood appalled, have commanded it. The genius of France has dictated the terms of it.

" A rival and hostile power still resists: this resistance will form our triumph. This power, whose revolting policy threatens and disturbs the world, will soon learn that gold and silver may be exhausted, but that virtue, honour, and courage are inexhaustible.

" Fidelity towards our allies, moderation towards our enemies, are the characters of this ever memorable treaty, the result of which will be to give a new direction to the thoughts of men, and a new course to the affairs of the universe. The ambition of increasing our territory has given place to the more generous and more enlarged ambition of giving liberty to conquered nations.

" What events, what prodigies have happened in the space of one year since the happy epoch when the constitution was established, of which you are so deservedly, Citizen Senators, the depositaries and the high priests. But though nothing more remains to be done for our glory, a vast and not a less brilliant career is opened for our happiness. We shall not forget *that war is a necessary right, but an unhappy one, which always leaves an immense debt to be discharged, in order to perform that duty which we owe to human nature.*"

When the Counsellors of State had retired, the Conservatory Senate came to a resolution to send the following message:

" Citizen Consuls,

" After ten years of unexampled warfare, an honourable peace, acquired by brilliant victories, restores at length calm to Europe, extends our boundaries, and secures for ever the constitution and the triumph of liberty. The Conservatory Senate receives the news with transport. Among the innumerable benefits which peace is to produce, they see with lively satisfaction all factions,

unsupported both from without and within, disappear before universal happiness and universal industry.

“ Thanks to the valour of our armies, to the genius which has guided them, and to the wisdom of Government. It now remains for them to conquer the liberty of the seas. The maritime powers have already united to defend it, and the only power which by exaggerated pretensions, and those inconsistent with the rights of nations, refuses to acknowledge it, will soon be forced to do so.

(Signed) LA PLACE.”

Address from Major-general Henry Pigot, Commander of the Troops and Representative of his Britannic Majesty, at Malta and Goza, to all the Inhabitants of those Isles.

Malta, February 15.

IN addressing you for the first time, I feel a real pleasure in informing you, that the King, in taking the Maltese nation under his protection, has authorized me, as his representative, to assure you that every mean possible will be employed to secure your happiness and prosperity. When I found myself among you, I had an opportunity of being convinced of your good disposition, of your submission to the laws, and of your gratitude to the Divine Providence. It was under his protection that your courageous efforts, assisted by the fleets and armies of the King, were able to effect the expulsion of your enemies, on which the re-establishment of peace and liberty depended; and my constant care shall be to ensure to you a continuation of that felicity. You know that such a benefit can be realized only by a just and strict application of the laws on the part of a good Government, by a constant submission to them on the part of the people, and by full confidence in their protection. You may expect, therefore, from the supreme authority, respect for your religion and its ministers; as it has reason to expect on your side, fidelity in all your actions: and it is from this reciprocal union, that your complete happiness must arise. The naval service which calls away the chief whom you are about to lose, and in which he has always distinguished himself, does not permit him to remain longer among you. The indefatigable attention he has employed to watch over your interests, entitles him to your gratitude; but be assured that his departure will occasion no interruption in the exercise of the laws, or of the civil administration. The established courts of justice shall continue vigilant to protect the Maltese nation, and to secure to it the full exercise of its religion, and the safety of its property and religion.

Done at the Palace della Vatta, Feb. 1801.

Address

Address from Captain Ball to the dear Maltese.

THE respectable orders of my sovereign, and the wise dispositions of my court, oblige me to serve at a distance from Malta, this well-beloved island. Before I depart from this happy country, and separate myself from you, whom I have always beheld with the eyes of paternal tenderness, I will not nor cannot refuse to express to you, the just admiration with which you have inspired me, in seeing you, for two years and more, not only resist the enemy with the most intrepid courage, but confine and harass them with vigour in their intrenchments. It is with no less veneration that I have observed in you that spirit, superior to all the fatal consequences of the war; and I shall never forget with what constancy you generously endured the want of provisions, the difficulty of obtaining supplies, and the inclemency of the seasons; in a word, that heroic conduct, which I have constantly admired in you; the remembrance of which will always be imprinted on my memory—which will always excite my just applause, and which merits that of the most civilized nations.

I still consider it as my duty to testify to you my peculiar gratitude for the tender attachment you have shown towards me, an attachment in every thing similar to that which I entertain, and shall always entertain for you—an attachment, the sole cause of the pain I feel to separate from you. But if any consolation can moderate this pain, it is the conviction that I leave you under the government of a worthy general, who possesses all the necessary qualities for obtaining your love; of a general who, during the siege, having had the honour of having you some time under his command, as well as the other troops, has had an opportunity of knowing your valour, your fidelity, and your obedience, and whom you now know well enough to be able to hope, and to promise to yourselves the enjoyment under his authority of that tranquillity and that happiness which you desire. Receive then the assurance that I shall never cease to love you until I cease to live. Live then happy, my dear Maltese, and always remember your affectionate father and friend,

(Signed) ALEXANDER JOHN BALL.

Proclamation of the King of Spain against Portugal.

SINCE I happily concluded a peace with the French republic, my principal care was to procure the same advantage to other powers, particularly those which were connected with me by the ties of blood. The republic has been pleased to accept of my good offices for some, and my mediation for others. Since that period I made many attempts to procure for Portugal such an advantageous peace as would place it in a state of security. With
this

this object I looked only to the happiness of Portugal: my intention was to separate it from England, to which, by its maritime situation, it afforded great advantages; and by these means to force the latter, if possible, to a peace, so much wished for by all Europe, and which that power alone opposes. My reiterated advice was employed to overcome the repugnance of the Portuguese court, influenced by that of London; was intended to induce it to enter into negotiations with the republic. Its plenipotentiary signed at Paris, in 1797, a treaty more advantageous to it than the respective situations of the two powers gave it reason to expect. In the mean time, England, seeing that it would snatch from it one of the most useful instruments of its ambitious views, redoubled its efforts; and amusing the credulity of that cabinet by chimerical ideas of aggrandisement, made it take the strange resolution of refusing to ratify that treaty, thus frustrating all my hopes, and what would have been done by my potent intervention:

Since that time the conduct of that government has assumed a character more audacious; and, not contented with affording England, my enemy, all the means in its power of annoying me, as well as my ally, the French republic, it has proceeded to the extravagant length of doing injury to my subjects, and failing in that respect due to me, by its obstinate resistance to my advice.

Thus does Europe behold with scandal, a secure asylum offered in the ports of Portugal to the squadrons of the enemy, from which they are enabled to pursue, with advantage, hostilities against my vessels, and those of my ally, the French republic.

We have seen Portuguese mixed with English ships, forming a part of their fleets, facilitating their provisioning and their transports, and partaking in all those acts of hostility which the English commit against me: we have seen their naval crews and their marine officers insult the French, even in the port of Carthagena: Portugal authorized it by its refusal to give suitable satisfaction, and by committing, at Ferrol, similar excesses against my subjects. The ports of Portugal are the public market of the Spanish and French prizes made upon its coasts, and in the sight of its fortresses, by the squadrons of the enemy; while its Admiralty releases the prizes taken and led into the same ports by my subjects. My ships have never found a good reception in these ports. In the river Guadiana, the Portuguese soldiers committed the most violent excesses against my peaceful subjects. They attacked and fired on them, as if they were in a state of open war, without the Portuguese government attempting to give any satisfaction; in a word, Portugal, under the appearance of friendship, has constantly acted against my kingdoms in Europe and in the Indies; and the evidence of its conduct must render unnecessary the recital of the numerous facts which might be alleged in support of these charges. What conduct had I to observe in the midst of so many outrages?

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The French republic, justly irritated against Portugal, is desirous of inflicting a just vengeance upon it, and its victorious arms would have long since spread desolation through its provinces, if my fraternal affection for the Most Faithful Queen and her august children had not suspended the blow with which it was threatened by my ally the republic. My mediation has always prevented the progress of the French. My paternal care for these provinces making me forget all preceding grievances, and all the fresh ones which I had to complain of, induced me to endeavour to divert the successes of the French armies, and to obtain an advantageous peace. I strongly represented to the court of Portugal the dangers to which it exposed itself, in the openness of my heart; I employed the most engaging language of paternal tenderness and friendship, to induce its determination.

The obstinacy of Portugal soon obliged me to use harsher language. I tried by rational advice, by menaces of my wrath, and by respectable channels of expostulation, to recall it to its duties. The court of Portugal, however, deaf to all I could say, only sought to gain time by vain promises, several times sending plenipotentiaries without powers, or with limited powers, and using all those methods of delay, and all those subterfuges, dictated by a fallacious and versatile policy. The blindness of the Prince Regent has gone so far as to name his ally, the King of Great Britain, in a letter which he addressed to me, forgetful of what is due to the consanguinity which unites us; to the respect that is due to me; and giving the name of alliance to what is no more than the abuse of that ascendancy which England has arrogated over his country.

Having thus exhausted all the means of conciliation, after having perfectly satisfied all the claims of kindred and of attachment to the Prince of Portugal; convinced of the inability of my endeavours; seeing that the Prince Regent evaded the royal promise which he so often made in favour of peace, in various circumstances; and, in complaisance to England, my enemy, abused those promises which I made to France; I have determined that a longer toleration on my part would be injurious to the welfare of my people, and my subjects attacked in their rights and property by an unjust aggressor; that it would be forgetting the dignity of my rank toward a prince who was willing to forego those ties of blood which connected him with me; that it would be a want of fidelity towards my ally, the French republic, which suspended its vengeance out of its regard for me; and, in fine, that it would be in opposition to those principles of sound policy which direct my operations as a sovereign.

Nevertheless, before taking the painful resolution of war, I wished to renew, for the last time, my propositions to her Most Faithful Majesty. I have ordered my ambassador, the Duke de
Fryas,

Fryas, that in respect to delays of the negotiations, he should explain to her the inconvenience and injustice of her conduct; the abyss which she is threatened to be involved in, and the only means of escaping by the treaty which France still, on account of my mediation, has agreed to accept. The court of Portugal answered in the usual manner, and sent a negotiator with insufficient powers, at the same time that it rejected my propositions. Thus, as it is of importance to the tranquillity of all Europe to force that power to make peace with France, and to secure my dear subjects the remuneration to which they are entitled, I have ordered my ambassador to quit Lisbon; I have given a passport to the Portuguese ambassador at my court to depart, being decided, though with regret, to attack that power, by the union of my forces with those of the republic, whose cause is become the same by the imprudent negotiation in which I engaged myself, by our connexions in point of interest, and in order to avenge the particular insults that have been offered to me. For this purpose I declare war against her Most Faithful Majesty, her kingdom and subjects, wishing this resolution to be known through all my states, in order that all convenient measures may be taken for the defence of my states and my ships, as also to attack my enemies.

Done at Aranjuez, February 27, 1801.

Speech of the American President.

ON the 4th of March, Mr. Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America, went to the Senate-house, where the whole of the constituted authorities being assembled, he was sworn into office; after which he delivered the following address:

“ Friends and Fellow-citizens,

“ Called upon to undertake the duties of the first executive office of our country, I avail myself of the presence of that portion of my fellow-citizens which is here assembled, to express my grateful thanks for the favour with which they have been pleased to look towards me, to declare a sincere consciousness that the task is above my talents, and that I approach it with those anxious and awful presentiments which the greatness of the charge, and the weakness of my powers, so justly inspire. A rising nation, spread over a wide and fruitful land, traversing all the seas with the rich productions of their industry, engaged in commerce with nations who feel power and forget right, advancing rapidly to destinies beyond the reach of mortal eye; when I contemplate these transcendent objects, and see the honour, the happiness, and the hopes of this beloved country committed to the issue and the auspices of this day, I shrink from the contemplation, and humble myself before the magnitude of the undertaking. Utterly indeed

should I despair, did not the presence of many whom I here see, remind me, that in the other high authorities provided by our constitution, I shall find resources of wisdom, of virtue, and of zeal, on which to rely under all difficulties. To you, then, Gentlemen, who are charged with the sovereign functions of legislation, and to those associated with you, I look with encouragement for that guidance and support which may enable us to steer with safety the vessel in which we are all embarked, amidst the conflicting elements of a troubled world.

“ During the contest of opinion, through which we have passed, the animation of discussions and of exertions has sometimes worn an aspect which might impose on strangers, unused to think freely, and to speak and to write what they think ; but this being now decided by the voice of the nation, announced according to the rules of the constitution, all will of course arrange themselves under the will of the law, and unite in common efforts for the common good. All, too, will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable ; that the minority possess their equal rights, which equal laws must protect, and to violate would be oppression. Let us then, Fellow-citizens, unite with one heart and one mind ; let us restore to social intercourse that harmony and affection, without which liberty, and even life itself, are but dreary things ; and let us reflect, that, having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which man had so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little, if we countenance a political intolerance, as despotic, as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions. During the throes and convulsions of the ancient world ; during the agonizing spasms of infuriated man, seeking through blood and slaughter his long-lost liberty, it was not wonderful that the agitation of the billows should reach even this distant and peaceful shore ; that this should be more felt and feared by some, and less by others ; and should divide opinions as to measures of safety ; but every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all republicans : we are all federalists. If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it. I know indeed that some honest men fear that a republican government cannot be too strong ; that this government is not strong enough. But would the honest patriot, in the full tide of successful experiment, abandon a government which has so far kept us free and firm, on the theoretic and visionary fear, that this government, the world's best hope, may, by possibility, want energy to preserve itself ? I trust not. I believe this, on the contrary, the strongest

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government on earth. I believe it the only one, where every man, at the call of the law, would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern.

“ Sometimes it is said, that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he then be trusted with the government of others? or have we found angels, in the form of kings, to govern him? Let history answer this question. Let us then, with courage and confidence, pursue our own federal and republican principles; our attachment to union and representative government. Kindly separated by nature and a wide ocean from the exterminating havoc of one quarter of the globe; too high-minded to endure the degradations of the others; possessing a chosen country, with room enough for our descendants to the thousandth and thousandth generation; entertaining a due sense of our equal right to the use of our own faculties; to the acquisitions of our own industry; to honour and confidence from our fellow-citizens, resulting not from birth, but from our actions and their sense of them; enlightened by a benign religion, professed indeed and practised in various forms, yet all of them inculcating honesty, truth, temperance, gratitude, and the love of man; acknowledging and adoring an overruling Providence, which by all its dispensations proves that it delights in the happiness of man here, and his greater happiness hereafter; with all these blessings, what more is necessary to make us a happy and prosperous people?

“ Still one thing more, Fellow-citizens; a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another; shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labour the bread it has earned: this is the sum of good government, and this is necessary to close the circle of our inquiries.

“ About to enter, Fellow-citizens, on the exercise of duties which comprehend every thing dear and valuable to you, if at present you should understand what I deem the most essential principles of our government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration, I will compress them within the narrow compass they will bear, stating the general principle, but not all its limitations. Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, and entangling alliances with none; the support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigour, as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution, where

where peaceable remedies are unprovided ; absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism ; a well-disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them ; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority ; economy in the public expense, that labour may be lightly burdened ; the honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of the public faith ; encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce, as its handmaid ; the diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of the public reason ; freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and freedom of person, under the protection of the Habeas Corpus ; and trial by juries impartially selected :—these principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages, and blood of our heroes, have been devoted to their attainment ; they should be the creed of our political faith, the text of civic instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust ; and should we wander from them in moments of error or of alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps, and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty, and safety.

“ I repair, then, Fellow-citizens, to the post you have assigned me. With experience enough in subordinate offices to have seen the difficulties of this, the greatest of all, I have learnt to expect that it will rarely fall to the lot of imperfect man to retire from this station with the reputation and the favour which bring him into it. Without pretensions to that high confidence you reposed in our first and greatest revolutionary character, whose pre-eminent services had entitled him to the first place in his country's love, and destined for him the fairest page in the volume of faithful history, I ask so much confidence only as may give firmness and effect to the legal administration of your affairs. I shall often go wrong through defect of judgment. When right, I shall often be thought wrong by those whose positions will not command a view of the whole ground. I ask your indulgence for my own errors, which will never be intentional ; and your support against the errors of others, who may condemn what they would not, if seen in all its parts. The approbation implied by your suffrage is a great consolation to me for the past ; and my future solicitude will be, to retain the good opinion of those who have bestowed it in advance ; to conciliate that of others, by doing them all the good in my power, and to be instrumental to the happiness and freedom of all.—Relying, then, on the patronage of your good will, I advance with obedience to the work, ready to retire from it whenever you become sensible how much better choice it is in your power to make.

And may that infinite Power which rules the destinies of the universe, lead our councils to what is best, and give them a favourable issue for your peace and prosperity."

French Pretensions respecting maritime Commerce.*

I HAVE already noticed the maritime superiority of England; this superiority has given to that power an opportunity of bringing forward pretensions which the relative weakness of neutral states has almost enabled her to establish as rights. The result of this has been two distinct maritime codes—one of which is the code of every other nation, the other that of England only. The general maritime right of nations demands, in time of war, an unlimited freedom of navigation for neutral powers. This general rule being once established and well guaranteed, there would result a broad system of moderation and reciprocity in commerce, which (finding a perfect security in the territories and under the flag of neutral states) would there unfold all its powers, fix the centre of exchange, concentrate all the springs of general reproduction; and would preserve inviolate all the elements of industry, until the moment when peace should restore that harmony of commercial intercourse which unites all nations. But this object of public right has never been realized; it still remains among the theories on which philosophers delight to meditate, and which politicians hesitate but little to overturn. Neutral states cannot reproach France, as she, of all the maritime powers, has the least sought at any time to harass the commerce of nations with which she is at peace.—France has been the first to propose that neutral navigation should be for ever liberated from every species of restraint: that all cruising against trading vessels should be abolished: that commerce, with all its agents and relative advantages, should be privileged and protected under every possible circumstance from the violence of war. Every thing that I have

* This article is extracted from a work lately published at Paris, entitled, "*De l'Etat de la France à la Fin de l'An VIII.*" or the Situation of France at the Close of the 8th Year of the Republic. This work is said to be the production of a man in an official situation; it is also said, that, previous to its appearance before the public, it was submitted to the examination of the Council of State; it may therefore be considered as a declaration made by the French government to all the nations of Europe.

The part extracted relates solely to maritime commerce, and is intended as an indirect justification of those hostile measures, which the Northern Powers, at the instigation of France, have adopted against this kingdom. It may not, however, be amiss to observe, that this official work clearly proves the views of France in promoting the Northern league.

said in relation to commerce, its grand and general extension, shows how intimately the politics of France are naturally connected with the independence and the prosperity of all other nations; for, at the period when this liberal proposal was brought forward by France, she was by no means in a situation which allowed her to regulate her measures by the principles of deliberate policy: she acted from the impulse of the national character more than from the judgment of those who held the reins of government.

But it has fared with this as with all other wishes which have been hitherto formed by public morality or natural justice, to ensure protection to weakness against violence, and to industry against ambition. These wishes abound in all the writings of the professors of public law; they are read and approved; they are even sanctioned by liberal stipulations in some modern treaties: but England has adopted a different theory; and this theory, at first established by means of her maritime superiority, is now become a right founded on usage, her pretensions, and the general compliance of other states.

From this right, it results, first, that cruising against trading vessels, and the barbarous code upon which this absurd mode of warfare is founded, are the indispensable consequences of all the wars between England and the maritime powers of the continent.

Secondly, That England arrogates to herself, in every war, the right of harassing neutral trade; of attacking the commercial intercourse of every country trading with the power with which she is at war, and of intimidating those governments who wish to enjoy the rights of neutrality (and whose duty it is to maintain, at every risk, the commerce of their country in the entire freedom of that intercourse), that the nations at war with England find themselves under the necessity of foregoing the rights of neutrality, and of considering the liberty of trading uninterruptedly with England alone, as the exclusive privilege of that power; the same attempt with any other nation being considered by her as an act of hostility on the part of the neutral power.

Thirdly, The commerce of neutrals, in time of war, becomes subject to a foreign jurisdiction, arbitrary and of course illiberal. Their merchants are amenable to a variety of military tribunals, which, although they are declared to be founded for the simple purpose of deciding on the legality or illegality of certain acts of hostility, present, nevertheless, the idea of the usurpation by a single nation, of a right which ought to be common to all, and a forced acquiescence of every power at peace in the will of a power at war.

Fourthly, That nothing relative to the rights or to the obligations of neutrals, is defined: that a simple act of Government, a letter from the King of England to his admirals, is sufficient to
 overturn

overturn in an instant the general rights of navigation ; that even the meaning of words is changed ; that sometimes one article, sometimes another, is declared contraband ; that a particular port is blockaded, even while no exterior force is able to prevent ships from entering it ; and that by a written declaration, an entire country, a thousand leagues of coast, is put into a state of blockade like a single town.

Fifthly, That neutrals are now accustomed to consider war as an evil, which by the arbitrary proceeding of one or other of the belligerent powers, prevents all intercourse with the others ; that they are afraid to expose themselves to the resentment of the most powerful ; and, therefore, are most submissive in their concessions to that nation which is the most extravagant in its demands ; that their commerce is limited by constraint, and their governments degraded by such acts of compliance and concession.

Sixthly, That the vessels of the belligerent powers seek not so much the glory of conquest, as the profit of capture ; they cruise less to protect their own commerce than to harass that of neutral powers ; and the nations at war look forward to naval victories, not only as the means of establishing their relative superiority, but with the view of enabling them to dictate upon the ocean, as a conquered province ; that the pretension of the superiority of their flag is carried to the most remote quarter of the globe, and is maintained wherever resistance is not made to it ; that they even deny to the armed vessels of neutral states, the right of convoying their merchant vessels, and to sovereigns, the right of opening their ports, as an asylum to foreign vessels, or of defending by their batteries, those who have placed themselves under their protection.

Seventhly, That the harbours of the belligerent powers are filled with the seamen of all countries, detained either under suspicion or pretext of being subjects of a hostile nation ; that these unfortunate men, induced by wretchedness or forced by violence, allow themselves to be enrolled in the service of a power at war, and are thus obliged to give their assistance in ruining and oppressing the commerce of their native country, and in compelling or inveigling their fellow-citizens to enter the same service ; that at this moment there are more than forty thousand neutral seamen under the British flag, exposed without reason, without advantage, and without honour, to all the hazards of war.

Eighthly, That commerce, finding there is no longer security in good faith, and having nothing to expect on the part of neutral governments but an indolent, precarious, and insufficient protection, is obliged to look for safety in stratagem. Hence the assumption of different colours, of false papers, invoices, and consignments, has become a practice sanctioned by custom, which instills into the moral habits of a profession which of all others cannot

cannot exist without honesty, the deadly poison of a system of falsehood and fraud.

Commerce is degraded by the open exercise of these shameful subterfuges, and is disgraced by their success; and a maritime war, of consequence, becomes to those who are engaged in it, a school for rapacity and plunder, and to those who are exposed to suffer by it, that of baseness, imposture, and treachery.

Such is the substance of the maritime law to which every nation in Europe (England by her acts, and the rest by their forbearance) has given its sanction, and for the reform of which France demands the attention of every nation, and invokes the wisdom of every government. I have called this law the maritime law of England, because it has arisen out of the naval wars of the present century; and because all the naval wars, during the course of it, have been excited, maintained, directed, and prolonged by England. The advantages which England has derived from the exercise of this right, are the strongest proofs of its having been imposed by that power upon the commerce of all other nations. The difficulties which present themselves in an attempt to reform this code of oppression and barbarity, leave no doubt of its origin; for the dread inspired by England, and the efforts which there is too much reason to expect she will exert to preserve it, are the only obstacles to the establishment of a system of public law consistent with the true principles of trade and navigation, and equally applicable to the situation of every power.

By a reference to what I have already observed relative to the influence of maritime commerce on the trade of the continent, and to that of commercial relations on those of politics, we must immediately be sensible of the great importance of establishing a general code of maritime law. The defects of the present European system owe their origin to the abuses which I have exposed; they can only be remedied by a reform of those abuses.

France has been the first to propose this reform to all other nations interested in its success: at the commencement of the present war, she proposed the only measure which could relieve commerce from its fetters, and neutral powers from their state of slavery. Since that period, France, harassed by the evils of her situation, exasperated by the animosity of her enemies, disgusted by the indifference of those who ought to assist her, and irritated by the partiality of those who ought at least to have remained neutral in the struggle in which she was engaged, did not feel herself warranted in supporting a system of moderation which, in the critical state of her affairs, would have bordered upon folly. She, in her turn, began to impose severe laws, and thereby contributed to the losses of neutrals and the general destruction of commerce. I do not mean at all to justify a fault which she has had the glory to acknowledge, and the merit of repairing; a fault which resulted

from a general error, and from the ignorance in which France, as well as the whole of Europe, remained for a long time, as to the true principles of public power and the proper application of the rules of public law. But since a more serene day has dawned upon the destiny of France, since Frenchmen have felt how great an accession of force is to be gained by conciliation, and of energy, by submitting to a vigorous and wise Government, the first result of the union of domestic interests has been a general disposition of confidence and liberality towards other powers. The same sentiments of cordiality and sincerity, which induced factions to dissolve, and all good citizens to unite, have enabled us to reduce to their true value, and to see in their proper light, the causes of jealousy, heart-burning, and external irritation. Our general relations with foreign powers have felt the benefit of the harmony of our interior situation. Our allies have been invited to a connexion founded upon more liberal sentiments; neutrality has been released from its heaviest fetters; the barbarous code of naval war has been softened, and every nation must have perceived that the French government, in deviating from the common line of conduct, has manifested a brighter example of generosity and justice, in proportion as her means of offence have acquired strength, and those of defence have been increased.

France has hitherto done every thing in her power to establish a maritime code. She was the first to feel the necessity of beginning this noble work, but not being of herself able to abolish the general practice of cruising against trading vessels, she has done all that depended upon her, with a view to this object. She has *reformed* her own regulations on the subject; and has rendered them subservient to the principles of modern neutrality, which have hitherto existed in theory only. Her maritime regulations, and the engagements she is on the point of contracting with the United States, are the best proofs of her respect for the independence of commercial nations, and of her wishes that they may at length feel the necessity of breaking the fetters which shackle their industry; but as nothing could be more foolish than to undertake to emancipate a people not possessed of discernment sufficient to feel the full value of liberty, and of the necessary spirit to acquire that blessing, so it would be equally absurd to break the yoke by which trade and navigation are oppressed, if the various governments, looking forward to the advantages of the new system, are at the same time deficient in courage or judgment, and are unwilling to contribute their assistance to secure their own independence. The neutral powers, then, and those states who at this moment are fighting for a cause inimical to their own interest, ought to consider better of the conduct it would become them to pursue for the maintenance and preservation of their rights and their interest. I refer them for details

details to the five measures which I have pointed out in the preceding chapter.

What I have said upon this subject is of such importance, and the truth of it might be placed in so many different views, that I might, without danger of repetition, dwell at considerable length on the discussion of the motives which ought to determine the different governments to adopt these principles of conduct, as the foundation by which their rights should be regulated; but that excessive distrust of the judgment of the men in whose hands is the fate of nations, must no longer be suffered to prevail. Disorganization is now arrived at such a pitch, that every possible evil becomes an impending danger; the dangers of the future are converted into real and present evils: and the feeling for what governments and nations may have still to suffer (embarrassing every thing which may be an object of adjustment or inquiry), no longer leaves room for foresight or calculation. The present war has acquired a peculiar character of exaggeration and violence.—It has exemplified, in a very remarkable degree, the character and the principles of all existing governments. Those which were powerful, have explained, without reserve, the object to which their ambition aspired; those inclined to domineer, have displayed all their arrogance; the weaker governments have shown how far they could carry their condescension; and it may be said, that from the evils which have been produced by insatiable avarice on the one hand, and by the greatest degree of weakness on the other, there has resulted, at least to all the maritime states, the advantage of understanding the whole source, extent, and consequence of the oppression under which they suffer, and that of feeling the indispensable necessity of changing their situation.

The whole system is comprehended in two regulations, which ought to compose the maritime code of the nineteenth century.—They are as follow:

1st, The abolition of all cruising against trading vessels. In time of war the right of sovereignty, as exercised and acknowledged ashore, shall be extended, with all its attributes, to the flags of such states as take no part in the existing hostilities.

2dly, The navigation of every country, in time of peace, shall be secure from any kind of prohibition, with the single exception of the coasting trade between different ports of the same nation, and of the intercourse between distant colonies and the mother-country.

I am aware of the obstacles which may be opposed to these judicious regulations; but I do not present them as an object to be discussed and settled between England and certain neutral powers: they ought to be the object of discussion and treaty between France and the belligerent powers, England excepted; and between France and all neutral nations; and after that, shall one solitary

government pretend to say that these laws are contrary to its interests? and shall a single publicist dare to assert that they are impolitic or unjust?

But this is not the main difficulty, so much as that of inducing all governments to give their sanction to laws, in default of which they must be for ever subject to the tyranny of a single state, a tyranny which has already produced among them (whether arising from the dread of its power, or from that system of corruption which has crept into every court, and which has every where gained powerful advocates for the support of naval tyranny) a degradation of sentiment but little compatible with the efforts required in the execution of a combined and general system of resistance. Upon this point France can only excite the energy of oppressed states by her example, she can only assist them by pointing out the line they ought to follow, and by being the first to pursue it.

France has already modified the system of cruising against trading vessels; she will never cease to express her wishes for its entire abolition; she will most willingly unite all her forces to those of other states who are ready to insist (and to support their demands with arms in their hands), that this monument of ignorance and barbarity shall be expunged from the maritime system of this enlightened age. She will make an exception from the application of the laws of cruising against trading vessels, to which she is still obliged to assent, in favour of every government which, after having declared that its flag shall be respected, and its navigation protected from insult, from capture, and the outrage of search at sea, shall take up arms for the purpose of procuring a proper respect to this declaration. She will moreover declare, that the moment England shall be disposed or resigned to consent to the abolition of the system of cruising against trading vessels, all the laws of France shall afford their sanction to this abolition, and all the forces of the republic shall be employed to enforce it.

This is all that can be expected from France in pursuance of the first of the two regulations which I have announced. The second can only be, as I have already said, the joint result of an agreement between all the maritime powers, but in which they may receive assistance from the continental states, who are not less interested in the general freedom of naval commerce.

Whatever may be the naval superiority of England, and should it even arise to such a height that she alone were to monopolize the navigation of the ocean, the interest which connects her power, and her commerce, would always find itself placed between the two final objects of all commercial speculation, the necessity of buying and selling. For, with a view to these two objects, the forces which have assisted in acquiring the empire of the sea, are nothing more than a vain and expensive display of power. It becomes, therefore, necessary that free access to rivers and harbours,
with

with freedom of trade both afloat and ashore, should be granted to the paramount nation, in order that its commerce may be rendered productive, and that the protection ensured by its naval power may be repaired by the benefits derived from its trade. The commerce of England, therefore, and its power, if we consider the origin of the one, and the duration of the other, are always and immediately subordinate to the will of the continental nations, who are impoverished by this power and commerce, and to that of other states connected by their possessions with the sea, who have been enslaved by their consent to this system.

Under this present point of view, commerce, which exercises so great an influence over all governments, appears to be subjected, in its turn, to the empire of their laws; means may be discovered to encourage or repress the industry of certain countries, to raise or depress the value of commodities, to enlarge or curtail the channels of communication, either for the transfer of merchandise, or for operations of exchange; each separate state may, moreover, throw an effectual obstacle in the way of those who enjoy the trade of the whole, by shutting out the latter from dealing with it in any of the objects which form the specific trade of the former. This obstacle cannot be surmounted, and therefore, in this respect, general trade is subservient to the local authority of each state.

I am perfectly aware that this advantage, possessed by each state within its local authority, can only be made effectual by means of restrictions, and that restrictions are inconsistent with general principles. I am not ignorant that the latter proscribe all commercial restraints, privileges, and prohibitions. Nobody has a greater aversion than myself to these fatal chains, imposed by the avaricious genius of finance on the channels of general industry; and I will, once for all, detail my sentiments on this subject, and dismiss it for ever.

Prohibitory laws are taxes which foreigners are only required to pay in advance, and which must be repaid at a very high interest, by the country which imposes them.

Prohibitory laws have a very temporary effect on general commerce, but the evil of their recoil is permanently felt by internal trade and local consumption.

Prohibitory laws are the means of rendering the more numerous class which consumes, dependant on the less numerous class, which produces; and in this point of view they may be reckoned in the odious list of privileges.

Prohibitory laws sacrifice the public rights of all, to the interest of a few individuals; and the interests of the latter to those of the revenue; by this inverse scale they totally pervert those principles of political economy by which the prosperity of the revenue is made to depend on the prosperity of property; and the interest of

the latter is closely connected with that of the industrious classes who consume.

Prohibitory laws render public power universally odious; and this sentiment extends from the power itself to those who possess it. Hence arise occasions of animosity between individuals and the agents of the state; distinctions and jealousies in society: from the same source proceed the shame attached to poverty, and the insolence attendant on riches.

Prohibitory laws give to power an exaggerated idea of its strength, and a high opinion of its ability; hence the spirit of enterprise and arrogance, when every thing contributes to favour its views, leads to an unjust and odious tyranny, and whenever any obstacle prevents their execution, never fails to create poverty in the midst of wealth, and weakness under the parade of omnipotence.

Such is my idea with respect to prohibitory laws; I thought it my duty to state it at some length, because, seeing myself called upon to advise their temporary adoption, I did not wish to be accused of having overlooked the objections to them.

I advise the measure of prohibitory laws, because it is the only means of procuring a general assent to the two regulations already mentioned; and these being once adopted, prohibitory restrictions might be abolished for ever.

I advise this measure, because the system of prohibitory laws in England is so intimately connected with the influence of her power over her commerce, and with that of her trade over commerce in general, that it affords to the fiscal genius of her government the fatal means of throwing upon other nations, all the inconveniences of these laws; so that the prohibitory laws of England fall as heavy upon every other nation, as if they had actually been imposed by themselves.—To advise the introduction of new restraints, and to extend them to every country, is less a plan of imitation than a system of attack and defence against those already in existence; this is not proposed for the purpose of giving them a sanction, but to oppose the one to the other, in order that they may be destroyed, and that general industry may, in a short time, be delivered from their tyranny.

I advise these measures, because it is necessary, in extreme danger, to have recourse to extreme remedies, and because in diseases which do not yield to common means, courage recommends to us the use even of poisons, and an able practitioner sometimes employs them with success.

But in advising prohibitory laws, I am far from inviting maritime nations to establish them rashly, to render them universal without qualification, or to give them that character of stability and uniformity, due only to such regulations as are sanctioned by sound principles. This measure is in opposition to true political wisdom,

wisdom, as much as the state of war is to the true principles of society ; and as much judgment will be wanting to give it complete effect, and as much energy to maintain it, whilst necessary, as an able general exerts to prepare and ensure the execution of the plans which his genius has conceived.

The first prohibitory law to be adopted by every maritime state, is what is called, in England, an Act of Navigation. It is strange, that, for more than a century, England should have been the only nation to promulgate an act of this nature, which may very well be defined, an imperious order, addressed to every government, and to all nations ; and it is still more strange that not a single nation, except the United States of America, should have opposed to this declaration of perpetual war, a measure of reprisals.

A broad act of navigation may be drawn up in such a manner as to comprehend the whole prohibitory laws of the local commerce of every maritime power, with all the distinctions which the peculiar circumstances and relations of each may require.

It does not appear useful or politic that this act, like that of England, should at first include all nations in its prohibitions. The chief object of this measure being to procure its final abolition, and that of all other laws of the same nature, it must not be the act of any particular state, but the federative act of all. It is proper also, that the navigation of powers thus allied in a common cause should be mutually acknowledged, favoured, and equally protected, in their respective ports. The only exception from this law of reciprocity, is the navigation between colonies and their mother-country, which must remain privileged till better times ; but with respect to the coasting trade, and all imports to and from other places, no difference ought to exist between the national and foreign trade of the powers engaged in this cause.

These ideas of equal participation on the one hand, joined to those of strict prohibition on the other, will lead by degrees to a general system of participation, and, by a necessary consequence, to an abolition of all prohibitory regulations.

I shall not dwell longer on this idea. There are truths which it is not always prudent to unfold to the whole extent of their principles and consequences, lest the alarm be given to passions interested to prevent their adoption. These passions do not listen to the voice of calm discussion ; they excite violent movements, they agitate, they overturn, they interpose obstacles of seduction and intrigue between the nations who wish to connect themselves for a common object, and who are disposed to keep up a good understanding with each other. If the principles which I have developed, should not be productive of any good, it is not because they will not be felt ; it is because the irresolute spirit of the men to whom they are addressed, fluctuates between prejudice and a sense of interest ; men whose character is enervated by fear, and the
habit

habit of giving way to circumstances, who are surrounded by ignorance and corruption ; men, who, above all, find themselves beset with dangers, without the power of comparing their magnitude with other dangers of a different description ; who live from day to day, and, dragging out a miserable existence, seek to forget, in the pleasures and monotony of an inactive life, the misfortunes of dependance, the vices of poverty, and the dangers of weakness.

My sole object in this chapter has been to point out the principles of neutrality adopted by France, and to complete, by an explanation of her system of conduct towards neutral powers, the survey of her political situation with regard to all civilized nations. I had already proved that France has shown herself faithful and liberal to her allies, and that generosity and justice towards her enemies were congenial to her principles, to her sentiments, and to her interests: it remained for me to prove that her views, in relation to the independence and prosperity of other states, were equally generous and magnanimous ; and this, I think, I have proved beyond all doubt.

THE AFFAIRS OF EGYPT.

Message from the Consuls of the Republic to the Legislative Body.

Legislators,

Paris, 19 Nivose (Jan. 9, 1801).

THE Government proposes to you the plan of the following law :

“The Army of the East, the Administrators, the Men of Letters, and Artists, who endeavour to organize, enlighten, and make known Egypt, have deserved well of their country.”

This plan is the expression of a wish emitted by the Tribunate, and repeated by all the French people.

What army, what citizens, have ever better deserved to receive this tribute of national gratitude ?

By what peril and labour has Egypt been conquered ! how many prodigies of courage and patience have preserved it to the republic !

Egypt was subdued—the most distinguished of the janissaries of European Turkey perished in the battle of Aboukir. The Grand Vizier and his tumultuous militia were still in Syria.

Our reverses in Italy and in Germany resounded in the East. It was there learned that the coalition threatened the frontiers of France, and that discord was ready to tear that country in pieces.

In the midst of the misfortunes of his country, duty recalled to Europe the man who had directed the Egyptian expedition.

The English seized this circumstance, and circulated sinister rumours,

mours, " that the army of the East was abandoned by its general ; that, forgotten by France, it was condemned to perish at a distance from its country by disease, or by the sword of its enemies ; France herself had lost her glory and her conquests, and would soon lose with her liberty, her existence."

In Paris, vain orators declaimed against the expedition to Egypt, and deplored our warriors sacrificed to a base and disastrous system of jealousy.

These rumours and speeches, collected and circulated by the emissaries of England, excited suspicion, inquietude, and alarm in the army.

El-Arisch was attacked :—El-Arisch fell into the power of the Grand Vizier, by the intrigues of the English, and the discouragement of our soldiers.

But to arrive in Egypt, an immense desert remained to be crossed. In this desert there were no walls, except at Catieh, and there was a fortress with artillery. Beyond the desert was the fort of Salahieh, an army full of vigour and health, newly clothed, abundantly supplied with ammunition and provisions of every kind, and forces more than sufficient to resist three such armies as that of the Grand Vizier.

But our warriors had only one desire, one hope—that of revisiting and saving their country. Kleber yielded to their impatience. The English practised deception, used menaces and caresses, and finally wrung from him, by their artifices, the capitulation of El-Arisch.

The bravest and most skilful generals were in despair. The virtuous Dессaix signed with a sigh, a treaty which he disapproved.

Meanwhile good faith executed this convention, which intrigue had procured. The forts of Suez, Catieh, Salahieh, Balbeys, Upper Egypt, were evacuated. Damietta was already in the possession of the Turks, and the Mamalukes were at Cairo.

Eighty Turkish vessels waited to receive our army at the port of Alexandria. The fortresses of Cairo and Gizeh, all the forts, were to have been abandoned in two days ; and the army would soon have had no asylum except those vessels which were destined to become its prison.

Thus had perfidy determined.

The Britannic government refuses to acknowledge a treaty, commenced and conducted by its minister plenipotentiary to the Ottoman Porte, and a commander of its naval forces destined to act against the French expedition to Egypt*, and which this plenipotentiary and commander signed conjointly with the Grand Vizier.

* These are the titles which Sir Sidney Smith assumed in all his acts.

To this conduct France owes the finest of her possessions, and the army which the English have the most outraged, a new glory.

Vessels dispatched from France announced the 18th Brumaire, and that the face of the republic was already changed.

On the refusal of the English to acknowledge the treaty of El-Arisch, Kleber was indignant, and the same sentiment prevailed throughout the whole of the army. Pressed between the bad faith of the English, and the obstinacy of the Grand Vizier, who required the fulfilment of a treaty, which he himself could not execute, he resorted to the combat, and to vengeance. The Grand Vizier and his army were dispersed on the plains of Heliopolis.

The French who remained in the fortress of Cairo, braved all the forces of the Mamalukes, and the fury of a people inflamed by fanaticism.

Terror and indulgence soon reconquered every place, and all hearts. Murad Bey, who had been the most formidable of our enemies, has been disarmed by the good faith of the French, and has submitted to the republic, priding himself in being her tributary, and the instrument of her power.

That power is consolidated by wisdom. The administration assumes a regular management. Order reanimates every part of the service. The men of letters prosecute their labours, and Egypt has henceforth the aspect of a French colony.

The death of Kleber, so terrible, so unforeseen, has not disturbed the progress of our success.

Under Menou, and by his impulsion, new means of defence and prosperity are developed. New fortifications arise on all points the enemy can threaten. The public revenues increase. Esteve directs with skill and fidelity an administration of finances which Europe would not disavow. The public treasury is full, and the people are contented. Conté propagates the useful arts; Champy manufactures powder and saltpetre; Lepere re-establishes the system of canals which fecundates Egypt; and the canal of Suez unites the commerce of Europe and Asia.

Others search for and discover mines in the middle of the deserts; others penetrate into the interior of Africa to discover its situation and productions, to study the manners and customs of the people who inhabit it, and bring back to their country that information which improves science, and the means of perfecting our arts, or extending the speculations of our merchants.

Finally, commerce calls the vessels of Europe to the port of Alexandria, and already the movement which this summons excites had revived the spirit of industry in our southern departments.

Such, Citizens Legislators, are the claims which the army of Egypt, and the French which are attached to the success of that establishment,

establishment, have to the national gratitude. In declaring that they have merited well of their country, you will recompense their first efforts, and give new energy to their talents and their courage.

BONAPARTE', First Consul.

H. B. MARET, Sec. of State.

From the Moniteur of the 21 Nivose (January 11).

IN the message addressed yesterday by the Consuls to the Legislative Body, we read these words—"The British government refuses to acknowledge a treaty which was commenced and conducted by its minister plenipotentiary to the Porte, and commander of its naval forces destined to act against the expedition to Egypt, and which this plenipotentiary and commander signed conjointly with the Grand Vizier."

All Europe was astonished at the unexpected act of prepotency which England exercised with respect to its ally the Ottoman Porte, in annulling, by a simple order given to one of its admirals, a treaty solemnly signed, on an important occasion, by the first minister of the Grand Seigneur.

Europe was doubtless no less surprised to see England make a sport of the engagements subscribed in its name by its own plenipotentiary. The faith of this other Carthage has long been properly valued. But we are astonished at the kind of meanness which has induced the British minister to excuse himself for an unsuccessful perfidy by an ill-contrived falsehood.

The cabinet of London, disdaining or despairing to prove that the Grand Vizier had treated without powers, has pretended that Sir Sidney Smith was not in a situation to negotiate the convention of El-Arisch. But it will not be believed in France any more than in England, that Sir Sidney was not invested with the titles he assumed in all his acts.

In order to demonstrate that he had these titles, we consider it our duty to publish one of the many letters he wrote every day during his cruise, and the original of which is now before us, furnishing a new proof of the English spirit of intrigue. To this paper we shall add a proclamation, the publicity of which will concur in producing a double demonstration.

"On board the Tigre, at Sea, May 23, 1799."

"The undersigned minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty to the Ottoman Porte, commanding the combined forces destined to act against the French expedition under the command of General Bonaparté, thinks it proper to communicate to the generals and officers commanding the French troops in Egypt, the proclamation of the Ottoman government officially, as it has

been communicated to the General in Chief there by indirect means.

“ They will there find the answer of the question which General Bonaparté has started by his secret instructions to his emissary Beauchamp, arrested on board the Turkish caravalla that sailed from Alexandria, the text of which follows:—‘ If ever you are asked whether the French will consent to leave Egypt? Why not? ‘ Provided, &c.’—according to conditions, very easily to be granted, with this single reservation, that General Bonaparté with his army being completely separated from France since the battle of the Nile, cannot be considered as in a condition to dictate any thing to Europe, combined anew by the effect of general indignation, and still less, since he has failed in his expedition to Syria, before the first and the smallest division of the forces destined to act against him.

“ The minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty has the honour to assure the French general officers and soldiers, that the allied courts, that of Vienna included, have no other intention than to terminate the horrors of war, which are prolonged by the extravagant pretensions of the French Directory; and it is believed that nothing would so much facilitate peace as the return of the French army to the territory of France, where its presence alone would prevent those ambitious men from continuing a sanguinary war, the only object of which is to perpetuate their usurped power.

(Signed) W. SIDNEY SMITH.”

Addressed—“ To the General commanding the French Troops at Cairo.”

(A true Copy.) H. B. MARET, Sec. of State.

[This is followed by the proclamation of the Ottoman Porte; for which see vol. viii. p. 150.]

Every day similar letters with these proclamations were circulated at the advanced posts; and, by a conduct which could only belong to English agents, all the flags of truce were furnished with them. To repress and punish such proceedings, Bonaparté ordered that every bearer of a flag of truce found carrying proclamations, should be detained in prison twenty-four hours, and then dismissed with his head shaved.

But to return to the object of this article.—In his letter of the 25th May 1799, and in the official guarantee, given on the 8th of the same month, to the proclamation of the minister of the Porte, Sir Sidney Smith assumes the same titles of minister plenipotentiary, commanding the naval forces of England, which he afterwards used on signing the treaty of El-Arisch. Such is an observation, the consequences of which we leave our readers to deduce.

Observations

Observations upon the Convention of El-Arisch, and Extracts of official Correspondence relating to it, published by the French Government in a Supplement to the Moniteur, of the 25th of January 1801.

BAD faith and perfidy, whatever may be their success, seldom escape public reprobation; but as the misfortune of having deceived one's self to one's own prejudice is at the same time an object of censure and subject of shame, and as striking reverses are singularly calculated to excite and fix the general attention, we may be assured, that when men are called to judge actions which morality has proscribed, and which fortune has punished; or enterprises, which carry in their motives and in their results the double character of want of address and principle; nothing can save their authors from the opprobrium which they merit.

The English government has violated the convention of El-Arisch. The consequences of that event have furnished the army of Egypt with an opportunity of showing itself superior to itself, and have confirmed in the hands of the French the possession of an interesting colony. The English wished to give a deadly blow to the foreign commerce of France, and they have only made her still more solicitous to preserve a possession which is the price of two honourable conquests, and which may compensate her for the loss and disorder of her other colonies. They sought to humble one of the bravest armies of the universe, and they have only put it in its power to cover itself with glory. They sought to relieve themselves from the burden of maintaining expensive squadrons in the Levant, and the Levant is become more than ever the object of their jealous solicitude. They wished to make a merit with the Porte of delivering up to it, without defence, an army of conquerors, and they have delivered up to the sword of these conquerors the innumerable army of their ally.

Such a contrast between the views and the results must be in itself a bitter subject of confusion and grief. What then must be the impression, when to the mortification of having failed in foresight and discernment is joined the humiliating regret of having rendered themselves guilty of an act of baseness without success!

The English ministers do not cease to make their Houses of Parliament resound with vain denials and frivolous apologies. The journals which are devoted to them, the official notes of their ministers, in fine, the royal proclamations, are filled with explanations, justifications, recriminations against France. It is not France that accuses the English government, it is all Europe; it is not for France to give an account of the violation of the convention of El-Arisch; that violation had for its object the destruction of one of its armies; that violation surprised the French army at the moment when it was completing the evacuation of Egypt, and when it no longer had strong places or the choice of military positions;

when it was, in fine, reduced to the space comprised within its camp for its defence.

Such was the real state of the questions, Was not the convention of El-Arisch violated when the French took up arms again? At that epoch, was not that convention become, by the conduct of Admiral Keith, a snare spread for the loyalty of the French? Under the operation of that snare, had not the French army delivered up to its enemies all the wells of the Desert, all the strong places which defend its *debouches*, Katieh, Salahieh, Belbeys, Damietta? Was it not to give up to the Turks, in two days, the citadel of Cairo, which it had already dismantled, the guns of which had already gone down the Nile, to be embarked with it? Could it give more frank, more generous pledges of its confidence and of its good faith? Could it expect that almost at the moment when all the obligations which it had contracted were fulfilled, the enemy would begin by refusing to fulfil his? Was not that refusal, in the eyes of the French army, a manifest demonstration of the perfidy of the English government? Did it not signify the rupture of a convention which had been held sacred towards it? And whatever was the motive of that refusal, did it not at once impose a duty on the English and Turks to re-establish things in the state in which they were before the convention? Has not the French army been forced to recover, by prodigies of valour and military good conduct, the advantages which its good faith had lost for it? Finally, if the battle fought under the walls of Cairo had been fought at Katieh, would a single enemy have escaped from the field, or, if he had sought safety in flight, would he have found in that position, near the field of battle, such an asylum as that which Cairo opened to him, of which he possessed himself; the immense population of which he stirred up, and where the French army has been forced to lay siege to every quarter, to every house, to every street?

The question presented in these several points of view, certainly leaves no room for doubt. But, in whatever point of view we discuss it, we necessarily come to the same conclusions. Accordingly the English ministers have taken care to place this question out of discussion. Are they called upon for explanations? they declaim.—Are they addressed with lively reproaches upon the consequences of the absolute refusal of the English admiral to permit the French army to embark? they abuse the French army.—Are they pressed upon the powers given to Commodore Sidney Smith, upon his instructions, upon the orders dispatched to the commander of the naval forces in the Mediterranean? they shelter themselves in the privilege of their office.

Undoubtedly if the general opinion were as passive and history as credulous as the members of the English Parliament, it would be extremely easy for the ministers of that nation to fail, with impunity,

punity, in prudence, in decency, and in loyalty. But it is otherwise. General opinion and history do not establish their judgments but on reasoning and facts. We now proceed to furnish them with them.

We think it right, in the first place, to preface this development with the translation of a letter from Sir Sidney Smith, on board the *Tigre*, before Damietta, to General Kleber. It is dated the 26th of October 1799.

No. 1.

On board his Britannic Majesty's Ship the Tigre, before Damietta, the 26th of October 1799; received the 5th Brumaire (27th Oct.).

“ Monsieur General,

“ The letter which General Bonaparté has written to his Excellency the Grand Vizier, of the date of the 17th of August (30th Thermidor), as also that which you have addressed to him of the date of the 17th of September (first complementary day), demand an answer; and as Great Britain is not an auxiliary, but a principal power in the question to which these letters relate, since the allied courts have stipulated between them to make common cause in this war, I am able to answer them, without hesitation, in the terms of the treaty of alliance, signed the 5th of January last.

“ By art. 1, his Britannic Majesty, already bound to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia by the bonds of the most close alliance, accedes, by the present treaty, to the defensive alliance which has been concluded between his Majesty the Ottoman Emperor, and the Emperor of Russia. The two high contracting parties promise and engage to communicate frankly in all affairs that interest their tranquillity and their reciprocal safety, and to take with common consent, the measures necessary to oppose all projects hostile against them, and to bring about general tranquillity. By art. 2, they mutually guaranty to each other their possessions, without exceptions. His Britannic Majesty guaranties all the possessions of the Ottoman empire, without exceptions, such as they were immediately before the invasion of Egypt by the French, and reciprocally. By art. 5, one of the parties shall not make either peace or a lasting truce without comprising the other therein and providing for its safety; and in case of an attack upon one of the two parties, in contempt of the stipulations of this treaty, or of their faithful execution, the other party shall come to its succour, in the manner the most useful, the most efficacious, and the most conformable with the common interest, according to the urgency of the case. By articles 8 and 9, the two high contracting parties, finding themselves now at war with the common enemy, they have agreed to make common cause, and to make neither peace
nor

nor truce but with common consent; promising to impart their intentions one to the other, relatively to the duration of the war and to the conditions of peace, and to come to an understanding in this respect between them.

“ According to this arrangement, Monsieur General, you may believe that the Ottoman government, celebrated in all times for its good faith, will not fail to act in concert with the power which I have the honour to represent.

“ The offer made of giving a free passage to the French army for the evacuation of Egypt has been hitherto neglected.

“ That proclamation has been confirmed to me by his Excellency the Reis Effendi, by the new envoy, whom he has sent to me with a packet under his own hand and that of the first drogman of the Porte, as you see by some copies which you will find here enclosed. There is still time to take advantage of this general offer; but we must not forget that if this evacuation of the Ottoman territory were not permitted by England, the return of the French to their native country would be impossible. How could they hope to find means of transporting an army, the fleet of which is destroyed, without the assistance and consent of the allied powers, and that at a time when the insults and multiplied provocations of the French government leave scarcely a neutral power in Europe?

“ However, it must not be thence inferred that I solicit the French army to accept a favour. The British trade to the Indies, as every where else, is secure from every destructive attempt on the part of the French republic; and the death of Tippoo Sultaun, who has had the misfortune to yield to the insinuations of the Directory and its emissaries, has put an end to his cruelties and to his empire. The army of the East remains in the point of communication between the two seas of which we are masters.

“ Our only reason for desiring the evacuation of Egypt by the French is, that we are guarantees of the integrity of the Ottoman empire; for if the forces at present employed should not be sufficient to execute this article of the treaty, the allied powers have promised to employ adequate means. They will prove to the French in Egypt, as they have taught those in Italy, that their good faith and their means go hand in hand, when the question is that of mutual vengeance for outrages received.

“ The French army can draw no advantage from Egypt without commerce. Its stay can only aggravate its calamities, prolong the sufferings of numerous French families, scattered through various towns of the Levant, while on another side the state of war with the Ottoman Porte spreads bankruptcy and misery over the whole south of France.

“ Humanity alone dictates this offer, renewed this day; the present policy of Europe would seem, perhaps, to require that it

should be retracted : but the policy of the English is to keep their word, even when this tenacity might prove injurious to their present interests.

“ The general peace can never take place before the evacuation of Egypt ; it might be accelerated by the prompt execution of that preliminary to all negotiation : but you must feel, Monsieur General, that it is not, in a place so remote from the seat of the respective governments, that a business of that nature and of that importance can be even commenced.

“ I congratulate myself, Monsieur General, on this opportunity of acknowledging the esteem which I have for such a distinguished officer ; and flattering myself that our official communications, founded upon the frankness of the military character, will have nothing of that sharpness, and of that tone of ill-nature, which should not enter into reconciliations of this kind,

“ I have the honour to be, with high consideration,

“ Monsieur General,

“ Your very humble and very obedient servant,

“ SIDNEY SMITH,

“ Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty to the Ottoman Porte, commanding its Squadron in the Seas of the Levant.”

This letter is a fact which the English ministers have not thought fit to offer to the pressing curiosity of the members of the opposition.

The reasonings which naturally present themselves upon the reading of this piece are simple.

From the outset Commodore Sidney Smith entitles himself Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty. In another of his letters (we publish it here ; it constitutes No. 23 of the collection) he cites, in proof of his powers, the treaty of the triple alliance of the 5th of January, which he has been, he says, authorized to make. A minister who has been charged to unite three great empires in a concert of hostile measures, who has had the mission to effect the monstrous association of the Porte and England against France, can he be supposed to have wanted powers necessary to treat for the evacuation of a province and the free passage of an army ? Such a supposition is out of all probability.

In the letter which we have transcribed, Sidney Smith says positively, that the Porte will not fail to act in concert with the power which he has the honour to represent. He establishes the right which England has to interfere in the negotiation relative to the evacuation, a right founded in the outset upon his allegation that she is not an auxiliary power, but a principal power, in the question of the possession of Egypt, and afterwards upon the
power

power which her marine gives her to prevent the passage of the French army, should she judge necessary to oppose it.

It is impossible better to establish, once for all, both the merits of the discussion, the respective interests of the parties, and the character of the diplomatic agents charged to stipulate for their respective governments.

These declarations are repeated in the whole series of the correspondence of the negotiators. We shall publish the greater part of it, that Europe and posterity may be able to judge, upon this point, with a knowledge of the case, between the accusations made against the English minister and his denials. We should give the whole of this correspondence, if the pieces which we have extracted from it were not sufficient to answer that purpose.

It will be seen in these pieces that the English minister plenipotentiary has done every thing to inspire the confidence which could not be refused to his official character; that he has himself furnished and discussed his titles; that he has pointed out the precise bounds of his powers, which were unlimited in what related to Egypt and the Porte, which were only restricted to what related to the treaty of the 5th of January, and to a general peace. (See the pieces No. 1, 14, and 28.)

It will be seen that his confidence on his double ground, as a military man and a negotiator, appeared entire; that that of the Turks and of the French upon that point must be, and was in fact, without reserve; and that the English government, by deceiving at once its allies, its enemies, its own agents, by the violation of engagements contracted, has failed in all the duties which the laws of war, the public law, and the law of nations, impose on all the governments of civilized nations. Such is the object of this publication.

After reading this, every impartial man will think it strange that Mr. Dundas should have presumed to tell the Parliament, on the 8th of July 1799 (see piece No. 7), that "Sir Sidney Smith was in Turkey only a subordinate officer, and without instructions to treat with a French general; that England was not a party in that treaty; and that the English government, having had an account of the first negotiations opened between the Grand Vizier and the French general (these accounts make no mention of Sir Sidney Smith), had judged that it should not permit the delivered army to attempt any other invasion in Europe."

How can we reconcile the title given by Mr. Dundas to Sir Sidney Smith with the signature of that negotiator, with his powers to negotiate the triple alliance, with the treaty of the 5th of January?

How, before the convention, was Sir Sidney Smith minister plenipotentiary of the principal power, the ardent promoter of the

the negotiation? and how, after the violation of the convention, is England become a stranger to the negotiation and to the treaty, and the minister plenipotentiary of England a subordinate officer, without instructions and without powers?

But in the same speech Mr. Dundas is not only in contradiction with the acts of Sir S. Smith, he is even in contradiction with himself. Farther on he says, "I shall observe that nobody has been authorized to treat with Kleber upon any other conditions than those which are announced in the letter of Lord Keith." Sir Sidney Smith has then been authorized to treat with General Kleber; England has not then been a stranger to the convention; Sir Sidney Smith is then something more than a subordinate officer. But that which follows is remarkable. "However," says Mr. Dundas, "the moment it was known in this country that an English officer had granted protection to the French army, that, with the means to destroy it, he preferred to interpose for its deliverance, Government, without adhering to its interests and its own opinion, sent orders to acquiesce in the treaty concluded by the Porte; and it is probable that at this moment the French army is reaping the fruits of this condescension."

That the true meaning of the thoughts which occupied Mr. Dundas when he made his speech should be rightly understood, these arrogant phrases should be translated thus:

"However, as soon as it was known in this country that Sir Sidney Smith had succeeded in engaging General Kleber and the Porte in a negotiation; as soon as there was reason to presume that the result of that negotiation would be the voluntary evacuation of Egypt by the French army; as soon as it might be supposed that this army, with the means of destroying its enemies, led by its confidence in the loyalty of English negotiators and the law of nations, had recrossed the Desert, had opened to the Turks the doors of Egypt, had delivered up to them the strong places, had evacuated almost the whole territory, and suffered itself to be entrapped in the Delta; in fine, as soon as it appeared probable that this unfortunate army, weakened by the Turks and cannonaded by the English ships, might have suffered itself to be forced in its feeble and last intrenchments, and be exposed to extermination on the ensanguined shore of the Egyptian sea, than the Government did not think it a duty it owed to its own interests or opinions, to forbid its admiral to allow a passage to the two or three hundred unfortunate men who, in the horrors of a premeditated massacre, should have escaped from the fire of its ships, and the sword of the Ottomans, the Mamelukes, and the Arabs."

This interpretation of the thoughts of the English ministers is perfectly explained by the mission of Morier, secretary to Lord Elgin, the English ambassador to the Porte. That agent has left in his papers a confession of that mission. He was to endeavour

to induce Sir Sidney Smith to favour the execution of what he calls plainly a *ruse de guerre*, a stratagem of war relatively to the evacuation of Egypt by the French.—After a solemn convention, and in the course of its execution, what could be this stratagem of war which might naturally be repugnant to the loyalty of a soldier under whatever government he should serve, and which in fact was repugnant to that of Sir Sidney Smith? What could it be, I say, if not the destruction of that perfidious army which, according to Mr. Dundas, ought to be made an example of, and which that minister had reproached Lord Elgin for having suffered to return to the shore from which it had sailed?"

Moreover, the intercepted correspondence of that agent adds to the proofs of which we are already in possession of the powers given to Sir Sidney Smith. The Commodore himself explains to Morier the motives of the title which he had received from Lord Grenville, and of the right which he had conferred upon him to represent his government; and the agent of Lord Elgin informs us, that these powers were the object of the secret jealousy of the Ambassador, and affords reason to conclude that the stratagem of war had for its object to re-establish himself in a measure with his government to eclipse, by a more signal service, the glory which the tranquil evacuation of Egypt by the French army had acquired for the negotiator of El-Arisch, and finally to recommend himself to Ministers by the violation of a treaty and the extermination of an enemy's army.

Sir Sidney Smith, it must be confessed, has given more proof of good faith upon this occasion than he showed when, by an intrigue little worthy of a soldier who respects himself, he wrote to General Dugua, then commanding in Egypt, to propose to him to return to France with his troops during the time the Commander in Chief was in Syria. At least, it is incontestable that in the present he showed more discernment and sagacity. In the discussion which took place between this officer and the agent of Lord Elgin, the Commodore does not dissemble that the *ruse de guerre* would only serve to restore things in Egypt to the state in which they were before. He knew better than Mr. Dundas, and the Lords Elgin and Keith, the bravery of the French army: he knew, in whatever place it was pent up, its invincible courage would serve it for an intrenchment; that all the armies of the East would be broken to pieces by its resistance; that it would repel the multitude of its enemies; and that it would gain a second time the conquest of a country which perfidy alone could ravish from it. The personal character of Sir Sidney Smith serves here to explain the base and sinister projects of his superiors; at the same time that it presents a striking contrast with their characters.

They have repeated in all their sittings of Parliament, that
Sir

Sir Sidney Smith had neither powers, nor instructions, nor character. Let them read again his letters; they will see, under the date of January 23d, where he speaks of the impossibility under which he labours as a soldier to consent, &c. and of his inclination to go as far as the extent of his powers would permit. Besides, under the same date, he says, that his instructions have not authorized him to make and execute the treaty of the 5th of January. He details the motives which render impossible his consent to the first propositions of General Kleber, which, in effect, did not accord with the clauses of the treaty. Moreover, under the date of the 30th January, he announces that he has apprized Admiral Blanket, commander of the British forces in the Red Sea, of the convention concluded and exchanged, that it may serve as a rule for his conduct. Besides, finally he endeavours to prevent all inquietude, and declares, under the same date, that no surprise can be supposed in this affair. (See the pieces hereafter stated.)

The French were far indeed from supposing any surprise (see hereafter the letters of the French generals and negotiators); and the astonishment and indignation of the French army must have been raised to the highest pitch when Lord Keith communicated the orders which he had received. The letter which Sir Sidney Smith wrote on that occasion the 8th of March (see hereafter No. 45) shows what sort of impression the publication of these orders made on his mind. In that letter we find a superabundant proof not only of his powers, but even of the instructions which he had received to treat. "I am come," says he to Citizen Poussielgue, "to Alexandria, to inform you in detail of the obstacles which my superiors have opposed to the execution of any convention of the nature of that which I have thought it my duty to agree to, not having at that time received the instructions to the contrary, which reached me at Cyprus on the 22d of February, bearing date the 10th January."

This latter quotation seems to us to explain irrefragably both the designs of the English minister, and the political principles which have served for the rule of his conduct.

It is evident, in the first place, that former instructions authorized Sir Sidney Smith to treat before he received instructions to the contrary the 10th of January. Mr. Dundas, in limiting their extent, without proving that limitation by the actual production of the pieces, has, at least, sufficiently proved the existence of former instructions.

Secondly, That at the æra of the 10th of January the English government having intercepted letters from Egypt, and having, from the accounts and complaints of some discontented persons, conceived a false idea of the weakness of the French army, thought fit to restrain the former instructions given to Sir Sidney Smith,

by instructions to the contrary. This correspondence has been published at London by the express order of the English government on the 23d January, and makes a pamphlet of 48 pages.

Thirdly, That at that time Mr. Dundas flattered himself that this army, of which the interest of mankind demanded the destruction, harassed upon all points, struggling against the diseases and influence of the climate, would be reduced at last to implore the protection of an English officer, and that it only remained for him to decide whether he should acquiesce in the interposition of that officer for the deliverance of the French army. (Sitting of Parliament of the 8th July 1800.)

Fourthly, That the English ministers thought, that, supposing Sir Sidney Smith had made use of his former instructions, and that a treaty had been the result, it would be extremely easy to disavow the part which he had taken in it; to see in him no longer a negotiator but a subordinate officer; and to say that he had acted without instructions and without powers.

Fifthly, That upon this supposition it appeared to them fit to take advantage of circumstances; that with a double embassy it seemed to them useful to have a double faith; that the agency of Sir Sidney Smith serving to procure the evacuation of Egypt by the French army, they thought they could make the agency of Lord Elgin serve another purpose; that the right acquired by the Turks by the convention of El-Arisch should be respected until they had crossed the Desert, and rendered themselves masters of Egypt; but that the French army being once out of Cairo, the *ruse de guerre* of Lords Elgin and Keith should replace the political right of the convention of El-Arisch, and that it became indispensable that this convention, and the public faith, and the law of nations, and the French army, should be immolated at once by the combined efforts of the soldiers of the Grand Vizier and the English marine.

This question appears to us exhausted. We have treated it upon the supposition, clearly proved, that Sir Sidney Smith was a negotiator authorized to stipulate for England with the commander of the French army; it remains for us to discuss it upon the false hypothesis, that this officer had no special power, and that he negotiated independently of all ministerial instruction.

Even upon this hypothesis the English minister would be without excuse; nothing could exculpate him from the guilt of shedding all the blood which has been spilled in Egypt in consequence of the order which he gave to Admiral Keith.

There are upon this point two truths of political theory to establish: the first of these is, that in the situation in which Sir Sidney Smith was placed, commanding troops for the purpose of landing, directing by his officers the attack and the defence of places, concurring with his soldiers in all the military measures of

of the Turkish army, he had a right to treat for the interest of the troops under his command, without any other authority than that of his rank, and that of the circumstances of his remote distance from the seat of his government.

The second is, that in the relations which the treaty of the 5th of January had established between the Porte, Russia, and England, the Grand Vizier, fighting upon his own territory, and for the purpose of restoring to the Ottoman empire one of its provinces conquered by the French army, had a right to treat alone in the absence and even against the consent of its allies, and that the stipulated conditions became a law which England and Russia could not violate without injustice.

Such is the double aspect of the question freed from all discussion of the diplomatic powers of Sir Sidney Smith, which we consider no more here but as a mere incident. Let us discuss in the outset the first of these two propositions: it may present itself here in the form of a general proposition. Ought two officers invested with command, and fighting in a country remote from the seat of their respective governments, attack or defend themselves to the last extinction of their forces? Must one or other of the two armies surrender at discretion, or be exterminated? And if special authorities do not arrive to put an end on both sides to the efforts they are making for their mutual destruction, does not the public law assure a warranty to an agreement, with which more humane dispositions should naturally inspire both one and the other to stop the unnecessary effusion of human blood?

To state the question thus is to resolve it: we must say the public law is not a written code. When we speak of its rules, we understand by them principles which are as obligatory as the written laws, and which it is as easy to know and confront with facts as if these principles were textually proclaimed in one language, and translated into every other: the notoriety of these rules is as well established as their justice, because they are founded upon all the ideas of natural equity, and upon all the sentiments of humanity.

One of these principles is, that in a given position every thing which is necessary to the attainment of an object proposed in the war, without the unnecessary effusion of human blood, is just; and that to disown the obligatory force of engagements contracted with that view, is not only an injustice, but an inhuman and barbarous act.

Without doubt, if nations should ever agree to draw up a general code of principles of public law, they would not fail to insert in such code the elementary and fundamental principle which we have stated; but because this agreement never has taken place, nor ever will take place, does it follow that the principles which it would consecrate have no dominion over governments
and

and nations ; and that the sanction of morality, of nature, and of general interest, which are the basis of political right, has not sufficiently consecrated them ?

In these sorts of discussions the rule for judging of the moral and political authority of a principle arises, in the first place, from the ideas of good sense and equity which serve for its motives and basis, and subsequently from the consequences which its violation may lead to. But examine what may be the consequence of the violation of that which we have laid down ; and to come to the point of the discussion, examine the conduct which, in contempt of that principle, the English government has observed in this instance, and judge it by its consequences.

One inevitable consequence of the conduct of the English government, relatively to the army of Egypt, is, that in future, in all places at a distance from Europe, where England shall carry its arms, no commander of an enemy to England can confide in engagements contracted with her officers ; in the uncertainty of the execution of these engagements, his personal safety, the safety of his soldiers, will make it a law for him obstinately to persevere in the most determined resistance, to shut his ears to all propositions of moderation, and to carry his exertions of resistance to the last extremity.

It is to no purpose to object, that in a state of inferiority of force fully established by constant reverses, the duty of a commander is to yield to the law of necessity, and to surrender himself prisoner, with the soldiers under his command. Here the very perspective of the fate reserved for prisoners is withdrawn from the confidence of the vanquished ; for the maxim unheard of to the present day, which has served for a rule to the English government, does not subject such or such a treaty agreed to by an English officer, but every sort of convention, whatever it may be, to the subsequent determinations of his government ; so that, if one day a corps of French, or German, or Russian troops should stipulate for, and obtain a free passage, by virtue of a convention signed by the respective commanders, it would have every reason to fear, like the army of Kleber, that the English might cause it to be detained as prisoners of war ; and if the convention imported that these troops should be prisoners of war, but to be sent back with their arms and baggage to remain inactive in their country, until a cartel of exchange, they would be founded in fearing to be detained on their way, deprived of their arms, and confined in the dungeons of colonies or fortresses at a distance from England. Finally, should they embark on board English transports, in order to go and await in the prisons of England the term of their exchange, who can answer that the English government might not consider the conditions imposed on them too mild, and that it might not consider them, and treat them, only as troops which

which its commanders were not authorized to receive but at discretion?

These consequences are severe. From the moment it is known that the English government claims the right of refusing or giving its consent to the execution of a military convention, there cannot be in future any security in treating for one with its officers. The example of the evacuation of Egypt will be eternally present to the eyes of every person who shall have to negotiate with an English commander. He must fight to the last extremity, and he will not even have the resource of reckoning upon the laws of an honourable captivity. He will not even have that of surrendering at discretion; for in this extreme hypothesis, the vanquished calculates upon what he may expect from the personal character of the enemy to whom he has been opposed. But here the humane dispositions of the victor leave him still to run the uncertain chance of remaining at the disposal of admirals whom he may meet on his passage; of jailers to whom he may be delivered up; and, finally, to that of ministers to whom, in the enthrallment of the principles of this iniquitous theory, belong the sanction of the acts of its commanders, its admirals, and its jailers.

Europe should be on its guard against this. The English government has already made so many and severe attacks upon the public maritime law, that nothing but the traces of it remain in Europe. That government has established upon its pretensions a code of maritime law, and it has imposed it on neutrals as a system of slavery, to which it has thought that their weakness and their discords would render it necessary for them to subscribe. This attempt is no doubt as scandalous as it is outrageous and unjust; but it is so old, that its progress and its success have nothing which ought to surprise.

However, we must hope that the governments of Europe will rouse themselves, and that the warlike nations of the continent will find it strange that the government of the least military nation of Europe, which for a long time has contributed for its part to continental wars but by subsidies, by recruiting of foreigners in its pay, and by signal defeats, should arrogate to itself the privilege of establishing a new law of war, should free itself from the engagements which the principles recognised by all nations impose, and pretend to make for itself a law of nations limited according to its views, of principles restrained to the will of its caprices, whilst all nations think themselves bound by a right and universal principle, and by the laws which the usages of all countries and all times have rendered sacred.

If the theory advanced by the English ministers were not as scandalous as the conduct for which they have thought it might serve for the justification, it would be sufficient to combat it with the censure and reprobation of public opinion. But we have said they

they were the consequences of that theory ; these consequences must open the eyes of all nations and of all governments. The question here is not that of a mere act of disloyalty towards an hostile nation, nor of an offence committed against an allied power. The question is that of a right of war, of the principles of which none but barbarous nations are ignorant, and which have never yet been disowned by civilized nations, because these principles are so intimately connected with the laws of humanity, the honour of nations, and that generosity of sentiment which eminently characterizes the military profession, that the history of European wars has not afforded an example of their violation until that which the government of England has given.

It remains for us to discuss the second proposition which we have laid down. It states, that in the relations established between the Porte and England, by the treaty of the 5th of January, the Grand Vizier had a right to stipulate alone for the evacuation of Egypt, and that the English and the Russians could not oppose themselves to the engagements which the Ottoman government judged fit to contract with the French general for the evacuation of Egypt.

We may see from the outset on the quotation of the articles of the treaty of the 5th January, communicated by Sir Sidney Smith to General Kleber, and which we have transcribed above, that the alliance concluded between the Porte and England is of a special kind. It differs from that precedently existing between Russia and England. The treaty of the 5th of January bears the name of a more strict alliance ; the new union between Turkey and England only bears the title of defensive alliance ; Sir Sidney, besides, has made a positive declaration on the points in a subsequent letter. (See No. 34.)

In pursuing the quotation, we see that the high contracting parties bind themselves to communicate frankly on the affairs which interest their reciprocal safety ; that they will take, in common agreement, the necessary measures to oppose themselves to all projects hostile against them ; that they guaranty their possessions, and that England guaranties, specially, all the possessions of the Ottoman empire, &c.

What means this distinction between the more close alliance, and the defensive alliance, and this explication of the cases in which the safety and tranquillity of the two states would be compromised ; and this insisting of England upon the express guarantee which she promises the Ottoman empire, after that she has already expressed herself generally, two lines before, upon the reciprocal guarantee ? It is evident, that in the meaning of England, as in that of the Porte, the object of the alliance was only relative to the territory of the Ottoman empire ; that the English government had no other views but to induce the Turks to make war against France ; that the Turks did not bind themselves to fight

with and for the English, but in that particular position in which the two states had a common interest to defend; that Egypt, Syria, and perhaps the coasts and the islands of Dalmatia, being the only points of the universe in which the interests of the two powers were in contact; every thing which extended beyond the object of getting the French armies out of these countries, was foreign from the obligations contracted by the Turks, and that thence the evacuation of Egypt was the fundamental interest to which all the considerations drawn from the obligations and right of the alliance ought to yield.

The Porte had a right to expect that the English would unite their efforts to its, to rescue Egypt from the French. It must have reckoned upon a powerful and sincere co-operation on their part, and that nothing that related to the distant and particular interests of England ought to enter into the combination of their measures; that the French army would go to carry its invasion into other countries, or that it should be put out of a state of undertaking any thing in Europe against the continental allies of England: this alternative must be indifferent to the Grand Vizier. He had not guaranteed, in the name of his sovereign, Sicily to the King of Naples, the island of Malta to the order of that name, Tuscany to the House of Austria, and all Europe to the influence of the English government. The engagement to which he bound himself did not apply to the war in Germany, nor the war in Italy, but to the war of Syria and Egypt. The Grand Vizier, in fine, fulfilled his object, that of the war which he had undertaken, and that of the alliance which he had contracted, in returning into the possession of Egypt; and his obligations could not extend beyond that object.

It would be well to see the English government attempt to extend to all its views the rights which it pretends to derive from the justificatory interpretation which it pretends to give to the treaty of the 5th January. In the sense in which it explains the defensive alliance, the guarantee which it thinks itself founded to exact from the Porte, would place on the same line the security of the provinces lost by Turkey, and that of the colonies invaded by England, all the menaced parts of the Ottoman empire, and all the parts of the universe in which England may fear to be attacked by the armies of France. According to this account, the Porte must have pledged himself to the preservation of the three kingdoms, of Canada, of the islands of America, of the East Indies, of the factories of Africa, and the English colonies in the Pacific Ocean; and as it was in the order of possible things, that the French troops, in evacuating Egypt, might be further destined for an enterprise against some of these possessions at that æra; and at any rate, the Turks could not, without the special agreement of England, accomplish their restoration to the possession of any of their provinces

conquered by the French soldiers, unless they should, in a measure, make these soldiers lay down their arms, and deliver them up, bound hand and foot, to the mercy of the English admirals.

We have discussed the question in its whole extent, and in all the points of view which it presents: we have laid down the principles and cited the facts. It results from all that we have said:

1st, That Sir Sidney Smith had instructions to treat.

2dly, That the mere quality of officer commanding the soldiers and marines of his nation, gave him the necessary powers.

3dly, That by the nature, the object, and the text of the treaty of the 5th January, the Grand Vizier was sufficiently authorized to treat single, without the intervention of any agent of the powers in alliance with the Porte, and that the engagements contracted by him in the view common to the parties interested in bringing about the evacuation of Egypt by the French, bound them all alike, whether they were present to the treaty, or that it had been negotiated in their absence.

It remains to prove, that in the mixed relations of political right and military authority, a general in chief commanding all the forces of his country, and combating on his own territory, has no need of the consent and adhesion of the power which has furnished it with any succour in soldiers and sailors, to conclude engagements which ought to be as sacred to the allies of his government as to his own.

But has such a proposition need of proof? Would it not be the height of absurdity and arrogance on the part of an auxiliary, to pretend that he, who disposes the forces of an entire empire, who makes them serve for the recovery of the possession of one of its provinces, and who is only aided in that undertaking by the councils of some foreign officers, the support of a few engineers, and the union to its marine of some cruising vessels, has need of the consent of the person who commands these forces, in order that stipulations of the highest importance for the safety of the army and the empire, with the preservation of which he is charged, should be executed without hindrance? By this account the general in chief, in the situation we have stated, would be founded to regard the allies of his country not as auxiliaries but as enemies; the succours which he might receive from them would be an hundred times more injurious than useful, and the word alliance, which only gives rise to ideas of concurrence, concert, and assistance, would present to the mind only ideas of dangers, inconvenience, and obstacles.

In all the wars in which associations of power have presented the forces of several states united under the same command, as often as the general in chief has received from his government the right of exercising the political authority and the military authority,

rity, he has always had the entire liberty of directing the military movements, and of stipulating for the fate of the troops which he commands, and of those which victory might place at his disposal.

This right is consecrated in the annals of all nations, and we trace it back as far as the heroic times, the memorable events of which are often as instructive as interesting ; and we learn, that the rules of military law, to the authority of which we appeal, have been practised in all ages.

We might challenge, without fear, the English government to find in history a single example of a general of an army in the case of whom this right has been contested. Every time that the authority of a commander in chief has been limited relatively to the direction of forces, to the extent of his command, to the right of treating, transacting, concluding, it has not been capable of being done, except by the orders of his government, or by interior and special conventions between his government and its allies. In default of such a convention, the right existing gives, in that point, the most unlimited powers to the commander in chief.

The wars of Germany and Italy during the course of the two last centuries, constantly present examples of the exercise of this right. Let any body cite one fact that contradicts it ; the present war affords a great number of the same kind : there has not been a campaign in which the generals of the House of Austria have not stipulated for the coalition, in which the generals of the republic have not stipulated for its allies, in which places belonging to the princes of the Empire have not been delivered up by the Emperor, by virtue of a military convention ; and never, on the one side, or on the other, have the troops returning to their country, according to a military convention, with or without the honours of war, been constrained to the contrary by the allies of the power whose commander in chief had signed the convention, by virtue of which they marched.

To conclude: the ministers of the King of England have imposed on the Parliament, the English nation, and all Europe, in denying the powers with which they had invested their diplomatic agent, the title which they had conferred upon him, the instructions which they had given to him, and in representing him as a mere subordinate officer.

They have failed in the faith which they had promised to their ally, by forcing the French army to reconquer Egypt, and disperse the army of the Grand Vizier, who was only induced to engage in their alliance by the hope of being reinstated, and by the solemn promise which the English had made to him, to use all their efforts to restore him to the possession of that colony.

They have shown, that, in their participation of the efforts which the support of a common cause demands, their conduct is always regulated by the sole rule of their interests ; that the consequences

of the highest importance to their allies are nothing in their eyes, and that those of the most secondary interest are every thing where they are themselves concerned.

They have violated the law of nations, in restraining powers, in limiting instructions, in retracting authorities, which negotiations completed, and a treaty concluded, had put beyond their reach, and placed under the protection of the public law.

They have violated the law of war, by seeking to treat as prisoners an army which had conquered them, in supplying by the basest perfidy the impotence of the efforts of their allies and themselves, in refusing to fulfil towards it sacred engagements at the very moment when that army had fulfilled all on its part.

Finally, they have insulted human reason and public morality, in representing as an act of condescension, and an effect of the protection granted by one of their officers to a victorious army, a transaction to which their breach of faith has given the character of an atrocious and perfidious undertaking, the object of which, on their part, could only be the plunder of Egypt by an undisciplined army, the assassination of the French, and the extermination of their army.

We shall not carry this explanation farther ; the consequences of this conduct, as imprudent as perverse, on the part of the English ministers, are known ; Egypt remains in the possession of the French, and the shame which the known projects of England tended to imprint on the name of the Western nations, in the eyes of the nations of the East, has fallen back entire upon the guilty.

Meanwhile, in doing honour to the courage of the French soldiers, and applauding their triumphs, we must ever regret that any men should have received from destiny the power of abusing to such a degree the treasure and forces of such an enlightened nation as England, and so commendable in so many other respects.

No. 2.

Kleber, Commander in Chief, to Monsieur General Sidney Smith, commanding the English Squadron in the Seas of the Levant. Cairo, 8th Brumaire, 8th Year (30th October 1799).

Monsieur le General,

I RECEIVED your letter on the subject of those which General Bonaparté and I have written to the Grand Vizier, the 30th Thermidor, and first complementary day last (17th August and 17th September 1799).

I am not ignorant of the alliance contracted between Great Britain and the Ottoman empire, but I think it useless to explain to you the motives on which I have explained myself directly to the Grand Vizier. You must feel, as I do, that the French republic does not owe to any of the powers with which it was at
war

war when we came into Egypt, an account of the motives which have brought us to it.

Besides, in the last conferences which I have had with Mah-med Rachdy Effendi, I myself have requested your intervention in these negotiations, persuaded as I am that they may become the preliminaries of a general peace, which you desire, no doubt, as much as I do.

I shall not dwell upon such parts of your letter as are foreign from that object: you have never thought seriously, Monsieur General, that a French army, and every one of the individuals who compose it, could listen to propositions incompatible with honour and glory.

In every place where men serve their country, they are well; yes, certainly, Egypt, the most fertile country on earth, is no more an exile than the tempestuous seas which you are constrained to inhabit.

The French have never demanded to leave Egypt, only in order that they might return to their country. They would demand it still less now that they have overcome all internal obstacles, and multiplied the means of external defence.

The events of Europe and of the Indies have nothing in common with my position in Egypt; if the French armies have sustained reverses beyond the Alps; a battle lost has deprived us of Italy, a battle gained will restore it; and Europe has already seen that the French republic knows how to recover with eclat from its reverses.

The forces which I command will be sufficient for me, a long time still; and however active the enemy's cruisers in the Mediterranean may be, they will no more prevent succours from arriving, than they have been able to prevent the French squadron from passing from Brest to Toulon, and afterwards sailing from Toulon to join the Spanish squadron.

For two months to come I have nothing to fear from the army of the Grand Vizier: with 200 men I guard the inundated defiles of the cultivated countries, and if that army is detained in the Deserts, it will be forced to perish there in misery.

I have a numerous cavalry and artillery to guard the coast, which, in two months, and before it would be possible to make a combined attack, would be inaccessible. Meanwhile Nubia and Abyssinia supply me with numerous recruits; a powder manufactory, a foundery, and manufactories of arms are established in activity, and insensibly place me in a state of dispensing with supplies from Europe. It is therefore a matter of indifference to the safety of the army, that you are masters of the two seas with which we communicate.

But as the definitive point at which we must at last arrive is peace; as we may, by coming to an understanding, effect it now

as well as later ; as we may thus spare the effusion of much blood ; as, in fine, I know no glory beyond that which grateful history will bestow upon the harbingers of so great a blessing ; I have made suitable advances to begin that work : and the honourable place which you occupy in the political career, assures me, Monsieur le General, that your soul cannot conceive a nobler ambition than that of contributing to its completion.

The integrity of the Ottoman empire, which is the basis of the alliance of England with the Sublime Porte, is also the object of the solitudes of the French republic ; I have written it to the Grand Vizier, and I repeat it to you.

I congratulate myself, Monsieur General, in having with you the advantage of arriving at this happy result. I find for it a favourable augury in our common desire to found our official communications upon the frankness of the military character. I shall naturally reject every sentiment foreign from the most perfect esteem.

I have written to the Grand Vizier to send two persons of distinction to open the conferences in such place as he shall point out ; on my part, I shall send the General of Division, Desaix, and the Administrator-general of Finances, Poussielgue : should you desire that these conferences should be held on board your vessel, I shall willingly consent to it. I have the honour to be with high consideration,

KLEBER.

No. 3.

Letter from Commodore Sidney Smith, to the Commander in Chief Kleber, received at Cairo, the 14th Frimaire, 8th Year (29th November 1799). From the Camp of his Highness the Supreme Vizier, at Jaffa, the 8th November 1799 (17th Brumaire, An 8).

Monsieur le General,

THE letter which you have done me the honour to write to me the 30th of October, was delivered to me yesterday, on board my ship, in the road of Jaffa, by Monsieur the Adjutant-general Morand.

The treasurer of his Excellency Moustapha Pacha has accompanied me to the camp of his Highness the Grand Vizier, and has had an opportunity of presenting in my presence the letters of which he was the bearer.

The whole was read and discussed afterwards, in the presence of the agent of Russia, who assisted ; and as you propose to send two persons of note to hold the conferences, it has been determined, that I ought to accept your offer in that respect, and to listen to the propositions which may be made in your name, and that of the French army ; provided always, that these overtures should have nothing contrary to the dignity, the loyalty, and the good faith of the allied courts ; and as you please to consent, that these conferences

ences should take place on board my vessel, I shall repair for that purpose before Alexandria. On my part, Monsieur le General, I shall never make a proposition dishonourable to the French army, the bravery of which is so well known to me ; considering that the man who is not delicate on that point, dishonours himself.

The reputation of General Desaix is a pledge to me that our conferences will be founded upon the qualities which distinguish him. The choice which you have made of the Administrator Poussielgue cannot be but agreeable to me, and I consider it a very flattering compliment to me, that you have thought that the character of the Adjutant-general Morand renders him a proper person to begin the step of reconciliation which so happily exists between us. I have the honour to be, &c.

SIDNEY SMITH.

No. 4.

Summons of John Douglas, Colonel in the Service of his Britannic Majesty, to the Officer commanding the Garrison of El-Arisch. From the Head-quarters of the Turkish Camp at Gaza, 8th Dec. 1799 (17th Frimaire, An 8).

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that I am appointed to direct the operations of the Ottoman army against your garrison ; the force is so considerable, that I am convinced you will find it just, for the love of humanity, and to save the effusion of blood, that I require you to accept the conditions offered, which certainly cannot be contrary to your honour, and I have no occasion to inform you how very difficult it will be for me to preserve the lives of the brave soldiers in case of your refusal, and that we should be obliged to attack you. I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN DOUGLAS.

No. 5.

Letter from the same to the same ; same Place, same Date.

Sir,

THIS letter will be delivered to you by Lieutenant-colonel Bromley, who will explain more particularly the numerous reasons which induce me to call your attention to the summonses given to you, to surrender the garrison under your command. Be assured, Sir, that the preservation of the lives of brave men is my principal object, and that I am, with the highest consideration, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN DOUGLAS.

No.

No. 6.

Answer of the Chief of Brigade of Engineers, Cazals, commanding the Fort of El-Arifch, to Mr. John Douglas. El-Arifch, 9th Dec. (18th Frimaire, An 8).

Sir,

I HAVE received the letter which you have done me the honour to write to me, to inform me that you are appointed to direct the operations of the Ottoman army against the garrison which I command, and to induce me to accept the conditions which you offer me.

I have the honour to answer you, Monsieur General, that having orders from the commander in chief of the French army to defend the place which he has confided to me, to the last extremity, the laws of honour and of duty prevent me from accepting your proposals.

I cannot dissemble from you, M. le General, that I have been surprised at receiving your summons, at a moment when the commander in chief is treating for peace with the Grand Vizier, and with Monsieur Commadore Smith, plenipotentiary of the Court of London.

I shall add, Monsieur General, that, according to the laws of war, I cannot receive a summons, the Ottoman army not being present before El-Arifch; besides, as there are conferences established in Egypt for an accommodation, it is the commander in chief himself, to whom you should address yourself, he alone having the authority necessary to satisfy your demands.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CAZALS.

No. 7.

Kleber, Commander in Chief, to General Desaix, and Citizen Pous-sielgue, Plenipotentiary to the Grand Vizier. From the Headquarters of Cairo, 20th Dec. 1799 (29th Frimaire, 8th Year of the French Republic).

I SEND you herewith, Citizens, the passport of the Grand Vizier, which you have forgotten. I presume that Sir Sidney Smith has reappeared since your last; for, in the contrary case, the sea continuing calm, his absence would afford room for surprise. However it may be, we must wait.

I shall add a word to your instructions: it is, that, before the breaking off the negotiations, I must be made acquainted with the ultimatum of Sir Sidney Smith. I salute you.

KLEBER.

No.

No. 8.

Kleber, Commander in Chief, to the Grand Vizier; from Headquarters at Cairo, the 20th December 1799 (29th Frimaire, Year 8 of the French Republic).

THE officer with the flag of truce, whom I sent to Sir Sidney Smith, did not return to Cairo until the 15th of this month (6th of December), corresponding with the 9th of Ragel. However, next day (the 7th), the Commodore arrived before Damietta, and seemed astonished that my plenipotentiaries were not yet come: they must have had wings to have been able. After that the vessel disappeared, and since the 20th (the 11th December) my envoys are waiting for it. I have thought it my duty to apprize your Excellency of these particulars, in order that neither this delay nor any bad intention might be imputed to me.

I shall not say any thing to your Excellency of the summons which has been made on the garrison of El-Arisch, on the part of Colonel Douglas, at the very time that my plenipotentiaries are repairing to the place appointed for the conferences, because I am convinced that he shall have already disapproved that step.

I pray your Excellency to credit the high consideration which I have for you.

KLEBER.

No. 9.

Letter from Commodore Sidney Smith to General Desaix and to Citizen Poussielgue; from on board the Tigre, before Damietta, the 21st December 1799 (30th Frimaire, An 8).

Messieurs,

I HAVE been forced by the bad weather to keep away from these coasts, and despairing to find the navigation practicable on the bar of Damietta so soon, I thought it my duty to write to the Commander in Chief Kleber from Jaffa, to give you another rendezvous at Alexandria, where you might embark with less delay and inconvenience. However, the weather permitting me to approach Damietta anew, where I calculated you might still be, I have come hither on my passage, and have learned to my great satisfaction, from my officer commanding the polacre, that you are there. Thus I may hope to have the honour, Messieurs, of receiving you, and sending my boat to carry you an hour sooner, from apprehension lest the state of the sea might again interrupt our communications.

I desire, however, that we may forthwith open our conferences; and as our object is to spare the effusion of blood, I have suggested to his Highness the Grand Vizier to propose to you in the outset a truce by land, to which he has consented upon conditions indis-

penfable for him, as a proof of the fincerity of General Kleber in his propofitions; that is to fay, that the pofts of El-Arifch and Katieh fhall be furrendered provisionally into the hands of the Ottoman army, upon the formal promife which I am authorized to make for his Highnefs, that he fhall reftore them in the fame ftate, fhould the conferences between us be broken off without coming to an arrangement. This reftoration will coft him fo much the lefs to make, as thefe not being tenable pofts, he has nothing to fear in leaving them in his rear in his march acrofs the Defert. This confideration ought to incline you further to make the lefs difficulty to give this proof of the fincerity of your propofitions: in the contrary cafe, the grand Ottoman army, already arrived on the fkirts of the Defert, cannot do otherwife than push constantly forward; and we fhould have the grief to learn, that blood is ftill flowing whilft we are occupied in ftopping it. If you find it good to agree to thefe propofitions forthwith, or to refer them to the Commander in Chief, the anfwer may be fent direclly to the camp of his Highnefs the Grand Vizier at Gaza. As to what refpects the fea, let us come to an underftanding upon that hereafter in the courfe of our conference.

In expectation of the pleafure of feeing you, I have the honour to be, &c.

SIDNEY SMITH.

No. 10.

Letter from Commodore Sidney Smith to General Defaix and Citizen Pouffielgue at Damietta; from on board the Tigre, before Damietta, the 21^{ft} December 1799 (30th Frimaire, An 8), Eight o'Clock at Night.

Messieurs,

AT the moment when my flag of truce was going to land this day, with the letter which accompanies the prefent, it met M. the Chief of Squadron Savary and your fecretary M. Peyruffe coming on board my veffel, whither it has conducted them.

In anfwer to your letter of the 28th Frimaire (19th December), which thefe gentlemen have delivered to me, I have the honour to apprize you, that I fhall remain before the bar of Damietta waiting for you, fhould the weather permit, until after to-morrow; M. Savary having fignified your intention to embark this day, but that, in cafe bad weather or the furf fhould prevent the boats from paffing, I fhall be forced to return before Alexandria.

You two, Messieurs, with a fuite of five or fix perfons, may be accommodated on board the Tigre, exclusive of the domestics.

I pray you to believe the fentiments, &c.

SIDNEY SMITH.

No.

Answer to the Note concerning the Passage of the wounded to France.

THE undersigned, in answer to the note transmitted this day by M. General Defaix and M. Poussielgue, demanding passports for the return of the wounded to France, has the honour to inform them, that this proposition suffers no difficulty as to the merits.

The execution may require some examination on the places, to ascertain the identity and the state of those whom it is proposed to send away. This will be done before Alexandria, where the officer, commanding the blockade during my temporary absence, will be provided with passports signed, to be filled up according to the instructions which I shall give him for that purpose.

On board the Tigre, the 24th December 1799 (3d Nivose, 8th Year).

SIDNEY SMITH.

No. 12.

Translation of a Letter from the Grand Vizier to the Commander in Chief Kleber, brought to Cairo by a Tartar, the 24th December (3d Nivose, 8th Year), at Ten o'Clock at Night (answered the 25th of the same); from Head-quarters at Gaza (without a Date).

To the Model of Princes of the Nation of the Messiah, &c.

I HAVE received and read the contents of the letter which you have lately sent to me by Moussa Tartar, in answer to those which I had precedently written to you. I think that the dispatches which I transmitted to the officer whom you have sent on board the ship of the English commander Smith, my honoured friend, must have reached you.

You have written to me that you are willing to evacuate Egypt; and that the arrangements which should be proposed and made to effect that evacuation, should be conformable to the dignity and the equity of the Sublime Porte, as well as to the duties of the alliance which it has contracted, and the rights of nations, to the end that, by that measure, the effusion of blood may be spared.

You have several times informed me, that you would wish to open conferences to treat for the evacuation of Egypt; and that if, notwithstanding these advances, the Sublime Porte should not second them by like dispositions, you would be no longer responsible before God or man for the blood which should be shed. Preferring then myself to treat with you upon such reasonable propositions, I have consented to the opening of conferences.

Commodore Smith, my friend, has written to me that he went very lately with his ship before Damietta, and that he did not

find there the delegates whom you had agreed to send on board ; but that the bad weather obliged him to quit the shores of Damietta and retire to Jaffa, from which place he would return again before Damietta, in the hope of finding your delegates there ; and that if they should not be yet arrived, he would proceed before Alexandria. In the mean time a wing of my army is already before El-Arisch, and the Mussulmen troops beginning to destroy in skirmishes the French who are in that place, it is impossible but that blood has been shed. The circumstances not permitting me to retard the march of my army, we cannot, consequently, make conciliatory arrangements if we do not avail ourselves of the time that is now running out. If, then, you are still in the dispositions which you have shown, it is necessary that you should hasten the arrival of your delegates on board the ship of my friend Smith ; but as the contrary winds and bad weather have been the cause of the delay which has hitherto taken place, I have written to the Commander Smith, that when the delegates should arrive on board, he should bring them to my head-quarters at Gaza, where they will be sheltered from such accidents and storms : but if you have not yet sent your delegates on board the Commander Smith, and that you are still disposed to terminate the business of the evacuation of Egypt without the effusion of blood, I engage you to send your delegates by land to Gaza ; and that as soon as they shall have arrived there, hostilities shall cease on both sides. As soon as your envoys shall arrive at Gaza, I shall invite Commodore Smith to repair there in person, and we shall proceed to arrange and consolidate the affair of the evacuation of Egypt in the place which shall be appointed for that purpose, on the shore of that city.

As you write to me in all your dispatches that you do not wish to shed blood ; and that the success of the business in question would be a means of re-establishing the ancient amity between the Sublime Porte and the French ; I inform you by the present, of which Moussa Tartar is the bearer, that such sentiments can never be rejected by the Sublime Porte, because such a conduct would be contrary to its equity and to our law.

I hope that when you shall have received this letter and read its contents, you will act as you have announced in your preceding letters, and in a manner conformable with your understanding and superior knowledge of business.

YOUSSEF, Pacha.

No. 13.

Letter from General Defaix and Citizen Poussielgue to the Commander in Chief Kleber; on board the Tigre, the 3d Nivose, 8th Year (24th December 1799), Five o'Clock at Night; arrived the 1st of January with the Dispatches of Commodore Smith, of the 24th December.

Citizen General,

COMMODORE Sidney Smith answers the letters which you have transmitted for him.

We send you, at the same time, a copy of his answer to the note which you have addressed to him concerning a passage for the wounded to France.

Citizen Damas will send you the details. We have received no news since the departure of Citizen Morand.

We do not yet know upon what to reckon; however, behold the armistice, as well as the departure of our wounded, almost agreed upon. We are to repair, it seems, to the side of Alexandria: it will, therefore, be probably by the way of that part that you will receive the first news from us, and that you will write to us.

We hope that a few days residence on board the Tigre will infinitely soften the reciprocal prepossessions, and that at length we shall be able to speak reason.

We have demanded two vessels to carry the Commission of Arts: this article has not appeared to meet with any difficulty. M. Smith, nevertheless, desires that neutral ships should be employed for that purpose in preference; and he wishes to be assured that these ships should have no other destination, which will be easy to demonstrate to him. We see no inconvenience if the vessel of Citizens Livion and Amelin should be one of the two to take on board part of the members of the Commission of Arts.

Health and respect.

DESAIX.

POUSSIELGUE.

No. 14.

Letter from Commodore Sidney Smith to the Commander in Chief Kleber; on board the Tigre, before Damietta, the 24th December 1799 (3d Nivose, An 8).

Monsieur le General,

THE weather having permitted me to approach the bogaz of Damietta, before I repaired to Alexandria, as I informed you my intention was in my last letter, I have had the pleasure of finding there General Defaix and M. Poussielgue, and yesterday I had the honour of receiving them on board my ship. We have
not

not yet had very much time to enter into business; but one of our first cares has been to stop the effusion of blood pending our conferences. These gentlemen not having agreed to the conditions proposed by his Highness the Grand Vizier, of the temporary surrender of the advanced posts specified, I shall send their answer to his Highness, and I do not doubt but that he will consent with me to make a truce by land, until the end of the month commencing with the new moon of the 27th September, subject to a prolongation in case we should judge proper, and upon reciprocal previous notice of fifteen days before the rupture; this truce being pure and simple.

I, like you, Monsieur General, wish that our reconciliation may lead us to the preliminaries of a general and permanent peace; although we cannot, at the distance which we are from the seats of our respective governments, and without powers *ad hoc*, enter into combinations so extensive, otherwise than by our mutually testifying our hopes for it, which may be realized so much the sooner, if we remove a grand obstacle before we part.

I have the honour to be, &c.

SIDNEY SMITH.

No. 15.

Letter from Commodore Sidney Smith to the Commander in Chief Kleber; on board the Tigre, before Damietta, 24th December 1799 (3d Nivose, An 8).

Monsieur le General,

I HAVE received the letter which you have done me the honour to write to me, by which you demand from me a passport for the men of letters and artists who have accompanied the army under your command, and who desire to return to France with the fruits of their researches in Egypt. I willingly accede to their request and yours in that particular, in transmitting to you hereunto annexed a passport, which will enable them to present themselves, on their leaving Alexandria, to the officer commanding the blockade of that port during my absence; who, upon ascertaining the number and the identity of the persons composing the party, will give them the necessary passport for the prosecution of their voyage, according to the orders which I shall give him to that effect.

As I cannot permit their return but on board a neutral vessel, in case you should think fit to agree to the demands of the Imperial Captain Janowich, who is known to me, as also the whole squadron, I would be glad that he should have the preference.

I congratulate myself, Monsieur le General, on this opportunity

nity of fulfilling the intentions of the King my master, who has been always the friend and the protector of arts and artists.

I have the honour to be, &c.

SIDNEY SMITH.

No. 16.

Letter from Commodore Sidney Smith to the Commander in Chief Kleber; on board the Tigre, before Damietta, the 24th December 1799 (3d Nivose, An 8).

Monfieur le General,

I HAVE the satisfaction to find by your last letter, that the operation of the exchange of prisoners is becoming familiar to those who had no practice in it, by the promptitude with which you have sent back the six prisoners whom you mention to me. I do not yet know even the name of the individual for whom interest is made.

I have never proposed to myself any other recompense than the sensation of having done my duty as a man and a Christian, in the little which I have been able to do hitherto to relieve the distresses, the knowledge of which afflicts me; but, Monfieur le General, you have given me a very lively pleasure by your delicate expressions on that subject.

I have no doubt but that the English prisoners have been sent back on board the Theseus, before Alexandria, perhaps even before the receipt of my letter of the 6th November upon that subject, as that vessel could not be far distant from that port. It only remains then for me to request your answer upon the part of that same letter, respecting the marine prisoners landed in Egypt, on their word of honour not to serve against us or our allies. But the Russians were our allies, if the Turks were not at that time; and it is of very great moment, in the present state of things, that we do not treat anew upon an equal footing with men in arms, who ought not to be carrying arms against us. I request that your answer may be forwarded to me before Alexandria, to the end that the envoy whom I shall send with it to Lord Nelson, Duke of Bronti, and to the Russian admiral, may induce them to lay aside all idea of just reprisals or inquiries respecting the individuals, which must necessarily cause inconvenience to all.

I have the honour to be, &c.

SIDNEY SMITH.

No. 17.

Kleber, Commander in Chief, to the Grand Vizier; Head-quarters at Cairo, 25th December 1799 (4th Nivose, Year 8 of the French Republic).

THE courier of your Excellency has transmitted to me his last dispatch, the 24th of this month, at ten o'clock a night.

I was going to dispatch the day after to my plenipotentiaries, who had been at Damietta for fifteen days past, orders to repair by land to Gaza, when I received from them an account that the ship of Sir Sidney Smith had made its appearance, and that they were proceeding to go on board. I presume that they are now with your Excellency, and that the negotiations are in good train.

The approach of the army of your Excellency can neither diminish nor add to my instructions; my views, my intentions have been always the same; they are conformable with the interests of France, of the Sublime Porte, and of England. Were your Excellency still at Damas, I should not change my language. I offer peace, friendship, and the evacuation of Egypt with one hand, and accept battle with the other: your Excellency will choose in your wisdom.

In conformity with the usages of war and the dictates of sound reason, I suspend hostilities, and reckon upon it that your Excellency will act in the same manner on that point. If for a long time past we could have been attended to, there would have been much less blood shed: may we at last see the end of our differences, which ought never to have existed!

I pray your Excellency to believe the high consideration and very sincere friendship which I entertain for you.

KLEBER.

No. 18.

Letter from General Desaix and Citizen Poussielgue to the Commander in Chief Kleber; on board the Tigre, the 26th December 1799 (5th Nivose, An 8), Six o'Clock at Night; arrived at Cairo the 2d January 1800 (12th of the same).

Citizen General,

M. COMMODORE Smith is proceeding to Gaza, instead of going towards Alexandria, as he at first intended; but he leaves on the coast of Alexandria and Damietta means of receiving your dispatches, and forwarding them to us.

Our conferences proceed slowly, but we begin to listen to each other; and the more we shall delay, the better shall we understand each other. M. Smith appears to us to have personally liberal ideas. We have this day started the question of neutralizing the alliance if we evacuate Egypt; and this first overture

does not seem to alarm him too much : it has been followed by a long political discussion, which has had no conclusion. We have rested it there.

A courier arrived yesterday, who has brought news down to the 10th October. You will receive all the French gazettes, which reduce themselves to the Frankfort Courier ; you will see in it that the successes in Europe have been various ; that we have been victorious in Holland, but that the Dutch squadron has decidedly surrendered itself ; that we still occupy Ancona, Civita Vecchia, Genoa, and Coni, in Italy ; that the other affairs are nearly compensated ; that the interior, after having been a good deal disturbed, was become tolerably tranquil ; that the King of Spain appears determined vigorously to maintain his alliance with us, &c.

This Courier has not given any account of Bonaparté.

M. Smith goes to Gaza to make the Grand Vizier listen to reason on the subject of the armistice ; it will be useful that you should keep up your communications with him directly.

For the rest, we must not reckon upon any thing, but be always on our guard ; for, as M. Smith himself admits, it is not easy to lead the Turks, or make them listen to reason ; they are very capable of doing stupid things against their own interests.

Health and respect.

DESAIX.

POUSSIELGUE.

No. 19.

Letter from Commodore Sidney Smith to the Commander in Chief Kleber ; on board the Tigre, before Damietta, 26th December 1799 (3d Nivose).

Monfieur le General,

AT the moment of making sail for the coast of Alexandria, I received a letter from his Highness the Grand Vizier, expressing his wish to see me with him ; and as cases may arise in the conferences which may require to be referred to his Highness to have a prompt answer, to complete a definitive arrangement, I thought it my duty to repair to the rendezvous which he gives me at Gaza, and I am going to proceed hence for that place in consequence. General Desaix and M. Poussielgue consent to go there with me. I hope by this means to give greater extent to the reasonings which have induced me to suggest a truce by land, pure and simple, as I have announced it to you, M. General, in my last letter, and to which I see a repugnance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

SIDNEY SMITH.

Kleber, Commander in Chief, to the Grand Vizier; from the Headquarters of Cairo, 29th December 1799 (8th Nivose, 8th Year of the French Republic).

I LEARN that skirmishes continue before El-Arisch; and in consequence I declare to your Excellency, that until you make your troops retire a good march from that fort, no truce, no arrangement can take place. If even the interests confided to your Excellency did not prescribe to you the greatest loyalty in the present circumstances, you ought to have been determined on it by the frankness with which I have spoken and acted since our relations.

I have also to complain of the non-execution of the cartel of exchange agreed upon between the French General Marmont and Patrona Bey before Aboukir. According to that cartel, which must have obtained the approbation of your Excellency, as Sir Sidney Smith recites it frequently in his letters, it would, no doubt, be difficult for him to justify the detention of the French who have fallen into his power, as he knows that I have perhaps fifty times as many Osmanlis to offer in exchange. I pray your Excellency to explain yourself upon this subject, and to believe the high consideration which I entertain for you.

KLEBER.

Answer of M. Smith to the Note of the French Plenipotentiaries.

THE undersigned has maturely reflected upon the note of M. M. the French commissioners; and considering that it contains propositions of an extent beyond what was foreseen and agreed upon between his Highness the Grand Vizier and him, reserves himself to answer it in a definitive manner, until after the conference which he proposes to have with his Highness upon his arrival at the Imperial camp at Gaza, and for which place he is at this moment proceeding; he thinks he cannot better answer to the frankness which M. M. the commissioners have manifested, than by communicating to them the *projet* of the answer which he proposes to submit to the consideration of his Highness, before he shall present it to them in due form; and this to the end that they may suggest such modification or change as they may judge proper; the undersigned feeling himself disposed to listen to it favourably, to facilitate a definitive arrangement, as far as this shall not be contrary to the obligations contracted by the treaty of the 5th January. The Commander in Chief Kleber has insisted, with much reason, that nothing should be proposed to the French army contrary to its honour and that of his nation. But the undersigned,

designed, in acknowledging that principle, has a right to expect reciprocity; and as nothing is more contrary to honour than not to fulfil strictly the obligations contracted by a formal engagement, he thinks it his duty to enable the French commissioners to judge of the extent of his engagements by the communication of the article of the treaty, of which mention is made in the *projet*.

On board the Tigre, before Cape Carmel, this 30th December 1799 (9th Nivose, Year 8).

SIDNEY SMITH.

No. 22.

Projet of a Note to be transmitted to M. M. the French Commissioners, in answer to theirs of the Date of the 29th December (8th Nivose), should his Highness the Grand Vizier approve it; on board the Tigre, before Cape Carmel, 30th December 1799 (9th Nivose, An 8).

1. THE Sublime Porte, not being the aggressor in this war, and consequently not having any project of aggrandizement or of continuing the war, when it shall have acquired the necessary security for its existence, its independence, and its tranquillity, conformable with the 8th article of the treaty of alliance, signed the 5th January, will have no objection to restore things upon the former footing on which they stood before the first act of aggression of the French against it.

2. The French commissioners sent by the Commander in Chief Kleber, not being provided with full powers from the French government to make peace, cannot stipulate any thing in its name, nor consequently make a definitive treaty of one single article. However, the Sublime Porte, for answer to this first overture on the part of the French army, and in consideration of its ancient connexions with France, does not hesitate to express the regret which it has felt at having been forced, by acts of aggression, to take up arms for its defence; and the occupation of Egypt being at present an obstacle to a general pacification, its evacuation must necessarily conduce to it. In consequence, the Sublime Porte, on its part, will lose no time to contribute to it by all the means in its power, in sending its minister plenipotentiary to the congress which shall be established for this important purpose; and the whole world shall be so far indebted to the moderation of General Kleber, and of the brave army under his command.

3. The guarantee of the Ottoman territory, by England, does not seem to stand in need of a formal renewal, as the treaty of the 5th of January is nothing more than a declaration of the old community of interests, which has, for a long time, regulated the conduct of the two powers towards each other, and which, continuing

to subsist, must necessarily strengthen their relations and mutual security.

4. The French army, although near being invested on all sides, not being conquered, its bravery, its fortitude, and its renown, give it every right to think that it would be able still to resist. Thus it is not in the case of capitulating, and its arms and its baggage must remain to it in full right. The means of evacuation shall be furnished it; the ports of its destination cannot be any others than those of France, and chosen according to the local capabilities of performing a quarantine, which the safety of France, and of all Europe, demands.

No. 23.

Letter from Commodore Sidney Smith to the Commander in Chief Kleber; from the Imperial Ottoman Camp, under El-Arisch, 9th January 1800 (19th Nivose, An 8).

Monfieur le General,

I HAVE the honour to apprize you of my arrival at the camp of his Highness the Grand Vizier, in which I am at El-Arisch, instead of Gaza, where I landed the 5th of January. A tempest has very much delayed us; and I see, with inexpressible pain, that the vessel, which I dispatched from Damietta, to announce the truce, has not been able to land on the coast; and your flag of truce not arriving until two days after the capture of El-Arisch, there has been unfortunately much bloodshed on both sides.

I have preceded M. General Desaix and M. Pouffielgue, to arrange every thing suitably for their reception in the Ottoman camp. From the great swell of the sea, my boat was thrown upon the coast; and seeing that these gentlemen could not be landed with safety upon that exposed shore, I have proposed to them to land rather at Jaffa, myself coming here to gain time, in laying before his Highness the Grand Vizier, what has passed between your commissioners and me. Their horses and their escort are gone to meet them at Jaffa. I calculate, that, as the weather has been favourable, they have landed there yesterday, and consequently they may be expected here in a few days.

In the mean time, as it appears that these gentlemen have need of new instructions, before they can retract their propositions, which cannot be complied with, I must inform you how far we have proceeded, by sending you copies of the notes which have been exchanged between us. You will see in them, I hope, the frankness which I promised you, and my inclination to go as far as the extent of my powers in the place which I occupy can permit me. I do not haggle (*marchande*); I do not entreat the French army to leave Egypt, where it makes no diversion with respect to military operations in Europe. It is perfectly equal to us that it remains there until sufficient means should be assembled

bled around it, to reduce it to nothing with respect to Asia and Africa, except so far as we feel, like you, M. General, a repugnance to shed blood uselessly, for an event which must necessarily take place soon or late.

An army is not collected, that it may be left to moulder away by time. Should hostilities become inevitable, there is every appearance that the Ottoman army must prevail. Although it should not succeed, at least it will weaken your army more; and consecutive attacks must annihilate any army, however brave it may be. In the combinations that have been formed in collecting the necessary means, we have naturally calculated your force, your position, and your resources, at the highest point, that we may not deceive ourselves. I feel perfectly, Monsieur le General, that all this ought not to dismay men like you, and the brave troops whom you command: but the heart of sensibility, which moderates your ambition, must ask you what good can it answer to shed so much blood on the sands of Egypt? and the sound judgment which you manifest must enable you to see that the French would serve their country better any where else.

On my part, I cannot cede points which are not at my disposal. I send you, Monsieur le General, a copy of the treaty of the 5th of January, which my instructions authorized me to make and to execute; I cannot have authority to break it. I detail the motives which render impossible my acquiescence in your propositions, in the note here enclosed, dated this day. If I gave it, having the conviction that they are inexcusable, it would be spreading a snare for you, and to render myself unworthy of your esteem, which I wish to preserve, having the honour to be, with sincere respect and high consideration, your very humble, &c.

SIDNEY SMITH.

No. 24.

Translation of a Letter from the Grand Vizier to the Commander in Chief Kleber; from the Head-quarters of El-Arisch (without a Date).—Arrived the 26th Nivose, at Night, 16th January 1800.

To the Model of Princes, &c.

I HAVE received, and I have considered the contents of the letter which you lately addressed to me. You write to me, that you have been some days on your march, attended by a light escort, to be at hand to give the necessary answers to the propositions which I had proposed to you relatively to the happy affair of the evacuation of Egypt, which you offer, or battle, and that you are proceeding towards Belbeis and Salahieh, to await there the answers to your last dispatches. You inform me also, that if your delegates were not yet arrived at my head-quarters, it would be proper to send two persons of distinction from the Porte, to confer

confer upon the affair in question, and determine it with all possible expedition.

Your loyalty does not think it expedient to shed blood; and, as you desire the happy success of the good business concerning the evacuation of Egypt, which is a prelude to peace, and that you have walked in the path of justice, as you have written to me before, it is evident, that, from my loyalty and my zeal, I shall consent to an end of the effusion of blood. It is evident also, that your departure from Cairo, and your march towards these countries, have no other object but to confirm a belief in your justice and your loyalty, and to accelerate, in a manner advantageous for the Sublime Porte, the term of the happy business of the evacuation of Egypt, which must be the prelude of peace and tranquillity.

I must apprise you, that your delegates who have arrived at my head-quarters, have already opened the conferences; and that, notwithstanding your assurances concerning the speedy success of the business of which they are the subject, conformably with the loyalty and zeal which are innate to you, they render the success of this good business difficult.

The Sublime Porte has been, for three hundred years past, the friend of France. But having been appointed by my sovereign to possess myself of, and to deliver by arms, or without fighting, Egypt, of which the French have possessed themselves by surprise, it is certain, that, with the help of the Most High, I must do all in my power to accomplish that end. Your desire being to evacuate Egypt without fighting, far from wishing the effusion of blood, my desire is conformable with yours.

I have written this letter to inform you, that it depends on your will to conform yourself according to the preference which you have given to one of the two cases, of fighting or not fighting.

When you shall have received the present, and shall have considered its contents, I hope that you will comfort yourself still, according to your loyalty and your frankness.

JOUSSEF PACHA.

Translated by Citizen Bracevich, Secretary Interpreter of the Commander in Chief.

DAMIEN BRACEVICH,

No. 25.

Kleber, Commander in Chief, to General Desaix, and to Citizen Poussielgue, Plenipotentiaries sent to the Grand Vizier; from Head-quarters at Cairo, 13th Nivose, 8th Year of the French Republic (3d January 1800).

I HAVE received the letters, Citizens, which you have addressed to me from on board the Tigre; and I presume that you are now on the shore of Gaza.

I have

I have also the Frankfort journals down to the 10th of October. They have particularly fixed my attention

You will find annexed a copy of the letter which I wrote to Sir Sidney Smith, and a duplicate of that which I wrote to you some days ago, and which, perhaps, may not reach you; and, finally, a copy of my two last to the Grand Vizier, relatively to the blockade of El-Arifch, and the armistice. These pieces are sufficient to dictate to you the conduct which you have to observe relatively to the points which they contain, referring myself always as much to your prudence as to your zeal, and to your sagacity.

I salute you.

KLEBER.

No. 26.

Kleber, Commander in Chief, to General Desaix, and Citizen Poussielgue, Plenipotentiaries to the Grand Vizier; from the Headquarters of Cairo, 13th Nivose, 8th Year of the French Republic (3d January 1800).

I APPRIZE you, Citizens, that I shall send off, to-morrow, my aid-de-camp, Baudot, with a dispatch for Sir Sidney Smith, and another containing a supplement of instruction, which he is charged to deliver into your own hands, or at least to one of your officers, whom, for that purpose, you may dispatch to Jaffa, if that be the point of anchorage. Citizen Baudot is also the bearer of several copies of the Decade Egyptienne, and some almanacks. You should avail yourselves of his return, to let me know in what state your conferences are.

I pray you to exert yourselves earnestly relatively to the blockade of El-Arifch; without which, it would be difficult that an armistice should take place; and, without such armistice, I do not see how it is possible to lay down calmly the basis of the negotiations with which you are charged. Subjoined are copies, and a duplicate of several letters which I have addressed to Sir Sidney Smith, the Grand Vizier, as also to yourselves, to which you should conform your conduct.

I salute you.

KLEBER.

No. 27.

Note transmitted by the French Plenipotentiaries to Sir Sidney Smith.

BY their preceding note, the undersigned have submitted to the Minister Plenipotentiary Sir Sidney Smith, the political reasons which determine the Commander in Chief Kleber to consent to the evacuation of Egypt, providing a suitable compensation. M. Smith has seen in it, that the principal of these reasons was the preservation of the Ottoman empire, which really interests the French republic as much as England: that this political interest would alone be sufficiently great to determine France to abandon the fruit, already consolidated, of an expensive armament,

ment, and of all the sacrifices which have been the consequence of it.

However, according to the projet of the answer to that note which M. Smith has had the goodness to communicate to the undersigned, he would seem not to admit of any but an evacuation, pure and simple, of Egypt ; a thing which has never entered into the intentions of the Commander in Chief Kleber ; as he has clearly shown in his several direct relations, as well with his Highness the Grand Vizier, as with M. Smith.

The undersigned think it, in consequence, their duty to give some explanations upon the four articles which are the basis of their note of the 8th Nivose current (29th December 1779), to the end that M. Smith may take them into his consideration, in the answer which he proposes to concert with his Highness the Grand Vizier.

Thus, first, in demanding the restoration of the possessions which the Ottoman empire may have taken from the French republic during the present war. This is to be understood of the islands of Corfu, Zante, and Cephalonia, and others which may be similarly circumstanced.

Not only is this restoration, in all justice, as compensation, but it is also the common interest of the parties : for if it be true, as results from the project of M. Smith, that the Sublime Porte has no project of aggrandizement, these islands cannot remain without danger to it, in any other hands but those of France ; and surely it cannot suit any of the powers who have interests in the Mediterranean, that they should be occupied by Russia.

Secondly, England, deriving a great advantage from the voluntary evacuation of Egypt, the undersigned demand, that that power, as also the Sublime Porte, should guaranty to the French republic, during the continuance of the present war, the possession of the islands above mentioned, as also that of Malta and Gozo, and procure for the French army of Egypt passports for the passage into these islands, of troops, stores, and provisions, of which they may stand in need.

Thirdly, In re-establishing the relations between France and the Porte, as they were before the war : it thence follows, that the dissolution of the triple alliance is indispensable, as that alliance is diametrically contradictory to every state of peace : this dissolution should take place at the same time with the evacuation of Egypt. The undersigned are not, in truth, invested with full powers, on the part of the French government, to sign the peace with the Ottoman empire, but they have full powers to consent to the evacuation of Egypt, and to stipulate its conditions. But this evacuation is a matter of fact ; it is the condition alone that is matter of difficulty. The undersigned insist, then, upon the dissolution of the triple alliance, and that England shall sign a new warranty of

of the integrity of the Ottoman empire, the principal object of great political interest in the present circumstances.

Fourthly, According to the above explanations, the evacuation of Egypt shall be effected, as well by the passage of the troops into the islands which shall be restored to the French republic, as to the ports of France.

The undersigned are convinced that M. Smith, as well as his Highness the Grand Vizier, will see, in these propositions, only a sincere desire of attaining the object so much wished, of a general peace.

On board the Tigre (14th Nivose, 8th Year), 4th January
1800.

DESAIX.

POUSSIELGUE.

No. 28.

Answer of Sir Sidney Smith to the Note of the French Plenipotentiaries of the 14th Nivose (4th January 1800).

THE note transmitted yesterday by the French commissioners, containing propositions of an extent which would require a discussion between the ministers plenipotentiary of all the respective governments, before they could be admitted, and, what is more, a ratification, before the power of executing the conditions; and M. the agent of Russia at the Imperial camp, not being provided with full powers from his government, no more than the French commissioners from theirs, the undersigned does not see the possibility of making a definitive arrangement upon this basis in the Ottoman camp. He shall lose no time, however, to lay the propositions of M. M. the French commissioners, before his Highness the Grand Vizier. With respect to the undersigned, he can give no other counsel to his Highness than that which he has developed in the *projet* which has been communicated to them; and he would fail in the frankness which he has promised to the Commander in Chief Kleber, and M. M. the commissioners, were he to conceal from them that his duty will oblige him to warn his Highness of the danger which must necessarily result to the Ottoman empire, should a local and immediate interest incline it to hearken favourably to a proposition tending directly to break the engagements contracted to preserve it, whether from the arms or the influence of France, in the present state of things, essentially different from that in which it was before the peace of Yassy, to which the reasoning of the French commissioners would be applicable.

With regard to Great Britain herself, the undersigned does not hesitate to answer, in precise terms, that she will remain faithful to her engagements; and the circumstances which have given rise to the treaty of the triple alliance existing always, his confidence in the wisdom, the energy, and the good faith of the allies, induces him to believe that the bonds of connexion recently en-

tered into between the three powers will be only drawn more close by every effort used to break them.

On board the Tigre before Gaza, the 5th of Jan. 1800.

SIDNEY SMITH.

No. 29.

Kleber, Commander in Chief, to General Desaix and to Citizen Poussielgue, Plenipotentiaries to the Grand Vizier; from Headquarters of Cairo, 5th January 1800 (15th Nivose, 8th Year of the French Republic).

YESTERDAY, at ten o'clock at night, Citizens, that is to say, a long time after the departure of Citizen Baudot, I received a letter, announcing that the enemy, having taken advantage of the sacred character of a flag of truce, had surprised El-Arisch on the 30th of December (9th Nivose), and, after a great carnage on both sides, had succeeded in its attempt. You must naturally be better informed than I am of this event and of its details, and you must have already made your complaints on this subject. If, however, your negotiations take the turn which I expect, it would be useless to insist upon the restoration of that fort; but at least the armistice proposed by the Grand Vizier and Sir Sidney Smith, and which must be now known by the whole Ottoman army, should be for the future respected and guaranteed, if it can be done, by hostages. I should besides gladly believe, that neither the Grand Vizier nor Sir Sidney Smith are in any manner whatever concerned in an enterprise so contrary to the law of nations: it is for you to instruct me on this point. I set out to-morrow with the whole army to occupy the entire skirt of the Desert, and hold myself in readiness for every event.

Not wishing to write to the Grand Vizier himself, nor to Sir Sidney Smith, on this subject, I have sent a word upon it to the former by Mustapha Pacha.

I salute you.

KLEBER.

No. 30.

Letter from Commodore Sidney Smith to General Desaix and Citizen Poussielgue; from the Camp at Gaza, the 6th of January 1800 (16th Nivose, Year 8th).

Messieurs,

HIS Highness the Grand Vizier being at El-Arisch, I am going there to endeavour to stop the effusion of blood while we are in negotiation, the Turks being unwilling to hear a word of a truce which would force them to remain inactive on the borders of the Desert. I set out on a dromedary for the sake of expedition.

tion. The vessel which I dispatched with the explanation of the motives which made me engage the Grand Vizier in this armistice, which sound discretion and usage demanded, has not been able to approach the coast in consequence of the bad weather; and the flag of truce which General Kleber sent on the same subject did not arrive until the day after the unfortunate event of the massacre of part of the garrison of El-Arisch. The men composing that garrison, refusing to listen to the summons which they received before the approach of the undisciplined troops which were to attack them, entered into parleys when it was too late; for, while they were capitulating at the grand gate of the *fosse*, the former penetrated into it, and behaved, as they ordinarily do, in the most horrible manner. Colonel Douglas, who ran up to restrain this furious horde, was twenty times near having his head cut off; and a marine, whom a natural emotion of humanity and indignation had incited to follow the Colonel, was thrown, and the sword was already upon his neck when he was saved by the Janissaries. The Vizier was unable to restrain the troop, and prevent its entrance into the castle. However, Colonel Douglas, assisted by Rajeb Pacha, stopped the torrent in the fort as well as he could, and succeeded in saving the commander and nearly half of the garrison. Mr. Keith will concert with you relative to our union, the truce having been announced to me by the agent of Russia, who is come from the camp.

I have the honour to be, &c.

SIDNEY SMITH.

No. 31.

Summary of the Orders given by M. Commodore Smith to M. Keith, dated Gaza, the 6th of January 1800 (16 Nivose, An 8).

THE accounts of the affair of El-Arisch make me shudder, and hesitate to take upon me the terrible responsibility of inviting General Defaix and M. Poussielgue to go to the camp of El-Arisch, where the Grand Vizier is, although they should be invited to it on the part of his Highness.

All the arrangements are made for the journey in the most suitable manner; the escort is ordered; our little camp is separated from the great one near that of the Reis Effendi; and the most formal assurances are given by the Turkish officer commanding here (Gaza), that no injury can happen to them.

The fact is, that none of us who wear a blue coat and a hat is sure of his life in such a multitude. Any disturbance or confusion whatever would involve us all, and, the authority not being able to protect us, we should have no other resource but our swords, and we should perish perhaps to the last man. I cannot suffer the French commissioners to be left in ignorance of this, but tell

them plainly that I cannot be answerable for any thing, as no man can answer for another among such men. However, if they are resolved to follow me, I request that you should accompany them, having with you the Turkish officer whom the Grand Vizier sent to me before Damietta, and who, having seen them on the passage, will be the fittest person to serve them as Mik-mender.

I carry with me the papers which have passed between M. M. the commissioners and me. I shall confer with the Grand Vizier on their contents, that we may be able to give them a detailed answer on their arrival at the camp; and on failure of meeting them there, I shall correspond directly with the General in Chief Kleber, to accelerate as much as possible the end of our discussions.

SIDNEY SMITH.

No. 32.

Kleber, Commander in Chief, to the General of Division Desaix, and Citizen Poussielgue, Plenipotentiaries to the Grand Vizier; from Head-quarters at Cairo, the 7th January 1800 (17th Nivose, 8th Year of the French Republic).

YOU will find annexed, Citizens, my last letter to the Grand Vizier: its tenour ought to serve as a rule for your conduct. I have wished, at one stroke, to cut away the difficulties to the arriving speedily at an end, which appears to me as conformable to the interests of France as to those of the Porte.

There are three principal objects which ought to fix your attention. The first, that the Ottoman troops must not enter Egypt until the transports which ought to be furnished us by the Vizier shall have arrived in the different ports or places of anchorage of Egypt. Secondly, that, for the scrupulous observance of the treaty and armistice which should follow, there be given hostages and other means of guarantee. Thirdly, that no shackle shall be put on the liberty which we reserve to ourselves of the power to act towards and against all our enemies after our return to France. All this, with the modifications which you shall judge necessary, and which circumstances shall require.—The letter of which Citizen Baudot is the bearer, who is embarking at Damietta to join you, is conformable with the present dispositions.

I salute you.

KLEBER.

No. 33.

Kleber, Commander in Chief, to the Grand Vizier; from Headquarters at Cairo, the 7th January 1800 (17th Nivose, 8th Year of the French Republic).

YOUR last was delivered to me yesterday by the Tartar Moussa. That same day I dispatched to the head-quarters of your Excellency a confidential person belonging to the Right Honourable Moustapha Pacha, carrying dispatches for my plenipotentiaries, who, I believe, have arrived at Gaza; and I have informed you by that opportunity, as also by the said Moustapha Pacha, of my opinion upon the event of El-Arisch, as also the ways of reconciliation which I have to propose to you, in order to arrive at an accommodation equally desirable for the two parties.—What I said yesterday I shall repeat here to you this day, in order that the French government may not hereafter have it in its power to accuse me of not having employed all possible means to stop the effusion of blood between two nations, who more than ever have the greatest interest in uniting themselves closely, and also that, in case my propositions should not be listened to, your Excellency shall remain alone accountable not only to your sovereign Selim the Second, but further to all Europe, for that which may yet be shed. That it shall be answerable to the Sublime Porte for having put to the chance of a battle that which it could have obtained with certainty in the manner most conformable with the interests of the Ottoman Porte, I assert of the evacuation of Egypt, and I explain myself.

Your Excellency has proposed to me, in your preceding letters, 1mo. our free departure from Egypt, with arms, baggage, and all other property; 2do. that the army should be furnished, for this purpose, by the Sublime Porte with all necessary vessels and provision for its return to France. I accept these two propositions, on the simple condition which follows: that is to say, that as soon as the French shall have evacuated Egypt, the Sublime Porte shall withdraw itself from the triple alliance, which it is not and would not have engaged in but to maintain the integrity of its empire, which then, and by means of this evacuation, will be re-established.

The capital points once agreed on, nothing will be more easy than to come to an understanding on the various details of the execution, and I propose for that three several means. The first is, to leave this business entirely to the plenipotentiaries now on board the Tigre, or at Gaza; the second, infinitely more simple and expeditious, is, to send your Reis Effendi, accompanied by another person of distinction of your army, to Katieh, or to Salahieh, whither I shall send, on my part, a general officer invested with my powers, if at the time your Excellency shall receive

ceive this letter my envoys should not yet have reached your headquarters. The third, finally, is to authorize and give full powers for this purpose to the Right Honourable Moustapha Pacha, now at Cairo: in six hours time the whole business might be completed. I demand from your Excellency a categorical answer, observing to you, that in all these different modes a suspension of arms, guarantied by hostages, is as indispensable as conformable to the rights of war. Without this suspension our negotiations would only become the pretext for horrid brigandage and base assassinations. I must also inform you, that, so early as the 3d of this month, corresponding with the 26th of the month of Rageb (24th December 1799), there has been concluded, on board the Tigre, between Sir Sidney Smith and my plenipotentiaries, an armistice for one month, unless it should be prolonged. I have subscribed to it, and it appears to me that it is obligatory on your Excellency to consent to it. People should never trifle with things so sacred and so important. I pray your Excellency to believe the high consideration which I entertain for you.

KLEBER.

No. 34.

Note transmitted by Sir Sidney Smith to the French Plenipotentiaries. From the Imperial Camp at El-Arisch, 9th January 1800 (19th Nivose, 8th Year).

Messieurs,

THE French commissioners having shown a desire to have a more detailed answer upon each article of their propositions, after his conference with the Grand Vizier, the undersigned does not lose a moment to comply with their request.

1. The Ottoman troops not being the only ones which occupy the Venetian islands, and England, which has not contributed to their capture, not having a garrison there, these powers cannot directly dispose of them. It is only at a congress for a general peace that their ulterior destination can be decided.

2. The Neapolitan and English troops were besieging the only point of Malta occupied by the French troops, at the time of the last advices from that quarter. If the island be now in their possession, it is evident that Naples ought to have a voice in the ulterior destination of an island, of which it has been at all times the sovereign, and which is, as we may say, at its door. In no case can this destination be arranged in Egypt.

3. The triple alliance is defensive, and not offensive, as M. M. the French commissioners suppose it, for the basis of their argument of the necessity of its dissolution.

4. The undersigned has not disguised, since the commencement of the conferences, the impossibility, under which he labours as a military

military man, to consent that the French army (to which he is opposed, in concert with an ally of Great Britain) should be at liberty to go away freely to attack others. It is less hurtful in Egypt than it would be any where else. However, its passage to France, with arms and baggage, has been promised, and that promise shall be observed.

No. 35.

Letter from M. Smith to the Commander in Chief Kleber ; from the Imperial Ottoman Camp at El-Arisch, the 9th of January 1800 (19th Nivose, Year 8).—Arrived at the Camp at Salabieh the 14th of January (24th Nivose).

Monfieur General,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, owing to the prevalence of the westerly winds, it is impossible that the passports which you have demanded for the men of letters, the artists, and the wounded, which I sent signed in blank to Captain Stiles before Alexandria, can have arrived there ; so, to prevent all inconvenience to these gentlemen, I request that they may not expose themselves to the sea until they shall be certain that Captain Stiles shall have received them ; and then I should wish, for their greater security, it should be previously arranged, that the Theseus should be the first vessel they should visit on leaving the port. I send enclosed a letter for that captain upon this subject. I would have sent other passports, but I have no blanks here.

I have the honour to be, &c.

SIDNEY SMITH.

No. 36.

Letter from M. Smith to the Commander in Chief Kleber ; from the Imperial Ottoman Camp at El-Arisch, the 12th January 1800 (22d Nivose, Year 8).—Arrived at the Camp of Salabieh the 14th January (24th Nivose).

Monfieur General,

AT the moment of the departure of my letter of the 9th of January, your letter, dated the 7th January (17th Nivose), addressed to his Highness the Grand Vizier, arrived at the Ottoman camp, and a general conference of the ministers of the Porte was immediately held, at which I attended. The result has been, the determination promulgated by his Highness the Grand Vizier, that the Sublime Porte could not accede to any proposition tending to break the engagements contracted by its treaties, and that I should give this answer in the name of his Highness to your commissioners upon their arrival. I thought it my duty to apprize you of this as soon as possible, in order that you might take into
your

your consideration, whether you cannot accept the only offer which can be made to you in answer to your propositions of signing a convention for the evacuation of the Ottoman territory, with arms and baggage and all the honours of war, in vessels which the Ottoman government undertakes to furnish.

I acknowledge to you, that it is with difficulty I have been able, from the beginning, to procure the adoption of this measure, so new to the Ottoman usages.

I must also inform you, M. General, that it is definitive; it will be communicated to your commissioners, and the rupture of the negotiation, or the prolongation of the truce, will depend upon their decision. It will be with much regret that I shall see them go away, if we separate without coming to the arrangement so desirable for humanity: but we must discharge our duties, however painful they may be.

In all cases J. L. D. &c.

SIDNEY SMITH.

No. 37.

Letter from M. Smith to the Commander in Chief Kleber; from the Imperial Ottoman Camp at El-Arisch, the 12th of January 1800 (22d Nivose, Year 8).—Arrived at Salabieh the 14th January (24th Nivose).

M. General,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have received a letter from General Defaix and M. Poussielgue, apprizing me of their arrival at Gaza the 11th January (21st Nivose), and their intention to come immediately here. According to their statement, I expect them to-morrow night. You will find enclosed two letters, which these gentlemen have charged me to forward to you.

I have the honour, &c.

SIDNEY SMITH.

No. 38.

Letter from M. Smith to the Commander in Chief Kleber; from the Imperial Camp at El-Arisch, the 12th January 1800 (22d Nivose, Year 8).—Arrived the 16th January at Night (26 Nivose).

M. General,

I SEND you enclosed the names of the Turkish prisoners, for whom we have interested ourselves. I have engaged the Porte to send back the only officer and two soldiers, who are in the Ottoman camp, in exchange, as the exchange of the six already restored is completed by the discharge of six Turks on your part. I do not know the ranks of the Turks; but if they do not correspond, you will have the goodness to signify it by a letter accompanying

panying these prisoners. I do all in my power to press the general exchange which humanity commands; but which suffers delays on account of the distance of Constantinople. Where the question must be decided, is dependant on definitive arrangements, as it appears to me.

I have the honour, &c.

SIDNEY SMITH.

No. 39.

Letter from M. Smith to General Desaix and Citizen Fouché; from the Imperial Ottoman Camp at El-Arisch, the 13th January 1800 (23d Nivose, Year 8).

Messieurs,

YOUR letter of the 11th current (1st January) has relieved my anxiety on your account, in giving me the agreeable news of your decision to come here, and of your approach. I have thought it my duty not to suffer you to remain ignorant of my uneasiness for your safety among a multitude of troops undisciplined and furious against the enemy whom they come to fight, as they say, and not vegetate on the border of the Desert. It is upon me that all the odium of their inaction now falls, as I insist upon the truce, not disguising my regret that it has not taken place much sooner; triumphs of that kind not being those which can give me satisfaction. I find myself, therefore, placed between you and the murmurs of the army, as the cause that it is not permitted to march forward. You may be assured, however, that, as far as respects your personal safety, it is as certain as my own. The last flag of truce has been very well received, and properly treated. It set out yesterday. I sent yesterday, by that opportunity, two dispatches for the Commander in Chief Kleber, and delivered the packets myself into the hands of the officer, in order that the same thing may not happen to their seals which did to that of the letter enclosed, which I found open, as you see it, in a packet which the Reis Effendi sent from Jaffa, and was brought to me.

You have desired that I should send to General Kleber my detailed answer to your last note; I have done it: in consequence, I send it enclosed to you. The 1st, 2d, and 4th propositions were withdrawn by General Kleber in his last letter of the 7th of January (17 Nivose), to the Grand Vizier. The ultimatum of his Highness upon the 3d, the only one remaining, will be communicated to you in the first general conference, immediately after your arrival at the camp.

I have had a tent placed close to yours, that we may run the same risks in case of disorder, of which I do not see the least probability; but the lively interest I take in your safety has suggested to me the possibility of it among people so undisciplined.

VOL. XI.

Y

You

You will find the ministers and superior officers disposed to show that urbanity which distinguishes the superior classes of all nations. I hope for the pleasure of seeing you, and am,

Your very humble

SIDNEY SMITH.

No. 40.

Letter from Sir Sidney Smith to the Commander in Chief Kleber ; from the Camp of Conferences near El-Arisch, 19th January 1800 (29th Nivose, Year 8).—Arrived at Salabieh 22d January (2d Pluviose).

M. General,

YOUR letter of the 3d January (13 Nivose) was not delivered to me until yesterday, the winds having been against the flag of truce which carried Adjutant-general Baudot.

I have felt as you do, M. General, the propriety of an armistice during our conferences. You will have already seen that my note in support of the proposition to that effect was not received in time by the Grand Seigneur, no more than your own which notifies it. I sincerely regret this disappointment ; but that a truce has not been observed pending the time we remained ignorant whether you would agree to it on your part, ought not to surprise. It is more a matter of astonishment to those who know the elements of a Turkish army, that we have been able to succeed so far in restraining this torrent, and to prevent its taking steps more calculated to irritate than appease, as you truly remark ; because, M. General, the considerations, which are all natural to men accustomed to European war, find access with difficulty into the mind of those who have an entirely different mode of seeing things, as your envoys have had an opportunity to observe. The same difficulty existed with respect to the execution of the exchange of prisoners, which I have prevailed on Patrona Bey to agree to with General Marmont. I rely upon the liberality manifested in your correspondence, that you will believe me when I assure you, M. General, of my continual efforts to discharge the duty which I have taken upon myself, in that particular, in the hope of relieving a number of men from a state of greater misery than I have known. I have formally acknowledged this cartel of exchange in my correspondence ; and to prove to you that on my part I do not elude a question of right and justice, you may be assured, M. General, that these unfortunate men have, and always shall have in me, a zealous advocate ; the article which we have inserted in the convention of the evacuation, already advanced, gives me a right to hope that their misfortunes will soon cease. Your last letter of the 16th January (26 Nivose) encourages and facilitates our labours, and I already see the moment when I shall have the satisfaction

faction of personally showing you that respect, esteem, and perfect consideration, with which I have the honour to be, &c.

SIDNEY SMITH.

No. 41.

Letter from General Desaix and Citizen Poussielgue to the Commander in Chief Kleber ; from the Camp of Conferences at El-Arisch, 23d January 1800 (13 Pluviose).

Citizen,

WE have at last terminated, this night, the debates of the convention for the evacuation of Egypt. The articles of it are agreed to and settled, to the number of twenty-two. They are written in Turkish, and translated into bad French, which prevents us from sending them to you this day. This night they will be prepared in a manner a little more clear, and we reckon upon signing to-morrow, exchanging them, and sending you the original Turkish to be ratified. We shall add a copy of the French, which we shall have transmitted to the Turkish plenipotentiaries.

We have drawn every thing we could from this negotiation ; and considering the mistrust of the persons with whom we treated, and their prejudices, we are astonished ourselves at having so soon come to the end of this work, bad as it is. The articles 15, 16, and 17, particularly, have been extremely difficult to obtain. The Turks were astonished at being called on for money. They considered this demand as an insult to the Sublime Porte, which, they said, had never given any in this way, and ought not to ransom itself in such a manner. It was pleasant to see M. Smith and M. Frankini, the agent of Russia, joining with us to reason them into a thing so simple. At last, to obtain the money, we were obliged to pass it in the form in which the means of justifying the payment of it have been explained to them.

We send you a passport, that you may be able to dispatch immediately an *aviso* to France, to apprise the government of the evacuation, and that it may be announced in time in France, to prevent any vessel from setting out to join us. (See art. 14.)

The Aid-de-camp Neterwood arrived this day at twelve o'clock, and delivered to us your dispatch of the 20th of January (30 Nivose), the contents of which we have read with pleasure.

We have received no news since the 11th of November, at which time we sent you the Frankfort gazettes. It is only said that General Bonaparté is gone to Berlin, but it is not mentioned for what purpose.

As we presume how very impatient you must be to know how to conduct yourself, we send you a copy of the articles agreed to, saving such errors as there may be in the translation: you must

endeavour to make them out in the bad style in which they are given.

Your letters to the Grand Vizier have all required to be revised and corrected by the Drogman (interpreter) of the Porte: the Turkish in which they were written was unintelligible.

Health and respect.

DESAIX.

POUSSIELGUE.

No. 42.

Letter from General Desaix and Citizen Poussielgue to the Commander in Chief Kleber; from the Camp of Conferences, near El-Arisch, the 24th January (4th Pluviose).

Citizen General,

WE send you the convention for the evacuation of Egypt, a copy of which we transmitted to you yesterday. You will see in it that the ratifications must be exchanged within eight days. We pray you, in consequence, to send us back the original Turkish, with your ratification underneath, and sealed with your seal, in time enough to reach us before the expiration of the term.

The Grand Vizier has already dispatched a courier with the news to Constantinople. A person has also been sent to prepare the vessels which we shall want. Finally, the Grand Vizier is going to dispatch *firman*s to the Mamelukes, the inhabitants of Egypt, and the Arabs, for the cessation of all hostilities.

The moment you shall have signed the ratification it will be necessary to give orders for the evacuation of the first points agreed on, which no doubt the Turks will be eager to occupy on the expiration of the term.

As the time is short, you will not have an instant to lose to put in activity the execution of all the dispositions provided in the convention.

We have not demanded hostages, because the hostages whom the Turks should give would be no security to us, and we should compromise in vain those whom we should give to them. Our best security is in our forces, when they shall be united, and in the old habit of the Turks of considering us as their friends. So we must still keep on our guard, in constant vigilance, and above all things avoid all occasion of quarrel with the inhabitants of the country and the Turks. We have experienced a great deal of kindness since the signing of the treaty, and the Turks seem pleased with it. We shall return to you immediately after the exchange of the ratifications.

You will judge it necessary, no doubt, to have a copy made in Turkish of the treaty before you send it back to us. It will perhaps be less useful to have it translated into Arabic, and printed in

in that language, as well as in French. The inhabitants of Egypt will see that we have thought of them, that we stand well with the Turks, and they will remain tranquil. The statement annexed to the treaty, relative to the 15th article, must also be sent with your approbation.

Health and respect.

DESAIX.

POUSSIELGUE.

No. 43.

Letter from Commodore Sidney Smith to the Commander in Chief Kleber; from the Ottoman Camp, near El-Arisch, 30th January 1800 (10th Pluviose, Year 8th).

Monsieur General,

I HAVE received, with lively satisfaction, the letter with which you have honoured me, by the hands of Adjutant-general Morand. I wish to show how sensible I am of the polite manner in which you express yourself on what relates to me personally; and I repeat, Monsieur General, that your good opinion is the more acceptable to me, as it is only that of men like you that is valuable in my eyes.

My satisfaction, on the definitive conclusion of an arrangement, which sound reason has dictated for the good of humanity, suffers a sensible diminution, when I reflect upon the difficulties which we shall experience before its entire execution, and will not be complete until that moment shall arrive.

The dread of an insurrection at Cairo is the cause of the earnest desire that has been shown to see the French army removed to a distance from it before the days of tumultuous fêtes. I thought I could answer, that, the evacuation once determined upon, the French army would be as eager to set out as they could be to see it depart; and as this departure depends principally upon the arrival of a sufficient number of transports at Alexandria, I think it my duty to postpone the pleasure which I promised myself in becoming personally acquainted with you, until I shall have put the marine department in motion; I shall then come before Alexandria; and our nearer approach will, after that, depend on you. I do not presume to answer for the good order among people whom I cannot influence without the interposition of a Drogman; but if I do not take this responsibility upon me, I enter into the most formal engagement to do the utmost possible that every thing shall proceed loyally, and in a manner to avoid ulterior discussions in the execution. I have chosen Captain Canes, now commanding the Tigre, and, in his absence, Lieutenant Wright, to discharge the functions of commissioner, prescribed by the 3d article of the convention. The passports which I have signed in blank, and sent to Damietta, have been returned to me. I send enclosed eleven of them. Should you find any alteration necessary, you will

will have the goodness to point it out to me. I send the duplicate of an order, already forwarded to Captain Stiles, the better to ensure its execution, fearing lest the original might be delayed in its passage by sea.

I have thought it my duty to apprise Admiral Blanket, commanding the British naval forces in the Red Sea, of the convention exchanged here this day, by sending him a copy for his information, and that of the commander of the military forces at Socotra. I send, for this purpose, the lieutenant of marines, Sauverin, not doubting but that you will permit him to pass and return here, according to the object of his journey.

You may continue to correspond with me through the medium of his Highness the Grand Vizier, until you shall hear of my arrival before Alexandria. Expecting the honour of your personal acquaintance, I am, &c.

SIDNEY SMITH.

No. 44.

Letter from Commodore Sidney Smith to the Commander in Chief Kleber; from the Ottoman Camp at El-Arisch, the 30th January 1800 (10th Pluviose, Year 8th).

M. General,

THE restriction which you have put upon your ratification of the convention, has been very just; and the Reis Effendi assures me this day, that the two variances, which you have remarked in the two translations, are admitted and corrected. We cannot, as you observe, M. General, suppose any intention of surprise in such a business; but the subalterns in every country not having the same precision, or the same sentiments, the most scrupulous attention is necessary. It would be superfluous to recommend to General Kleber to be on his guard in all cases.

I have the honour, &c.

SIDNEY SMITH.

No. 45.

Sidney Smith to Citizen Poussielgue, Administrator-general of Finances; on board the Tigre, the 8th of March 1800 (17th Ventose, 8th Year).

I LOST not a moment to repair to Alexandria, as soon as I could complete the provisioning of my ship, in order to inform you in detail of the obstacles which my superiors have opposed to the execution of any convention, of the nature of that which I thought it my duty to agree to, not having at that time received the instructions to the contrary, which reached me at Cyprus the 22d of February, bearing date the 10th of January.

As to myself, I should not hesitate to pass over any arrangement of an old date, in order to support that which took place on the 24th and 31st of January; but it would be only spreading a snare for my brave antagonists, were I to encourage them to embark

bark. I owe it to the French army and to myself, not to suffer it to remain ignorant of the present state of things, which, however, I am labouring to change. At all events, I stand between it and the false impressions which have dictated a proceeding of this kind; and, as I know the liberality of my superiors, I do not doubt but that I shall be able to produce in their minds the same conviction which I feel myself in favour of the measure which we have adopted together.

A conversation with you would enable me to communicate to you the origin and the nature of this restriction; and I propose to you that you shall proceed on board an English frigate to the commander in chief of the fleet lately arrived in the Mediterranean, to confer with him on the subject.

I reckon much on your abilities and conciliatory disposition, which facilitated our agreement to support my reasonings upon the impossibility of going back from what has been so formally done after detailed discussion and mature deliberation. I propose then to you, Sir, to come once more on board my ship, to consult upon what is to be done in the difficult circumstances in which we are placed.

I have the honour to be,
With perfect consideration and high esteem,
Sir,

Your very humble servant,
SIDNEY SMITH.

No. 46.

Letter from the Russian Ambassador to M. Smith. Constantinople, the 2d November 1799 (Brumaire, 8th Year).

M. Commodore,

THE letters of the French generals in Egypt to the Grand Vizier, having given to the latter the idea of attempting to obtain the evacuation of Egypt by a capitulation, the ministry here has required from me the necessary passports for the safe return of the French troops to France, in case this capitulation should be really carried into effect. I have thought it my duty to accede to the desire of the Porte, and I have the honour of transmitting to you enclosed one of the passports, such as I have conceived it. I have apprized at the same time the Drogman Frankini, in directing him to fill these passports, that the capitulation, as well as its execution, could not have their full effect without your concurrence and approbation, and that if my passport presented any difficulties, it might be laid aside, seeing that yours alone will be equally respected by the squadrons of his Majesty the Emperor my sovereign.

M. TAMARA.

No.

No. 47.

Speech of M. Dundas, pronounced in the Sitting of the 8th July 1800 (19th Messidor, Year 8) in the English House of Commons.

THE Honourable Member (M. Jones) proceeds upon a false supposition, in laying it down as a fact that a convention has been concluded between this country and the French general. A treaty which never existed cannot have been broken. A partial negotiation may have been commenced without instructions having been sent for a regular convention. England has not been a party to this treaty, and we may say she has always observed her engagements with superabundant good faith. At the time the French invaded Egypt the fright was general: Europe and the East trembled. Our possessions in India ran no less danger than the Ottoman empire. But the activity, the heroic courage of our sailors, frustrated, by a most brilliant victory, the hope which the enemy formed from its gigantic enterprise.

That perfidious army ought to serve for an example. The interest of mankind demands its destruction. We should hope, that, harassed on all points, struggling against the diseases and influence of climate, it shall not return quietly to the shore from which it sailed. When the account of the first negotiations opened between the Vizier and the French general, reached this country, Government did not think it ought to permit the delivered army to come and attempt any other invasion in Europe. Perhaps the Porte, neglecting its real interests, might have felt little uneasiness that the French should be left at liberty to annoy its allies.

Government was ignorant that an English officer had intervened in the treaty on the part of England. The substance of the instructions to Lord Keith being communicated to the French general, he established a correspondence between him and the Grand Vizier. The latter, pressed to take possession of Cairo, refused to listen to his remonstrances, and, after an interval of only six hours, the Ottoman army was attacked and defeated. I shall observe, adds M. Dundas, that nobody was ever authorized to treat with Kleber on any other conditions than those declared in the letter of Lord Keith. What passed before this transaction cannot be considered obligatory by the law of nations; but the moment it was known in this country that an English officer had granted protection to the French army, and that, with the means to destroy it, he had preferred to interpose for its deliverance, Government, without adhering to its own interests or opinions, sent orders to acquiesce in the treaty concluded by the Porte, and it is probable that at this moment the French army is reaping the fruits of that condescension.

On the Subject of the Capture of neutral Ships, and of the Project of Confederacy supposed to exist in the North against this Country. Written previous to the Month of September 1800.*

IT must have occurred to the observation of every man, and not without pain to every well thinking person, that several of our daily papers, namely, mostly those in the interests of opposition, have exerted themselves, with more than ordinary malignity, to represent the subject before us in the worst colours; and that they have in this instance, as in every other in which they could flatter the enemies of their country, and misrepresent the acts of Government, been faithful to that systematic rule of conduct, which their repeated defeats, and the disappointment of their sinister hopes, by the vigour of Administration, have suggested to their malevolence. But it shall be the object of these lines to undeceive the honest and sober portion of the people, who, unaware of the falsehoods daily propagated in those papers, have suffered themselves to be misled, by the contemptible comments which have lately swelled their columns, in relation to the present subject, while I endeavour to show that it is to the rancour and jealousy entertained by some of the northern courts, that of Denmark in particular, of the commercial prosperity of Great Britain, and not, as the hirelings of opposition would fain have us believe, to the arrogant, unjustifiable pretensions, or haughty deportment, of our own people towards the rest of the world, that we are to look for the source of the prevailing misunderstandings.

The system now apparently manifesting itself in the North is not new: one similar in its tendency disclosed itself towards the latter end of last war; and our differences with Holland, which country advanced the same unjustifiable pretensions, to a free and uninterrupted intercourse with the enemies of Great Britain, which it would appear Denmark now conceives the design of establishing, were brought to a crisis by the discovery of proceedings decidedly hostile on the part of that republic, as may eventually prove to be the case with regard to Denmark, if the government of that country avows or justifies the late hostile aggression, of which we have so much reason to complain. Indeed, during the whole of the present war, the conduct pursued by the subjects of that nation has been more than equivocal; the most marked partiality for our enemies has distinguished them in mul-

* This article was published in the London papers so early as the 12th of September 1800. It is attributed to the pen of a noble Lord, who has been for many years honoured with the representation of his Majesty at the court of one of the northern powers engaged in the confederacy. It must be matter of interest and curiosity to know what were the sentiments at that time of such an able statesman, possessing such an opportunity of information upon the subject; and therefore the Editor has not hesitated to give the article, though not avowedly official, a place in this collection.

titudes of instances ; and it will not be improper for every Englishman to attend to the consequences which he may expect hereafter, if this semi-warfare, under the cloak of neutrality, is to be tolerated, in compliance with the murmurings of disaffection at home, the malicious insinuations of our external enemy, or the thirst of self of pretended friends.

It may first be asked, what is the nature of the present war? Each nation engaged in it will inform you, that it is a contest undertaken in defence of its just rights, dearest interests, and independence ; and individuals must form their own judgment of its expediency and justice, from such facts and documents as have come to their knowledge respecting its origin and causes. An inquiry into the merits of a question so often and so ably discussed in Parliament, and latterly so judiciously treated in the incomparable work of Mr. Herbert Marsh, who has immortalized his name, among fair and candid men, by this production, would be foreign to the present purpose : it is sufficient for us to know that war actually exists, that that war is waged, on our part singly, against the united maritime strength of the first naval powers of Europe, and one of those powers, in particular, the relentless rival of this country, and the most desperate and inveterate foe which, perhaps, a nation had ever to contend with ; one which no sacrifice, short of the most abject concession, will satisfy, if she proves successful in the present conflict.

Does it not follow then of course, does not self-preservation inform us, that our whole object, all our most strenuous endeavours, should be to weaken and deprive that cruel enemy of the power of molesting us, and to employ with effect the means of defence which it has pleased God, in the largeness of his bounty to this nation, to place in our hands?

The ultimate object of a just and necessary war, such as ours is, is security at home, respect abroad ; in a word, a safe and honourable peace : to attain it, we must exert our valour, skill, and vigilance, in that line of warfare where they are most conspicuous, and to which it seems nature has peculiarly adapted us, in conformity to the happy allotment made to us by Providence of an insular situation. To our exertions by sea, to our naval strength alone, therefore, are we to look for protection, and the preservation of our liberties and political existence as an independent nation. To our fleets, under the blessing of Providence, are we indebted for the advantages we enjoy ; and it surely is no less a duty carefully to watch that our enemies receive no undue aid and assistance from nations denominating themselves friendly, than it is to defend ourselves from those enemies ; or otherwise, while with our right arm we are repelling the open united assaults of France, Spain, and Holland, and spending blood and treasure in our cause, we shall have to protect ourselves with our left from the

the stiletto attacks and secret blows from beneath the neutral cloak of Denmark and Sweden. Indeed there would be a glaring absurdity, and an unpardonable supineness on the part of those who are intrusted with the management of our dearest concerns, if they were tamely to suffer such proceedings; and if the illicit practices of neutrals have been sometimes connived at, as being the isolated acts of certain individuals, unauthorized and unsupported by their superiors, it does not follow that those practices are uniformly to be tolerated, or to pass unnoticed, especially when they assume the aspect of a hostile disregard of common usage and the law of nations, and appear to be countenanced by those very authorities whose duty it is to check and suppress them.

It may be necessary, for the information of some readers, to state what the practices alluded to may be, and I am happy to be able to do so, not only from personal observation, but upon high and respectable judicial authority. I shall take Denmark as the standard of the most unwarrantable proceedings ever ascribed to a nation in amity with his Majesty, and endeavour to show that the subjects of that crown have, more than any other people known, indulged in unlawful speculation and the eager thirst of gold, at the expense of other states, to the great annoyance especially of Great Britain, and the unspeakable advantages of her numerous enemies.

It may be necessary here to show in what manner the Danes have succeeded in covering the property of the enemy to the extent they have done, as assertions, unsubstantiated by facts, may be met by assertions equally plausible, or equally unsatisfactory to the reader.

It will not be denied that the enemies of England in general, and especially the Dutch, whose ships and property have been blocked up in the harbours of Surinam, and elsewhere in the West Indies and America, by the British cruisers, have called out to other maritime nations to come and assist them to carry home their colonial produce; nor will it be denied, that, as almost all the inland trade of Holland is carried on by commission, so their external navigation is carried on by seamen who are the natives of the northern parts of Europe, whilst their own people are employed in the canals and trackschuyts. The masters of most Dutch ships are Danes, and nothing certainly could be more obvious than the policy of covering Dutch property by fraudulent intervention and false transfers to Danish subjects; and, from the extent and continuance of these practices, it would indeed almost appear, that the payment of duties into the Danish treasury was as irresistible for the Danish government, as it was found impossible for the Danish merchant to withstand the monopolizing of the trade and navigation of Holland. Thus things have gone to great length: pretended sales, *pro forma*, have been made by Dutch

proprietors to Danes, and other neutral subjects, in the ports of Surinam and the Dutch colonies abroad, and at Amsterdam and other ports of Europe.

At these sales the proper parties were not always present themselves, the equivalent consideration was not paid down, and the transaction was neither before proper magistrates on oath, nor had the true forms of notarial jurisdiction. Crews were actually sent from Copenhagen, Altona, and elsewhere, to Surinam, &c. The Dutch governor himself is absolutely said to have hoisted the Danish flag; and *entremetteurs*, or middlemen, agents, and brokers, charged, in their correspondence and papers, so much for commission for what they called *neutralization*. Royal sea-passes were obtained at Copenhagen as for ships belonging to Denmark, and for persons as Danish inhabitants, which ships had never been in the ports of Denmark, and which persons had passed the greatest part of their lives in foreign countries, under foreign protection. The very bills of admeasurement were made only with the curious clause of *ad interim*, viz. to be valid only until such time as they should come to Denmark. It must be further observed, that the purchases made in the colonies of the enemy, particularly by the Danes, were attended by a mode of proceeding as equivocal, as it tended strongly to conceal his property. Persons, in the character of Danes, were sent from Europe to buy up West India produce: for these cargoes bills were drawn for the payment, upon condition of the ship and cargo's safe arrival, and that the person on whom the bills were drawn should have the commission: thus, in case the ship was captured, and never arrived, there was no actual payment fairly out and out, and no loss to the Dane. There was another practice, that of drawing and re-drawing; as when the Dane has been drawn upon, and paid the pretended price for the goods, he draws again upon the Dutch merchant, in whom all property begins and ends. How then were such difficulties to be got over in our courts? how was it possible to discover the ultimate? for if the parties had no conscience in falsifying oaths, proofs, and papers, little could be done towards discovering the truth, and checking an intercourse so opposite to every thing that is to be hoped for by this country in a naval war. Besides, even on the supposition of neutrals having a right to buy and sell in the enemies colonies, and of its being only required of them to prove that there was a *bona fide* purchase in open market, out and out, for a fair equivalent actually paid, still so much fraud, of the kind above related, appeared openly in the Court of Admiralty, that the decisions could not be different from what they were; for, notwithstanding the clamours raised by the Danes, every neutral subject must be conscious that, as such a trade must be attended with peculiar suspicions, it was incumbent on each of them to produce more exact documents; and
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as their profits were immense on the general scale, so individuals ought the more patiently to have abided the consequences of seizure and investigation. It is scarcely necessary to add, that these doubts and suspicions were increased, in proportion to the facility with which it was known that briefs of burghership, constituting the holder a Danish citizen, and giving him all the privileges and advantages of a Danish subject in matters of trade, were sold in every town in Denmark to the first comer, whether a Cherokee Indian or a Mandingo Negro; and that Englishmen as well as Dutchmen were frequently, under a similar metamorphose, enabled to hold a direct intercourse with all the enemies ports abroad, to display the Danish flag, and exhibit Danish papers; though, in the case of the former, this intercourse was not only unlawful, but even criminal, upon the ground of express law to that effect, in time of war, and upon the principle of no Englishman, or other British subject, having a right, at any time, to claim the protection of a foreign power in any transaction, whether commercial or other, that is injurious to the interests of his lawful sovereign. Consular certificates, declarations, and interventions, by which the neutral subject sought to protect his vessel from the search of such consular agent's own countrymen at sea, and to legalize his cargo by the seeming acknowledgment of its lawful character by the enemies of Great Britain, was another instrument of deception in the hands of the neutralist, and a new system introduced by the politics of France, contrary to the ancient established laws of nations, which no judge in Admiralty causes could ever submit to. But in adducing the multiplied instances of the practices pursued in regard to the West India settlements of our enemies, it is not to be understood that the speculations of the Danes were confined to that quarter of the world only; the East as well as the West, the Mediterranean as well as the Ocean, all equally afforded the fairest opportunities for similar abuses; and the great settlement of Batavia, in particular, has been preserved to Holland by the fraudulent intervention of Danish subjects alone, while the whole trade of the Mauritius passed through their hands, under the same fictitious form with that of the Dutch and French West India islands, although the whole capital of Denmark would scarcely have sufficed to bring one of those branches of commerce fairly, out and out, into their own hands. In Europe, the ports of Carthagen, Cadiz, Ferrol, the ports of Toulon, L'Orient, Brest, and Rochefort, received their naval stores from the hands of neutrals, and the Danish flag is every where conspicuous, where the enemies of England stand in need of supplies of this or any other description, whether lawful or unlawful. But it will happen with this flag, at the close of the present war, in increased proportion as it did with the same flag at the end of the last, when, to quote a single example only, out of eighty
vessels

vessels which sailed the seas in the name of one great mercantile house of Copenhagen, under Danish colours, there was not one but what assumed its native Dutch character at the pacification, and acknowledged its real proprietor by returning to the ports of Holland. The metamorphose of the French, Dutch, and Spaniards, into Danes, will be still more striking at the close of the present war: at the signing of a peace, the scanty flag of Denmark will resume its proper place, and convey a juster idea of its original insignificance than may be now entertained of it by such as are ignorant of these things. But enough has been said to prove the necessity of the strictest watchfulness on our part; and where is the man who conscientiously can justify such proceedings? where is the Englishman, who has the interest of his country at heart, that would submit his fair and impartial judgment of these matters, and his right of self-preservation, to false notions of justice, to those who would so cruelly impose on his good faith, and who have so barefacedly trespassed on his borders, and trampled his best fences under foot, while they professed their friendship for him, and declared themselves neuter in the quarrel between him and his enemies? But, above all, where is the Englishman who, though with native humanity and characteristic benevolence he might be disposed to spare the individual who injured him, would tamely submit to the same encroachments, if he discovered a really hostile design in a nation at large, and the intention, openly manifested, of opposing, by acts of violence and force, the lawful exercise of his just prerogative? The late circumstance of a Danish ship of war resisting by arms the usual visit to which neutral merchantmen are liable on the part of every belligerent power, is one which no existing treaty, no law of nations, no usage ancient or modern, can justify or countenance; it was a direct infraction of the neutrality of Denmark, by one of her own commanders; a most unwarrantable opposition to the lawful exercise of the duty imposed on the British officers, and a wanton violation of a right inherent in every belligerent power, and naturally arising from a state of war; a right which our great active rival even did not dispute, in a case which occurred in the East Indies in the course of Lord Cornwallis's memorable war with the late Tippoo Sultaun; a right, in short, in many instances sanctioned and acknowledged by treaty, with provision only against arbitrary and vexatious detention, where papers and other documents appeared unobjectionable. But in regard to warlike stores, more specific arrangements still have been reciprocally agreed on between the states; and, in many cases, which a reference to our public treaties would discover to the reader's satisfaction, each individual article constituting such stores is named and declared contraband by mutual consent, and proper forms of sea-passes for their respective subjects formally stipulated. With
what

what conscience, then, can it be pretended, that the escort of a ship of war, of a nation not a party in the contest, should screen the neutral merchantman from the inspection of his papers, or the stricter search of a belligerent power, whose only hope of a successful issue is on the assurance of the enemy's receiving no undue succour or advantage from nations professing neutrality and friendship? If protection of this kind is lawful in one instance, it must be equally so in a thousand, and the right of visiting must cease. The admission of so preposterous a pretension would shortly put an end to every thing; and we had much better accede at once to the principle which French policy would fain prescribe, but which British sagacity contemptuously rejects, of suffering neutral bottoms to constitute neutral property, and thus deliver up commerce and navy, at a stroke, to the mercy of our foes.

There are men, who, unacquainted with Denmark's means of attack and defence, may form such erroneous conjectures on that subject, as the malice of the disaffected would suggest to them; and there are others, who, better acquainted with the relative powers of that country, may stand appalled at the bugbear of the northern confederacy, and their frightened fancy exhibit to their view the fleets of Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, combining their operations at sea with those of a Prussian army by land, and changing the face of the globe. But let us take a more impartial view of things, and we shall soon perceive that such fears are imaginary only, and that people shrink more from the sound, than they would do from the reality of this war, if, indeed, such a war should be in contemplation with those states, which is extremely problematical. It must, in truth, be acknowledged, that there is something very extraordinary in the conduct of the court more immediately in question; and the circumstance of two ships, belonging to that state, acting in a manner so exactly corresponding, though in different seas, would seem to corroborate the idea of the existence of a secret understanding between her and other maritime powers of the North, as it is hardly to be supposed, that, without some such concert, she would have adopted so desperate a measure as to hazard singly a contest with this country; but still this is doubtful, and it may be only an experiment made on the temper of the British cabinet, which the resolute firmness of this cabinet will induce that court to abandon with as much haste, perhaps, as it undertook it. But in order to be prepared for every contingency, let us suppose the existence of this confederacy, and let us review the forces of our new antagonists in hostile array, while we examine the consequences to them and to ourselves, of so unjust a league, so incoherent, so preposterous, so unnatural a state of things.

We see Denmark with thirty-three sail of the line in the harbour of Copenhagen, her only naval arsenal, with two or three
others

others on the stocks, and from twelve to fifteen frigates and other smaller vessels; two, at most, of these ships, carrying upwards of seventy-four guns—some that number, but the greater part only sixty-four. Of the number of ships of the line, eight at least are wholly unfit for service, and if five-and-twenty could be equipped, it is the utmost; but it could never happen that they could all be properly manned at the same time; and if it were possible, it is extremely improbable that the whole fleet would be risked, at once, to the hazard of an action, even with an enemy of inferior force. Ten or twelve ships, therefore, is the utmost number that would ever quit the Baltic; the rest would be reserved to replace, occasionally, such of them as wanted refitting, after service or accidents at sea, and as guard-ships for the protection of their coasts, and the harbours of Norway in particular, where there exists a spirit not altogether friendly to the government of Denmark, and a brave people, the enthusiastic admirers of the naval valour and prowess of Britain, as well as of her invaluable constitution. The Danish squadron, once at sea, would naturally seek the ports of Holland; it might also hope to evade the vigilance of our fleet, and escape into those ports; but another Duncan would soon appear to paralyze its future operations. The manning of this squadron, however, must first be effected, before it undertakes any sort of operations; and unless the Danish government has been silently pursuing measures, in order to secure so requisite a preliminary to war, this object would extremely perplex that government in the outset. The Danish, as well as Norwegian sailors, fishermen, and other seafaring people, along the coasts of those kingdoms, are all enrolled, and obliged, by law, to serve on board his Danish Majesty's fleet, whenever a proper notice is delivered to them to repair to their allotted stations; and, indeed, by this mode, a respectable squadron, fifteen sail of the line perhaps, might be soon manned, provided the event had been foreseen, and those men could be found unemployed at their respective homes: but this can hardly be supposed to be the case at present:—those men's livelihoods being procured by their industry and various maritime vocations, it rarely happens that a third of their number is to be met with on the spur of the occasion; besides, it is well known, that, as in that country, of late years, every wise and prudent consideration has yielded to the desire of accumulating wealth—the boon held out to the Danish mariners of becoming the carriers of the world, afforded too promising a prospect of general profit, to admit of those permits being withheld from them by the government, which, by law, it is authorized to grant to such as are desirous of serving abroad, or of absenting themselves on distant voyages. Thus, on an emergency, at this season of the year, it would prove extremely difficult to man five ships of the line, and an equal number of frigates; and if the sum-

mer months are lost, the campaign becomes hopeless for a nation, with which the elements, and the ice in particular, are at variance for the remaining portion of the year.

From this view of the naval power of Denmark, it will not be contended, that much is to be apprehended by this country from that quarter; nor will it be thought, upon an inquiry into that of Sweden, that the accession of that country should much alarm us. The diminished fleet of Sweden, reduced, since the last war with Russia, to twenty sail of the line, would unwillingly risk its reputation beyond the Sound; and though a division of four or five ships might join the Danes in the North Sea, the remainder would be satisfied with a summer cruise in the Baltic or Cattegat, and be wanted to protect Gottenburgh, as well as Copenhagen, and the other trading towns. The manning of the Swedish fleet would be attended with still greater difficulties than even that of Denmark; and the expenses of a war, and the present shattered state of the finances in that country, would be more severely felt, and more reluctantly submitted to, than in the former, where public credit is on a better footing, and the treasury more judiciously administered; yet even there the most serious consequences might be apprehended from any great additional taxes or burdens on a people naturally selfish, and not enjoying the inestimable privilege of assessing themselves.

With respect to Russia, her navy is more respectable than the two former put together; sixty sail of the line, with a proportionable number of smaller ships, are said to compose her marine:—but in the present state of uncertainty, which prevails in regard to the real designs of that court, it would be misplaced to name his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor Paul, otherwise than with profound deference, and just admiration of the noble deeds achieved by his arms, during the time he favoured the common cause; and little more shall, accordingly, be said here, on the part that monarch may be supposed to take, in the so much rumoured concert of the North, than merely, that a naval war might possibly not be attended with the same brilliant successes which signalized his Imperial Majesty's arms by land, as his ships are neither calculated for very severe service in distant seas, nor his mariners very numerous, or likely to be much disposed to enter with ardour into a war with that ally, of whose irresistible valour and dexterity on his native element, they have had so many opportunities of receiving the most evincing proofs; such proofs, as might make even the brave and hardy Russian pause, ere he entered the lists of his opponents.

Of Prussia, as merely a military power, little need be said, although that country, notwithstanding, possesses the means of materially injuring our trade, by the power and influence she enjoys over Hamburgh, and other ports in Germany, from which she

might entirely exclude us, if she could find any compensation, in that measure, for the more essential injury the commerce of Germany in general, and of her own fine province in Silesia, so noted for its linen manufactories, in particular, would experience from being cut off from all exportation by sea.

This hasty sketch of the power and maritime strength of the projected alliance against this country (if, indeed, it be true that the dictates of malevolence, and the basest passions, should have overcome the suggestions of sound policy, which must ever militate against the formation of such an alliance), will suffice to convince us, that the whole northern marine, united with that of the rest of Europe, is insufficient to cope, successfully, with the triumphant fleets of Great Britain; and it may now be well to state what the consequences of such combination might be, as well to our new enemies as ourselves.

The trade of the Baltic, and even to Germany, would be, at once, cut off from this country, and the momentary inconvenience would be severely felt, though it could not be productive of any very serious mischief, as such a state of things could not be durable. We should receive no naval supplies from the Baltic; and all stores of that kind would rise to an enormous price in every part of his Majesty's dominions. Government having a title to pre-emption, would of course provide against the wants of the navy; but commercial navigation would experience considerable distress. On the other hand, the enormous sums of money which are annually remitted to the states of the Baltic, for those articles, would remain at home, or be fully employed in setting hands to work in every other corner of the globe, from whence the same commodities could possibly be procured. We should, indeed, have to send further for them, but we should in the end obtain them; and the Baltic states, perceiving the fatal consequences to themselves of such a diversion of their branches of trade, would not be tempted to pursue the same blind and rugged path of policy to its conclusion—their own eventual ruin.

If those supplies were cut off from us, we should take care that they were equally so from the rest of Europe; and the general stagnation which would follow, would become insupportable to the northern powers, as the article of naval stores is the only valuable return they have to make for their own supply of many of the necessaries and all the luxuries of life from other countries. It is, besides, particularly with this country, that theirs is a gaining trade; with most other nations it is a losing one. They take little from us, in comparison with what we receive from them; and the large returns we are obliged to make them in specie are the life and soul of all their other commerce. Besides, what is it that British industry might not accomplish? Should we tamely sit down under our privations, and thus acknowledge our dependance
on

on those nations for the essential requisites towards maintaining that marine which is the pride and glory, as well as the support of Great Britain; the envy and admiration, as well as the dread of every hostile power?—Certainly not. Why should not the noble fir-woods of Scotland, though inland and of difficult access, be rendered serviceable by British perseverance, and yield masts to ships of English oak, as well as turpentine? and how would Norway brook the loss of those chief sources of her commerce? What would be said in Sweden, if British iron was found sufficient, and if, with patriotic spirit, all ornamental work in this article was to cease in England, in order to supply our dock-yards and naval arsenals with the requisite quantity? What would be said there, if tar, pitch, &c. were to be imported in greater quantities from America? and would not the dealers in hemp, flax, and coarse linens, in the Prussian and Russian provinces, look confounded, on perceiving that the exigency of the case had driven the bold and enterprising genius of British traders to the search of the same commodities, not only from the well-known sources of industry, in this species of merchandise, in Scotland and Ireland, but from Barbary, America, the Levant, and elsewhere? Can the occasional supplies of wheat, and other grain, we receive from Denmark, tempt us to forego the precious right she has rashly ventured to dispute with us? and would not legislative provision for the extension and improvement of agriculture at home, soon render us independent of her for this necessary of life? As for the trifling articles, which her jealousy of our superior workmanship, and excellent materials in manufacture, allows her to take of us, and of which more is smuggled than lawfully imported by her own people, they are too trifling to deserve mentioning among our losses in trade by war.

With regard to Hamburgh, indeed, and the use of the rivers Elbe and Weser, the Kings of Prussia and Denmark might, as was before hinted, materially injure us, by depriving us of these only remaining channels of commercial intercourse with Germany and the northern continent of Europe: but all communication with the ocean would likewise be shut to them; and it is not to be believed that the Elector of Saxony, or other pacific states, would silently acquiesce in so violent a measure, and the consequent suspension of all exportation of their superfluities by sea.

The first immediate consequence of our naval operations would be, the total suspension of the Sound duties, into the Danish treasury; and it need only be said that 160,000*l.* sterling are annually received under that head, to show that it is a most important item of revenue to the state, and one which Denmark would as reluctantly part with, as it could little spare, from the civil list, or immediate expenditure of the royal household, to which it is principally appropriated. Scarcely a ship would venture through

those straits; and the British cruisers may, in case of war with Denmark, more effectually deprive the Dutch and French of their supplies from the Baltic than they do even at this moment. We should deprive the Dutch of the inestimable advantage they derive from the use of the canal of Kiel, in Holstein, through which their small craft and coasting vessels, passing from the Baltic into the river Eyder, and so on into the German Ocean, now supply their wants, as well as those of France, without danger of interruption from our ships of war, which drawing more water, are unable to pursue them through the shoals and narrows to which those people immediately betake themselves; but once at liberty to act hostilely against Denmark, nothing could hinder Great Britain from possessing herself of the island of Heiligoland at the entrance of the Elbe, and from thence annoying with light vessels the Dutch coasting trade, as it issued from the Eyder, at the same time that they blocked up the narrow passes at the mouths of the Elbe and Weser, leading to North Holland. Copenhagen and Altona, from their position and military strength; the sea-ports of Holstein and of Norway, from their little importance to us, might remain unmolested; but Tranquebar, Fredericksgore, in the East, Saint Croix and Saint Thomas, in the West Indies, would fall an easy prey, and with them all the hopes of Denmark of commercial grandeur and prosperity, to the utter confusion and trepidation of the whole nation, which attaches the utmost consequence to the possession of those settlements.

Explanatory Answer to the Observations on the Subject of the late Capture of neutral Ships.*

THE late misunderstanding between the Danish and British governments is now happily removed by a convention alike satisfactory to both nations, and that harmony again restored between the two courts, which for a moment had been interrupted. The scandalous reports that this interruption gave birth to, are now refuted by evident facts; the fantastical notion of great and extensive plans, formed by the northern powers for diminishing the trade and navigation of Great Britain, has vanished; and we see, in the clearest manner, the fair and honourable conduct of a state, which certain persons have not been ashamed rashly to accuse of assisting a commerce carried on contrary to treaties, by affording

* This paper was written in answer to the preceding publication issued by a noble Lord; it is of high importance, as it discusses the great question which now interests the public. It has only been circulated in private, but it is supposed to carry with it an authority almost official.

the protection of its ships of war to vessels laden with contraband. Of the six ships which were captured under convoy of the Freya frigate, the cargoes were most minutely examined; the result, however, was, that not only not the smallest particle of contraband commodities could be discovered, but not even the least probability of any hostile or illicit interest being mingled in the property; such an event was, doubtless, but little expected by those persons who have been already alluded to; it disappointed their wishes, it baffled their endeavours to disseminate the seed of national hatred and rancour amongst their countrymen, and, if possible, to extend the first dissatisfaction to an irremediable breach of amity, when perhaps the public disasters might afford them the opportunity of gratifying their private animosities or ambition; the reconciliation, on the contrary, which has taken place, will unite still closer two nations, between whom an old and unremitting friendship has subsisted; more especially, if to this public union be superadded a mutual confidence between the subjects of the respective countries; and if those impressions be removed, which such violent accusations frequently repeated, and even under the sanction of important names, must necessarily have left behind.

Amongst the various publications which have appeared in England upon this subject, some observations inserted in The London Chronicle, and other papers, and universally understood to have been written by a nobleman, who not long since resided at Copenhagen in a diplomatic character, are remarkable, as well from the implacable tone in which they are delivered, as on account of the magnitude of the charges contained in them. The reasons which might induce that noble Lord to so violent a display of hatred against Denmark, are pretty generally known, or it could not but create surprise in his readers, that such a stream of invectives should flow from the pen of a gentleman who had been lately invested with the high and respectable office of representing his sovereign at the court of that very nation against which, though still in alliance, his invectives were directed; of a gentleman, whose situation at that court must necessarily have made him acquainted with the many violations of neutral commerce, of which, either as the natural consequence of the principles adopted by the British government, or as transgressions of their orders, such frequent and well-founded complaints had been made; lastly, of a gentleman who could not be ignorant of the many regulations which the Danish government had made to prevent abuses, and which, had they been suffered to pass unnoticed, might indeed have rendered it questionable, how far the neutrality and intentions of Denmark were sincere. It would have been more honourable for his Lordship, more consistent with the public character which he had sustained, to have explained any misunderstandings that had arisen, to have soothed the irritation of men's minds, and to have spoken the language

language of peace, at the time when a dangerous spark, fallen amongst the nations of the North, threatened to extend still further that general conflagration in which Europe was involved: his Lordship, however, has thought proper to display a very different way of thinking.

We will now examine accurately the charges contained in the above-mentioned publication. It is not of the actions of individuals of which he is complaining; it is of the general sentiments of a nation, of the intentions of its government: these are the objects of his attack. He accuses the northern courts, and particularly that of Denmark, of looking with an eye of jealousy and envy at the commercial prosperity of Great Britain; he represents the Danes as a nation at semi-warfare with England, under the mask of neutrality; he warns his countrymen to be on their guard against "stiletto attacks and secret blows from beneath the neutral cloak of Denmark and Sweden;" he then goes on to assert, that "the illicit practices of neutrals assume the aspect of an hostile disregard to common usage and the law of nations, and appear to be countenanced by those very authorities, whose duty it is to check and suppress them;" in fine, he holds out Denmark in particular, "as the standard of the most unwarrantable proceedings ever ascribed to a nation in amity with his Majesty."

It is hard innocently to suffer under the pressure of circumstances, but one may sustain mere losses and be silent; it is afflicting to see one's property suddenly exposed to accidents, which threaten to annihilate at a blow those fruits of our labour which have been slowly and gradually acquired; an open attack rouses one's powers to resistance, and constancy will always find, in struggling for a good cause, means and resources which the assailant never thought of; but the most painful of all trials is to find one's self, when suffering, misrepresented and abused; nor can it be denied that his malice is the most effective, who, working upon the irritated passions, excites suspicion and hatred in the minds of nations which were, till then, united in mutual bonds of friendship and alliance.

It is not the intention of these sheets to renew the memory of an affair which should have rendered the author of the Observations more cautious in what he published; much less do we propose to defend the actions of individuals, whose punishment (if they have really given cause for complaint) belongs solely to courts of justice; on the contrary, we shall confine ourselves to what the noble Lord has been pleased to assert respecting the sentiments and general conduct of the Danish government, taking, at the same time, the opportunity thoroughly to examine these pretended plans of commercial aggrandizement, which he so roundly accuses our nation of endeavouring to carry into effect.

With respect to the supposed jealousy of Denmark and her go-
vernment,

vernment, at the commercial prosperity of Great Britain, it is so totally forgotten, that, even in the course of the present war, by a new regulation of the customs, a variety of foreign articles, the importation of which was till then prohibited, are now permitted to be brought in, and of consequence a new channel of trade opened to other nations. Can it have escaped the reflection of any impartial observer, that such a change of commercial regulations is the very reverse of any plan on the part of Denmark to injure or diminish the trade of her neighbours; or that the English, whose ships are admitted to equal privileges with those of Danish subjects themselves, and whose industry and enterprise are so much greater, must be the principal gainers by this alteration? Upon the question, therefore, of the principles and spirit of the Danish government, it is but reasonable if we insist upon being tried and adjudged by such measures.

With respect to those abuses of neutrality, which the noble Lord does not hesitate to represent as countenanced and supported by the Danish government, it cannot be denied, that some particular persons have, by their conduct, given cause for a reasonable suspicion of endeavouring, in their connexions with foreigners, improperly to convert the laws and treaties of their country to their private advantage. The question however is, whether the Danish government (whose duty it never can be pretended to be, to put arbitrary bounds to the lawful commercial profits of its subjects) has ever taken any steps towards preventing such abuses as might justly supply occasion for complaint; whether, both before and after the commencement of the present war, laws have not been published, and other measures taken, the grand object of which was to preserve the trade of Denmark within the limits prescribed by treaty, by checking the fraudulent designs of certain unprincipled individuals; and, finally, whether those offenders, whose transgressions have come to the knowledge of the magistrates, have been brought to public justice, and punished as they deserved?

Immediately upon the commencement of maritime operations in the present war, the necessary qualities and duties of those persons who were desirous, either as ship-owners or masters, to enjoy the advantages which the happy neutrality of Denmark seemed to offer, were most minutely and accurately defined by two royal ordonnances, dated 22d and 23d of February 1793. According to the rule laid down in these ordonnances, every person who solicited a royal passport must be a Danish citizen, settled within the king's dominions, that is to say, having a fixed abode, the domicile and residence, if married, of his family, and if not, of himself, when not occasionally absent upon business; he must also, if thus qualified as a citizen, be provided with a certificate from the proper magistrates, stating his declaration upon oath before them, either that the ship is solely his property, or, if there be co-owners, that
every

every one of them, without exception, is a Danish subject; together with a clause also upon oath, that the ship is not laden with any articles declared to be contraband by any treaty, nor with goods belonging to any of the belligerent powers or their subjects. It is not till after the fulfilment of all these conditions, that a passport can be issued, which even then, in order to prevent all possible abuses by a second expedition, is valid only for a single voyage, that is, till the return of the ship to some port in Denmark. It must be further observed, that all those vessels which are intended to sail beyond Cape Finisterre, must be provided with other passports, grantable to none but such as have already been Danish citizens for the space at least of three years. I shall pass over the further obligations binding on ship-owners, as to other needful documents for their vessels; such are the builder's brief, bill of sale, measuring-bill, muster-roll, &c. &c. and proceed to a few necessary explanations on the two subjects of contraband and admission to the rights of burgher or citizen.

Upon the breaking out of the present hostilities, a very considerable number of persons delivered in petitions, praying to be admitted to the privileges of the burghership, some with intent to settle in a country exempted from the horrors of war; others, that, in their respective characters of mariners, or ship-masters, they might again obtain employment in that way of life in which they had been educated, and which could now no longer be had in their native countries: this was more especially the case in his Majesty's German dominions, which being situated nearer to the scene of war, seemed, upon that account, to require more particular attention. The precaution, therefore, which had been taken by the ordonnances of the 22d and 23d of February 1793, were not thought sufficient; and accordingly two other ordonnances were published on the 23d and 24th of December 1796, by which it was decreed, that, besides the conditions already detailed, no married man should be admitted to the rights of a burgher, whose family resided in any other place than that in which he was a candidate for the burghership; and that every captain or master of a vessel should find undeniable security to the amount of 200 rix-dollars, which security was not to be released till the expiration of five years; a space of time considered as sufficient to determine whether he entertained a real intention of settling for ever within the territories of his Danish Majesty. It was further directed, in order to prevent foreigners from settling in the villages or in the country, where they might easily withdraw themselves from the eyes of the police, that no stranger should be permitted to exercise the profession of a mariner, unless he became a burgher of some commercial town or other place entitled to the same privileges. When these facts and ordonnances are compared with what the noble Lord has been pleased to advance as to the facility of Danish burghership,

burghership, asserting, "that the privileges of being admitted to the rights of a burgher in each Danish city, is sold to the first comer, without any attention being paid whether the person is a Cherokee Indian, Mandingo negro, English or Dutchman," one cannot but be led to suspect that the accusation is founded on something else than mere ignorance of the real situation of affairs.

Nor less extraordinary is the charge which the noble Lord has ventured to make with respect to contraband. "The harbours," says he, "of Carthagen, Cadiz, Ferrol, Toulon, L'Orient, Brest, and Rochefort, have received all their naval stores from the hands of neutrals:" and then he goes on to impeach the Danish flag, as taking the principal share in this illicit commerce. It is only the consummate assurance with which this accusation is made by the pen of a man of his rank and office, that can, perhaps, for a moment procure it credit with a few of his countrymen. If, indeed, the government of Denmark has, upon any point, made use of peculiar precautions to secure itself from blame or suspicion, it has been upon this. Exclusive of the rules laid down in the aforementioned royal ordonnances, another decree was promulgated on the 28th of March 1794, under a supposition that some abuses had taken place; in this the exportation of every species of contraband to a belligerent state is severely prohibited: and in case of the shipment of such articles for neutral ports, the ship-owners are bound to deliver to the proper magistrates certificates of the arrival and unloading of these articles at the respective neutral ports to which they had been avowedly destined. We will venture to assert, that no commercial nation ever before adopted such strong and effectual means to avoid and secure itself from any reproach of this sort; and we defy, in the face of all Europe, the noble Lord, and all our other open and secret enemies, to produce a single fact to prove, that from this period there has been exported from any Danish port any contraband of war destined to any port of a belligerent. Had his Lordship been acquainted with such an instance, he had the means of preferring his complaints in the name of his nation, with the most positive certainty of obtaining all possible satisfaction. Such an odious insinuation, therefore, whether originating from the noble Lord himself, or from some other person, of whose secret malice he may not have been aware, thrown out too in general expressions, without proof, without instancing a single fact, and at a time when fears and anxieties pervaded every bosom, cannot but render the motive to it extremely suspicious.

The ordonnance of July 25, 1798, concerning the merchantmen from Fleckeroe, contained also the strictest regulations that can well be devised for preventing the secret conveyance of military contraband by the Danish merchant ships sailing under convoy: the result has fully demonstrated the efficacy of these measures; and the severity which has been displayed in punishing every

offence against these regulations, when publicly denounced and legally proved, must convince every impartial observer, that the Danish government was seriously resolved not to suffer the violation of its laws. The partners in a mercantile house in Copenhagen, against whom an information was laid at the suit of the King's attorney, for an abuse with respect to royal sea-passes, have long since been exiled : another person, a ship-owner, who had sold his name as a cover for vessels belonging to belligerents, was punished with banishment, his name rendered infamous, and his property confiscated ; and even at this moment several prosecutions of the same nature are pending before the tribunals. So much by way of reply to the naked assertion of the noble Lord, that any illicit and fraudulent practices of neutralization are favoured and supported by those very authorities upon whom it is incumbent to prevent the flag from being abused, and to watch over the lawful course of commerce.

But our author, who is, it seems, fully instructed in the secret springs which actuate the northern powers, and Denmark in particular, supplies us with some perfectly new, and indeed unexpected illustrations. Great plans, says he, were formed for monopolizing the trade and navigation of the Dutch into Danish hands ; for covering the trade to the French and Dutch West India settlements, and converting it to their own profit : the whole traffic of the Mauritius was carried on through Danish hands ; the settlement at Batavia was alone, by their means, preserved to the mother-country ; the hostile design of interrupting the commerce of Britain became prevalent throughout the nation ; and the government found itself as unable to resist the temptation of levying taxes and imposing duties upon this commerce, as the merchants were of monopolizing it.

The strong and obvious reply which every body acquainted with the subject must make to the accusation, is this, that the Danish government never has interfered, nor does it now in the smallest degree, with the commerce of its subjects ; it acknowledges it to be its duty to promote the prosperity of the country by every proper support on its part ; to protect every fair branch of industry ; and, as far as may be in its power, to promote every natural and accustomed trade, and secure it from molestation ; but as to speculations, it leaves these entirely to the individuals who make it their business to avail themselves of times and circumstances, according to their skill : in such cases it only interferes when compelled to act either as a judge of the actions of its subjects, or as their protector against unjust attacks. With respect to the revenues which the Danish government derives from the trade carried on by its subjects, it is indeed extraordinary how these can be an object of reproach in the mouth of the subject of a country, which from her own commerce, extended over every ocean, collects

lects the most considerable part of her revenue, and the most efficacious means of greatness. In Denmark these duties are so moderate, that they may be considered as barely furnishing the supply necessary for those various charges of the state, which the conduct of the belligerents, and the precautions requisite for securing trade from absolute destruction, have occasioned; and Government has always been willing to forego a part the moment it appeared likely to produce misunderstanding or inconvenience; such, for instance, was the revoking the liberty granted of carrying freights from the East Indies to parts in Europe (a privilege then used by only four vessels), as soon as it was apprehended that its further use might give rise to abuses, and cause complaints on the part of the belligerent powers: such, also, was its putting a stop to the distribution of those passports, which, in a few instances, had been granted to Danish ship-owners in Europe for such vessels as they had given instructions to purchase in the East Indies.

But to return to the commercial projects pretended by our author to have been formed by Denmark, and to the question of whether there really does exist a plan for monopolizing the French and Dutch East and West India trade: I cannot but think such an accusation rather singular from an English statesman, who certainly ought not to have been ignorant that his countrymen, even before his publication came out, had rendered the very idea of such a design impossible, by seizing on the greatest part of the French and Dutch settlements both in the East and West Indies: such a plan too must have been discovered by efforts in some degree at least corresponding with the greatness of the undertaking. If, therefore, the case be otherwise, the noble Lord must forgive us for treating the suggestion as altogether a chimera of his own brain, and the facts which follow will throw some light upon the subject.

According to the best statistical accounts, the French trade in the West Indies before the revolution, employed every year 600 vessels, each, upon an average, of 250 tons: the Dutch trade to Surinam, and the other West India settlements, required every year about 107 vessels. The Dutch East India Company sent every year to Batavia between 20 and 30 large vessels; and the French trade to the Mauritius, Bourbon, and the coast of Guinea, employed about 180 vessels.

It might be foreseen that a part of this trade, during a war between the great maritime powers, would fall into neutral hands; and a nation, which owes its flourishing condition to the extent of its trade, cannot take it amiss that the merchants of other countries also know how to make use of conjunctures: but what proportion do our commercial undertakings bear with respect to the plans supposed to be formed by us?

For the Danish trade to the West Indies, only the following passports have been distributed throughout all the Danish dominions:

In the year 1797, to vessels bound for St. Croix, 23; for St. Thomas, 21; for St. Croix and St. Thomas together, 25; for the West Indies, without mentioning any place in particular, 5; for foreign settlements in the West Indies, 12.

In the year 1798, for St. Croix, 26; for St. Thomas, 22; for St. Croix and St. Thomas together, 18; for the West Indies in general, 1; for foreign settlements in the West Indies, 9.

In the year 1799, for St. Croix, 28; for St. Thomas, 18; for St. Croix and St. Thomas together, 19; for the West Indies in general, none; for foreign settlements in the West Indies, 10.

Returned from the East Indies, besides those ships that belong to the East India Company, and which only carry on a direct trade to the settlements belonging to Denmark:

In the year 1797, eleven vessels for private account, five of which were from the Danish settlements at Tranquebar, and in Bengal: the other six from the different European settlements at the Cape of Good Hope, and east of it.

In the year 1798, thirteen ships for private account, four of which were sent from the Danish, the rest from other European settlements.

In the year 1799, likewise thirteen ships for private account, four of which also were from the Danish settlements.

If to these be added one single vessel which has unloaded a cargo, chartered in the East Indies upon freight to a port without the Danish dominions, this is a complete list of all the vessels returned from the East Indies for the account of private owners during the above-mentioned years.

The comparison of this list, with the many hundred vessels which were occupied in the French and Dutch East and West India trade, will fully enable the reader to judge of the reality of the plans and operations of commerce, said, by the noble Lord, to be adopted by us, as well as of the amount of our profit, greatly lessened by the frequent captures of many valuable cargoes. If, at the same time, it is considered that a trade to all the different corners of the world occupies the speculations of Danish merchants even in the most profound peace, and has occasioned a proportionable number of regular expeditions, the increase of our commerce in these branches, the direct trade to our own settlements being deducted, will hardly justify any jealous apprehension, or be looked upon as an encroachment upon the commerce of Great Britain.

That the charge of hostile endeavours to diminish the trade of Great Britain is not founded upon real fact, or upon any injuries done to that country, is fully demonstrated by taking a general view

view of its traffic. The mercantile fleet of Great Britain covers every sea; and in every session of Parliament, the minister himself congratulates his nation on account of the flourishing state of its commerce, which, during the course of the present war, has arrived to a height beyond any example of preceding times. The value of the import trade of Great Britain has arisen from 17,804,024*l.* to which it amounted in the year 1787, to above 24 millions, which was the amount in the year 1798. The export, which in the year 1787 amounted to 16,870,114*l.* was in the year 1798 announced to be 33,655,396*l.* In the year 1792, 284 vessels arrived in the river Thames from the British settlements in the West Indies. In the year 1798, their number was increased to 347. The maritime trade of London has, since the year 1792, according to accounts laid before Parliament, been augmented by 1000 vessels from foreign ports, and the trade of the whole country in proportion. After such proofs, it must be plain in what light complaints of encroachments upon British commerce are to be considered.

Denmark has not been so fortunate in the increase of her commerce, and in the undisturbed enjoyment of those advantages, to which her neutrality (a neutrality not maintained without many sacrifices) ought justly to have entitled her. If, indeed, her trade, during the first years of the war, was considerably augmented, those advantages have, however, of late remarkably decreased, and some sources have been entirely lost, partly by occurring circumstances, and partly by the system adopted by Great Britain. The shipping of Denmark has of late evidently diminished. The rigorous measures of the British government; the extended instructions given to their ships of war and privateers, joined to the frequent and vexatious conduct of the latter in even going beyond these instructions; the assumed authority of the tribunals, and, in particular, the unwarrantable proceedings of the inferior courts of admiralty out of Europe, together with the slow progress of suits in the superior courts of justice: these, and other circumstances, the recital of which would exceed the limits of this answer, have not failed, by their influence, to destroy our trade in the first moments of its prosperity.

By declaring even principal ports to be in a state of blockade, during the last two years, Great Britain has stopped the most considerable channels of Danish commerce, which is not so much founded on mere speculation, as on the export and import of mutual necessities. In cases of blockade, the rights of the blockading power have received an extension, which is neither founded on common usage, nor on the law of nations. Is it reasonable that a mere declaration should be sufficient to repel all neutral ships from the entire coasts of a country, even when there is not an armed vessel to be seen for the purpose of effecting the blockade?

Nay,

Nay, for a neutral to have left a port blocked up in this manner, and at which she had arrived before that declaration, has been esteemed a crime to be punished with condemnation. Between the declarations of all the Dutch harbours being in a state of blockade, and the end of August in the present year, 120 Danish vessels have been captured by the English; some of which are condemned, others restored, and several still waiting judgment in the first instance. Besides these, not less than 60 undecided cases are pending in the Court of Appeals: the dates of some of these are very old, and they are all of importance. It is, moreover, almost grown into a rule, that when the neutral owner, after such a long delay, which is quite contrary to treaty, has at length obtained judgment in his favour, neither the expenses nor interest are to be paid to him. I shall remain silent as to the many injustices committed, as well by privateers, as by the tribunals in the West Indies, where cargoes, consisting of Danish produce, in vessels, of which there was not the smallest doubt of their being Danish, and bound for Danish settlements, have been confiscated without the least compunction, and that on the most unreasonable grounds. This may be sufficient to prove, that Denmark, much rather than Great Britain, is entitled to complain of encroachments on her trade, and of commercial jealousy.

What the noble Lord finally has been pleased to say of the political strength of Denmark, lies not within the bounds of this essay. He may, however, rest assured, that Denmark, in the wisdom of her government, and in the patriotism of her subjects, will always find effectual means to defend herself, and maintain her rights; and that this brave nation, on whom he endeavours to throw an odium, does not yield in patriotism and fidelity to the government of any other nation upon earth.

Dec. 16, 1800.

Observations on the Politics of Russia.

THE late aggression of the Emperor Paul is supposed to be the result of the machinations of a secret junto at Petersburg, who have constantly had in view the gigantic system of ambition which first suggested itself to the capacious mind of Peter the Great. After his conquest of Livonia, Esthonia, Ingria, and part of Finland, the commercial ports of Narva, Revel, and Riga, and the new city of St. Petersburg, which he founded, secured by immense fortifications and excellent docks at Cronstadt, he became at once, and, as it were by enchantment, a great maritime power; when he formed the magnificent project of acquiring likewise the command of the Black Sea!

Elated by his victory over Charles XII. at Pultowa, he, by the most expensive and incredible exertions, converted the port of Asoph

Asoph into an excellent harbour, perfectly convenient, and well secured for the protection of his infant marine, and in a very short space of time beheld the Russian flag triumphantly flying in the Euxine, on board of a fleet of his own creation, with which he intended to have forced the passage of the Dardanelles, and grasp at once the sovereignty of the Archipelago, the Mediterranean, and the Baltic, in his Herculean embrace, and would probably have accomplished his vast design, had not the precipitancy of his measures involved him in inextricable difficulties. Conqueror of the heroic Charles, he fancied himself capable of overcoming every obstacle, and rushed into the very heart of Moldavia, without providing the necessary magazines for the subsistence of his numerous army; and while he conceived himself marching to certain victory, he found his progress arrested, his troops surrounded and famishing, and the Turkish forces destroying his convoys, and cutting off all his resources. The victor of Pultowa, in little more than two years after that brilliant achievement, was happy to extricate himself by the sacrifice of an immense treasure in money and jewels, after the slaughter of 20,000 of his veteran troops on the banks of the Pruth.

This disaster deterred Peter from a further prosecution of his designs on Turkey, and his hands being full the remainder of his reign, little attention was paid by him towards extending his empire on that side. But his successors, dazzled by the brilliancy of his projects, and encouraged by the imbecility of the Porte, have constantly turned their eyes towards its European territories, availing themselves of every opportunity of aggrandizement at her expense.

The war in 1769 furnished the late Empress with a pretext for sending a powerful fleet into the Mediterranean, and the peace of 1774 secured to her subjects the free navigation of the Black Sea, and great commercial advantages in all the Turkish ports; which, together with her vast acquisition of territory from the Bog to the Dnieper, revived the grand scheme of Peter I. for securing the dominion of the Euxine, and the undisturbed ingress into the Archipelago.

The dispute in 1779 respecting the independency of the Crimea is still fresh in the memory of many, and Catharine's insisting on the appointment of consuls in the Turkish provinces of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia, only formed a new pretext for arming. Great preparations for war were accordingly made by her, and her ally the Emperor Joseph, who, blind to his own immediate interest and ultimate preservation, seconded the Russian claims so effectually, that the year 1783 exhibited to Europe the most formidable apparatus of war on its northern and eastern borders that it had ever beheld: which terrified the pusillanimous Divan into another disadvantageous and disgraceful treaty in the beginning of the year

1784, whereby Russia secured in full sovereignty her recent acquisitions of the Crimea, Taman, and a considerable part of the Cuban, all which she dignified by the classic appellation of Taurica, and restored the noble epithet of Theodosia to Caffa. New towns, decorated with Greek names, the result of a profound policy, rather than a predilection for Grecian principles, suddenly reared their heads in those remote forests; and her celebrated journey to Cherson, in 1787, plainly evinced her aspiring views—having caused to be inscribed over one of its gates, “*Through this gate lies the road to Byzantium.*”

The splendid title of the Empress of the East, Liberator of Greece, and Reviver of the series of the Byzantine Cæsars, was a favourite object with her; but it was conjectured that some remonstrances from the ministers of the courts of St. James’s, Versailles, and Vienna, who swelled her august train in her splendid route, induced her to lay aside the design; especially as strong symptoms of jealousy had been indicated by the Porte: but the folly of the Emperor Joseph, allured by the prospect of present gain, and the then state of France (rendered incapable, in consequence of her disorganized finances, of supporting her old ally), left Catharine at full liberty to secure advantages for Russia, which are likely to endanger the future safety of Europe, if not of Asia.

Choczim was held out as a bait to Joseph, who, by a fatality that marked every occurrence of his reign, exhausted his resources to render a most powerful, and whom he ought to have considered a most dangerous rival, mistress of Oczakow, and sovereign of an immense extent of fruitful country on the borders of the Euxine, reaching from the Bog to the very mouth of the Danube, weakly depressing the Ottoman power, to whom he should have looked up as a most desirable ally for repelling encroachments on his own estates.

Gustavus the Third was, however, a better politician than the Austrian monarch; but his generous efforts were unseconded. The victory of Hoogland, in the Gulf of Finland, cherished the ambition and gratified the pride of Russia. A naval victory, obtained by an equal force over the Swedes, under the command of their gallant prince, enlarged the aspiring views of the inflated Catharine, while it awoke the unfortunate but magnanimous Gustavus from his pleasing dream of recovering the dominions which had been usurped from his ancestors, who in a moment beheld the glorious vision flitting before his astonished sight, and for ever vanish into air.

The dreadful massacre made at Ismail by her savage commander Suwarrow, of 30,000 disarmed Turks in cold blood, whose brave defence had entitled them to every favour which a generous foe could bestow, and the unrestrained fury and merciless outrage of a brutal soldiery, committing the most horrid excesses on the defence-

less inhabitants, resembling a horde of cannibals rather than a well-disciplined Christian army, strongly evince, that, whatever progress their sovereigns may have endeavoured to make in civilization, the Russians are removed but a few stages from actual barbarism.

The ends of her Imperial Majesty, however, having been obtained, her Sarmatians discovered very little anxiety about the means. England and Prussia, after a tedious and expensive armed negotiation, strengthened by the remonstrances of Spain and Denmark, were, after all, compelled to remain tame spectators of the absolute cession of Oczakow, with the confirmation of all the territory between the Bog and the Dnieper, together with the Crimea; for the recovery of which the Porte had entered into the war. Thus the Ottoman empire, which, from the commencement of the former war, had exhibited symptoms of internal decay, by a fatal and progressive deterioration of its affairs, tottered to her very centre, and seems falling to pieces for want of that animating principle which can alone enable her to perform the functions necessary to direct her energies to the remotest objects, and is perhaps only indebted for the prolongation of her political existence to the discordant politics of Europe.

By the treaty of Jassy, concluded by Catharine with the Porte in 1792, she did in truth open a passage to Byzantium through her Cherson gate; and, to lull Austria and Prussia into a state of security, she seemed readily to enter into their views, publishing a strong manifesto against the French republicans—anathematizing their principles of liberty, and at the same time sending twelve sail of the line and eight frigates to England, not to assist the allies, but to learn their excellent naval tactics, duping by her consummate art most of the politicians of Europe! rewarded with a considerable subsidy, obtaining the thorough repair of her ships by British artificers, and completely victualling them from our stores, without rendering the smallest service to the common cause in return.

But while she was playing this artful game in the West, she was machinating a project to the southward, which soon manifested itself in the partition of Poland. The generous Poles, after unavailing efforts to secure the freedom and independence of their devoted country, were parcelled out by their rapacious neighbours in the most unjustifiable and oppressive manner, and the northern Semiramis, armed at all points, formed her embattled armies, without striking a blow; while she filled all Europe with her fulminating manifestoes against the revolutionists, exclaiming against the outrages committed by one nation, while she herself was plundering and despotically parcelling out another, over whom she possessed no natural or legal sovereignty, either positive or contingent.

The fatal blindness of Austria and Prussia suffered her to make

accumulations, which sooner or later must sink them into the common vortex which seems forming for engulfing all the less potent European states. Allured by paltry considerations, they took no pains to penetrate into the vast projects of the politic Catharine, and exhausted their own resources to promote her views and interest. The same intrigue and artifices which obtained whole provinces and entire kingdoms for the mother will certainly be resorted to by the son, who, under the cloak of great eccentricities, covers an inordinate ambition.

Such are the vast projects of Peter the Great, and his successors down to the present reign ; from which it is clearly demonstrated, that the object of them all has uniformly been to accomplish the magnificent plan originally projected by the first Peter, of acquiring the European dominions of the House of Ottoman, of placing themselves on the throne of the great Constantine, and exhibiting once more to the world a Greek Emperor of the East !

It is the accomplishment of this magnificent scheme which induced Paul to declare himself Grand Master of Malta ! However incongruous, however ridiculous, however unjust the assumption of such a title may be in him, however the statutes of the order of Malta may militate against the tenets of the Greek church, yet neither consistency, justice, nor religion, have hitherto been considered as serious obstacles to Russian aggrandizement !

The Declaration of the 16th of August 1800, by which his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias invited Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia, to concert respecting the Convention for re-establishing the Rights of Neutrality.*

EUROPE had made known the unanimous approbation it gave to the measures taken by the greater part of the maritime powers, for establishing the principles of a wise and impartial neutrality, when in 1780 a maritime war between two great powers imposed on the rest the duty of watching over the safety of the commerce and navigation of their subjects. This act, founded on justice, must have been generally approved ; and it was then only that the basis of the rights of nations was re-established. Russia at this time had the valuable advantage of bringing to a conclusion this salutary work, and of becoming, as it were, the regulator of the different measures to be pursued in order to conciliate universal

* It is now known that the northern convention, concluded at St. Peterburgh on the 16th Dec. 1800, was occasioned by the affair of the Danish frigate la Freya, the particulars of which will be found in the preceding volume. The above declaration was published by that court for the purpose of inviting the other powers of the North to enter into that convention.

respect. Each of the powers which wished to accede to it, found in it innumerable advantages; and Russia took this arrangement as the basis of all future treaties of commerce; universal suffrage had made it a form of code for nations, as it was also the code of humanity: general interest secured the maintenance and execution of it.

But at the epoch of the dissolution of a great power, when the fatal influence of that event made itself be felt by all others, when all political ties were broken, or received a new direction in the war which was the result of it (a war so different from all others, so fertile in variegated and extraordinary events, which destroyed all preceding combinations), too little care was taken to give a new sanction to these principles: when the public attention was, as it were, absorbed by events of such high interest, it could not be directed with sufficient constancy towards the means of enforcing a strict observation of these salutary stipulations. Besides, the equity of the belligerent powers must have offered means of preservation, and neutral nations thought they were assured of a sufficient guarantee, which would ensure respect to their commerce, and to their navigation at least, on the part of the regular powers, when a new event showed them how much the independence of crowns might be endangered, if they neglected to re-establish the principles and maxims on which the protection and safety of the neutral powers rest in the course of this war.

On the 13th and 25th of July, some English frigates fell in with, in the Channel, a Danish frigate, convoying some Danish vessels bound for different ports. Though the Danish captain declared that his convoy had no contraband merchandise on board, and though he refused to suffer them to be searched, he was attacked, and obliged to yield to superior forces. He was immediately conducted into an English port.

The first care of his Danish Majesty, a friend and ally of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, was to inform this sovereign of that event, and to ask, under what point of view so manifest an infraction of the rights of nations, and the principles of neutrality, the basis of the treaty of commerce between Russia and Denmark, was to be viewed?

Though his Imperial Majesty was then persuaded that this infraction on the part of his Britannic Majesty could be only the effect of a mistake, that he would be as ready to disavow it, as inclined to give to the court of Copenhagen a just satisfaction for the insult offered to his flag; his Imperial Majesty then foresaw, for the purpose of preventing such acts in future, the necessity of re-establishing the principles of the neutrality, under the protection of which his own subjects, as well as those of all the neutral powers, might enjoy the fruits of their industry, and the advantages of neutral nations in all the seas, without being afterwards exposed

to arbitrary measures, which none of the belligerent powers are permitted to exercise against them with impunity.

As the manifest interest of his Imperial Majesty, both in regard to the navigation of his own subjects, and that of his ports bordering on other nations, requires that the seas which wash the coasts of the Russian empire should be sheltered from such acts of violence, he invites the powers who possess ports in these districts, and particularly his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Majesty the King of Denmark, and his Majesty the King of Sweden, to concert with his Imperial Majesty respecting measures which will be successively communicated to them for re-establishing in their full force the principles of an armed neutrality, to secure the liberty of the seas. He makes known by the present declaration, that he is disposed to employ all the forces of his crown, to maintain the honour of his flag, and that of his allies; to secure his subjects from every infraction of those rights, respected by all nations; and to procure to them, under the protection of their respective governments, the advantages of the liberty of commerce and navigation.

His Imperial Majesty declares, with the same spirit of candour and impartiality, that, in forming a rule for the exact observation of the rights of neutrality, he has no intention of infringing any one; and that the measures he will in his wisdom pursue, and the conduct of his officers and commanders, will be guided by such views of rigorous justice, that the belligerent powers shall not be able to deny the necessity, as well as the beneficence of the intentions by which they have been dictated.

By the express order of his Imperial Majesty, his minister addresses the present declaration to his Excellency Baron de Stedink, the ambassador extraordinary of his Majesty the King of Sweden, with a request that it may be immediately communicated to his court.

(Signed)

COUNT ROSTOPCHIN.
COUNT PANIN.

*Proclamation of his Imperial Majesty, Emperor of all the
Russias, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS it has been represented by many subjects of Russia, that large sums of money are due to them from English merchants resident in Russia, and that payment of such debts cannot be obtained; his Imperial Majesty's College of Commerce at St. Petersburg, by virtue of powers vested in them, for the purpose of promoting an adjustment and liquidation of the debts due to the Russian merchants from the English merchants, have appointed and ordained an especial commission, or board of commissioners,

sioners, for managing English property, and they direct the said board to be constituted, and their operations and proceedings to be guided by the following regulations :

I. It shall consist of two Russian, two English, and two merchants of other nations, all of whom shall be men of known good character, and the English shall be chosen or selected by the English merchants, to whom shall be added one of the members of the Imperial College of Commerce in St. Petersburg.

II. All matters that come under their cognizance, shall be adjusted conformably to the accustomed rules and established usage in trade : they are to decide amongst themselves, by a majority of votes, upon matters under discussion ; but in case of any points involving the interests of the Russian commerce, the opinion of his Imperial Majesty's counsellor of the College of Commerce is to supersede the majority of votes, subject however to the concurrence of the College of Commerce.

III. Every British merchant resident in Russia, without excepting such as have subscribed themselves visitors, shall deliver to the commissioners, in writing, a statement of all the balances of accounts in their books, and a schedule of effects and goods in their possession : and they shall, when required, deliver to the commissioners their books of accounts out of their accounting houses.

IV. Every Russian subject, who has any claim or demand upon an Englishman, of whatever nature or kind it may be, or who is indebted to a British subject, shall transmit an account of the particulars of such debts or claims to the commissioners, within four months from the date of the publication of this ordinance in the newspapers ; and in default thereof, the commissioners are not to take cognizance of any claims after that period.

V. The commissioners are to dispose of all English effects now sequestrated, and to receive all balances of accounts, and to bring the whole into one general mass*.

VI. The Russian subjects shall receive out of the fund of the English property (collected as before directed), after admission of the validity and justness of the claimants, an equal dividend upon their respective demands, and full satisfaction.

VII. In case the fund of English property does not prove adequate to the demands of the Russian creditors ; or that there shall remain a surplus, then the result shall be communicated to the College of Commerce at St. Petersburg.

VIII. The commissioners shall not be accountable or responsible for their decisions, nor shall there be any appeal from their

* Similar to a bankrupt's effects.

determinations,

determinations, either by petition or in any other way, on any account whatever.

IX. To defray the expense and management of the board of commissioners, and for the salary of their clerks and agents, both debtors and creditors shall allow them one half per cent. upon the amount of the respective sums brought under their consideration.

St. Petersburg, the 17th November 1800.

First Note of Lord Carysfort to Count Haugwitz.

Berlin, November 16, 1800.

THE instant Lord Carysfort, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, learned that his Prussian Majesty was preparing to order a detachment of his troops to enter Cuxhaven, and that the reason which the public thought proper to assign for that measure, was the refusal given by the government of Hamburg, to cause a vessel to be released, which, taken by one of the ships of war of his Britannic Majesty, had been compelled, in order to avoid the dangers of the sea, to enter that port, he thought it his duty to demand an audience of his Excellency Count Haugwitz, minister of state and of the cabinet, for the purpose of obtaining information with respect to that affair.

He received from his Excellency the assurance that the intentions of his Prussian Majesty were in no view hostile or contrary to the interests of Great Britain; but that the occupation of Cuxhaven had for its principal object the maintenance of the authority of his Prussian Majesty, in his character of chief and protector of the neutrality of the north of Germany, and that it was conducted with the consent of the city of Hamburg itself.

Lord Carysfort not being exactly acquainted with the circumstances under which the vessel in question found itself, deferred to another occasion, the observations which he might have wished to submit to his Excellency. He has now grounds to believe, that, laden with contraband goods, it was captured by one of his Britannic Majesty's ships as it was entering into the Texel; that is to say, into a port belonging to the enemies of his Majesty; and that it was restored as soon as the officer who had the charge of it could be informed of the orders of his superiors.

With respect to the occupation of the town of Cuxhaven by the Prussian troops, which must have been founded on particular conventions between his Prussian Majesty and the Senate of Hamburg, he does not think himself called upon to take part in that discussion; but he feels himself authorized to claim, in favour of the subjects and vessels of the King his master, all the rights to which they have a just pretension in a neutral port belonging to a republic,

a republic, whose connexions with the states of his Majesty are very ancient, and generally known; no convention made between the city of Hamburgh and his Prussian Majesty being capable of invalidating or altering his rights.

In consequence of these considerations he dares hope that his Prussian Majesty may still suspend the occupation of Cuxhaxen, until the two courts shall have the means of entering into mutual explanations, more particularly since such occupation, in the actual circumstances, might give room to ill-disposed minds to attribute to his Prussian Majesty views not less opposite to the sentiments of justice and moderation which govern all his measures, than to the friendship and the good harmony which subsist between him and his Britannic Majesty.

At all events, it will not escape the wisdom and humanity of his Majesty, that the entrance of a numerous corps of troops into a village both poor and with a small extent of territory, would probably augment the misery of the inhabitants; and that the city of Hamburgh having always possessed that place, so indispensably necessary to the preservation of the navigation of the Elbe, all which may trouble that possession, derange ancient customs, and influence the pilots there at present to seek a refuge elsewhere, would strike a sensible blow at the commerce of all the countries of the north of Germany, and even at that of the states of his Prussian Majesty.

(Signed)

CARYSFORT.

Second Note, from the same.

Berlin, November 18, 1800.

THE undersigned, extraordinary envoy and minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, thinks himself obliged again to address himself to his Excellency Count Haugwitz, relative to the intention of his Prussian Majesty, in taking military possession of Cuxhaven. When the undersigned had the honour of transmitting to his Excellency the verbal note of the 16th, it was not exactly known "that the Prussian vessel brought into that port had been restored." The fact being now certain, as well as the zeal manifested by the Senate of Hamburgh to fulfil the wishes of the King; the surprise and consternation excited from the moment when the orders for marching a detachment of troops were known, would be raised to their utmost height, if it were ascertained, that, notwithstanding the complete satisfaction given to his Prussian Majesty on all the points respecting which he thought proper to complain, he should not appear less attached to his determination of causing Cuxhaven to be occupied by his troops. In fact, it appears at first sight that this occupation would be so calculated to give the most serious alarms to all commercial nations, that, without

out alluding to the interpretations which calumny might be desirous of giving to the measure, strong hopes are entertained, from the justice and moderation of his Prussian Majesty, for that reason only, that he will not come to the resolution of carrying it into effect.

The undersigned would not, however, think he had executed his duty, should he neglect to represent to his Excellency the lively alarms which necessarily result from the uncertainty in which the affair remains. The reiterated assurances which the undersigned has received from his Excellency of the friendship and good wishes of his Prussian Majesty towards the King of Great Britain, do not allow him to believe that any misunderstanding can arise between the two courts; but he cannot avoid thinking that the enemies of humanity and public tranquillity will endeavour to turn to their purposes the alarm which is generally diffused, in order to scatter discord among the powers, which will all unite and maintain the safety and independence of Europe at large.

(Signed)

CARYSFORT.

Answer of Count Haugwitz.

THE undersigned, minister of state and of the cabinet, is authorized by the orders of the King to completely tranquillize the anxieties and apprehensions which my Lord Carysfort, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, expressed to him in his two notes of the 16th and 18th of November. The Prussian vessel the Triton has, it is true, been restored to its owner; but the mode of release was in every respect as irregular as the proceedings which had previously taken place with respect to it; and after an examination of all the circumstances relative to the incident which forms the subject of complaint, there appears throughout the whole a manifest infraction of the principles of the neutrality of the north of Germany. It is this superior consideration, added to the unjust refusal of the magistracy of Hamburgh, which dictated to the King the resolution of causing a body of his troops to occupy the port of Cuxhaven, and the bailiwick of Ritzebuttle. This measure was executed the moment it was determined upon, and it is no longer capable of being revoked, the example of what has taken place, imposing on his Majesty the necessity of effectually watching over the maintenance of that neutrality which he has guaranteed to his co-estates. The King cannot imagine that his Britannic Majesty, after participating, in his character of Elector of Hanover, in the advantages and benefits of this happy neutrality, can conceive the smallest alarm at seeing a Prussian garrison enter into the port which England has fixed on as her point of communication with the north of Germany. Being thus placed under the immediate guarantee of the King, it will be

be the more effectually put out of the reach of all violation, and the troops of his Majesty will have no other duty to perform than that of causing the laws of good order and equity to be respected. The utmost confidence may be placed in the prudent dispositions of the reigning Duke of Brunswick, who is invested with the command of the line of demarcation.

But, if more particular assurances be requisite upon this subject, the King feels a pleasure in giving them by the present communication to his Britannic Majesty, and in declaring to him, in express and positive terms, that the present order of things will in no respect interrupt the freedom of commerce and navigation in the port of Cuxhaven; nor, above all, the continuation of the correspondence with England. On the contrary, the officer commanding the troops of the King garrisoned in the bailiwick of Ritzebuttle, will make it his duty to give it every possible facility.

On the whole, the proceeding which the King has, from necessity, been obliged to follow, does not admit of any equivocal interpretation. It has no other object than the maintenance of the system of which he is the author and defender; and this object shall not be exceeded. His views and conduct have procured him the confidence of all Europe, and they never will be found inconsistent; and though it is not to be anticipated that the other powers will be disposed to misconceive the purity of his views in the present case, yet his Majesty reserves to himself the privilege of explaining himself further and in a suitable manner to those who may be entitled to such explanation.

(Signed)

HAUGWITZ.

Convention of Sweden and Russia, for the Re-establishment of an armed Neutrality, between his Majesty the King of Sweden, of the one Part, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, on the other Part; concluded and signed at St. Petersburg, the 4th (16th) of December 1800; accepted and ratified by his Swedish Majesty on the 20th of December, and by his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias on the 8th (20th) December, in the same Year.

In the Name of the most Holy and undivided Trinity.

IN order that the freedom of navigation, and the security of the merchandise of the neutral powers, may be established, and the principles of the laws of nations be fully ascertained, during the continuance of the present maritime war, his Majesty the King of Sweden, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, actuated by their love of justice, and by a reciprocal desire to promote whatever may be for the public advantage of their respective states, have to that effect determined to give a new sanction to those principles of their neutrality, which are in their nature indissoluble,

and require that it may be respected by all powers interested in their preservation. With this view, their Majesties have, by their declaration of the 15th August to the northern courts, who are equally concerned in the maintenance of those general regulations anciently recognised, given them to understand how sincerely it is the object of their hearts to restore, in its full independence, the right of all nations to convey their ships and merchandise freely, and without being subject to the control of the powers at war. His Swedish Majesty imparted his wishes and his sentiments to his great allies, and an happy conformity of their mutual interests has induced them to adopt the resolution of re-establishing that system of an armed neutrality, which was attended with such advantages during the American war, and to renew its beneficial principles in a convention adapted to the present circumstances. To this end, his Majesty the King of Sweden, and his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, have nominated, as their plenipotentiaries, namely, his Swedish Majesty, Baron Count Von Stedingk, ambassador extraordinary to his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, lieutenant-general chamberlain of the Queen dowager, colonel of a regiment of infantry, knight, and commander of the Order of the Sword, and knight of the French Order *Pour les Merites Militaires*; and his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, Baron Count Theodore Von Rostopfin, his right trusty privy councillor, member of the council principales, minister of the college of foreign affairs, director general of the posts of the empire, grand chancellor and grand cross of the sovereign Order St. John of Jerusalem, knight of the first class of the Orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newsky, and St. Anne, knight of the Order of St. Lazarus, *de l'Annonciade*, of St. Morrice and St. Lazarus, of St. Ferdinand and St. Hubert; who, after exchanging their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. His Majesty the King of Sweden and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, declare that they will strictly prohibit the exportation of contraband merchandise on the part of their subjects with every power whatever, whether at present engaged in war, or which may hereafter be engaged in war.

II. In order to prevent all doubt and misunderstandings as to what shall be considered contraband, his Majesty the King of Sweden, and his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, declare, that they will acknowledge the following articles as contraband, namely, cannons, mortars, fire-arms, balls, flints, flint-stones, matches, gunpowder, saltpetre, sulphur, helmets, pikes, swords, hangers, cartridge-boxes, saddles and bridles, with the exception of such a quantity of the above articles as may be necessary for the defence of the ships and their crews; all other articles not herein enumerated, shall not be considered as war or naval stores, they shall not be subject to confiscation, but shall pass free and without restraint.

straint. It is also hereby agreed, that the present article shall be without prejudice to the particular stipulations of former treaties with the powers at war, by virtue of which the things above mentioned are allowed or prohibited.

III. And whereas it is resolved, that whatever, by virtue of the foregoing article, can be deemed contraband, shall be excluded from the commerce of neutral nations; in like manner his Majesty the King of Sweden, and his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, will and determine that all other merchandise shall be and remain free; and in order that the general principles of the laws of nature, of which the freedom of trade and navigation, as well as the rights of neutral nations, are the immediate consequence, may be placed under a competent and sure safeguard, they have resolved no longer to delay that voluntary explanation from which they have hitherto been restrained by motives of their separate and temporary interests. With this view they have hereby determined,

1. That every ship may freely navigate from one harbour to another, and on the coasts of the belligerent nations.

2. That the effects which belong to the subjects of the belligerent powers in neutral ships, with the exception of contraband goods, shall be free.

3. That, in order to determine what shall be considered as a blockaded harbour, such denomination shall be admitted to apply only where the disposition and number of the ships of the power by which it is invested, shall be such as to render it apparently hazardous to enter; and that every ship which shall go into a blockaded harbour, that is evidently so blockaded, violates the present convention as much as if the commander of the blockade had previously advised it of the state of the harbour, and it had nevertheless endeavoured by force or artifice to obtain admission.

4. That, with regard to neutral ships, except those which for just reasons and upon evident grounds shall be detained, sentence shall be pronounced without delay; the proceedings against them shall be uniform, prompt, and lawful. Over and above the indemnity to which they shall be entitled for the damage they shall have sustained, complete satisfaction shall be given for the insult committed against the flag of their Majesties.

5. That the declaration of the officers who shall command the ship of war, or ships of war, of the King or Emperor, which shall be convoying one or more merchant ships, that the convoy has no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient: and that no search of his ship, or the other ships of the convoy, shall be permitted. And the better to ensure respect to those principles, and the stipulations founded upon them, which their disinterested wishes to preserve the imprescriptible rights of neutral nations have suggested, the high contracting parties, to prove their sincerity and justice,

justice, will give the strictest orders to their captains, as well of their ships of war, as of their merchant ships, to load no part of their ships, or secretly to have on board any articles, which, by virtue of the present convention, may be considered as contraband; and for the more completely carrying into execution this command, they will respectively take care to give directions to their courts of admiralty to publish it whenever they shall think it necessary, and to this end the regulation which shall contain this prohibition, under several penalties, shall be printed at the end of the present act, that no one may plead ignorance.

IV. In order to place the commerce of their subjects upon the most legal and permanent basis, his Majesty the King of Sweden, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, have deemed it expedient to equip a number of ships of war and frigates, which shall be charged to see that object obtained; and the squadrons of each power shall take those stations, and protect those convoys, which their commerce and their navigation may require, and who shall be conformable to the course of trade of each nation.

V. To provide against all inconveniences which may proceed from any nation abusing the privilege of their flag, it is established as a regulation not to be departed from, that every transport, be it whose it may, belonging to the country whose flag it bears, shall have on board a captain, and the half of the crew composed of the subjects of that country, and the passport shall be drawn up in due and regular form. Every transport which shall not observe these regulations, or shall violate the command printed at the end of this present convention, shall forfeit all right to the protection of the contracting parties; and the government to which it may belong shall alone be responsible for all the loss, damage, or inconvenience it may sustain.

VI. Should it nevertheless happen that the merchant ships of one of the powers should find itself in a situation where the ships of war of that nation are not stationed, and where they cannot have the protection of their own convoys, in such case the commandant of the ships of war of the other power, if it shall be required, shall duly and faithfully afford such assistance as may be necessary. The ships of war and frigates of each nation shall afford protection and assistance to the merchant vessels of the other, provided, in the mean time, that the vessel requiring such assistance shall not have violated the principles of neutrality, by having carried on any illicit commerce.

VII. This convention shall have no retrospective operation, consequently it shall have no reference to any differences that existed previous to its conclusion. Its application shall only be to future acts of violence and aggression, and it shall form the basis of a system for the protection of all the neutral nations of Europe, whose rights may hereafter be denied or violated.

VIII.

VIII. Should it, notwithstanding all the possible care of the powers, and notwithstanding the observance of the most perfect neutrality on their sides, so happen that the merchant ships of his Majesty the King of Sweden, or of his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, should be insulted, plundered, or taken by the ships of war or privateers of one or other of the belligerent powers, the minister of the injured party shall forthwith represent the same to the government whose ship of war or privateer shall have committed such act of violence; he shall reclaim the captured vessels, demand due satisfaction, and by no means lose sight of the insult offered to the flag. The minister of the other contracting power shall also enforce the complaint in the most energetic and determined manner possible, and they shall generally and uniformly act in concert together. Should their just complaint meet with no redress, or should it be postponed from time to time, then shall their Majesties have recourse to reprisals against such power as shall have refused to do justice; and they shall, by every possible means, give effect to such reprisals.

IX. Should it happen that one or the other of the two powers, or both, on account of, or from dislike to the present convention, or any circumstance connected with it, should be disquieted, molested, or attacked, in such case it is agreed, that the two powers shall make it a common cause, mutually to defend each other; and that they shall reciprocally employ every exertion to obtain full and complete satisfaction, as well for the insult done to their flag as for the injury sustained by their subjects.

X. The principles and regulations stipulated and settled by this present act shall apply to every maritime war, by which Europe may unhappily be disquieted. These stipulations shall also be considered as perpetual, and upon all occasions shall be appealed to by the contracting powers for the regulation of their commerce and navigation, and for the maintenance of the rights of neutral nations.

XI. As the object and main consideration of this convention is to assure the general freedom of commerce and navigation, his Majesty the King of Sweden, and his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, hereby agree, and bind themselves to each other, to give their consent that other neutral powers may become parties to it, adopt its principles, conform to its obligations, and partake of its advantages.

XII. In order that the belligerent powers may not have to plead ignorance of the arrangements concluded between their sacred Majesties, information shall be given to such belligerent powers of the regulations they have determined upon, which are so little of an hostile nature, that they can be detrimental to no other country whatever; but, on the contrary, are only calculated

lated to secure the commerce and navigation of their respective subjects.

Art. XIII. The present convention shall be ratified by the two contracting parties, and the ratification shall be exchanged, in due and good form, within six weeks, or sooner if possible, from the day of signing it.

In testimony of the same, we, the undersigned, furnished with full powers, have hereunto signed our names and affixed our seals.

Given at St. Petersburg, the 4-16th of December 1800.

(Signed)

COUNT VON STEDIGNK.

COUNT VON ROSTOPSHIN.

[Here follows the ratification of their Swedish and Imperial Majesties, countersigned by Joh. Christ. de Toll, and Count Rostopshin.]

Regulations alluded to in the Northern Convention, as published by the King of Sweden.

THE preamble states the necessity of rendering the rights of commerce clear and explicit. For this effect, in order to secure the protection of the government, the commerce of Sweden must observe the following requisites :

1. In order that a ship be entitled to be considered as a Swede, she must be built in Sweden, or the provinces under her dominion ; or shipwrecked on the Swedish coast, and there sold ; or bought in a foreign country by a legal and authentic contract. If such purchase is made in a country threatened with war, it shall be considered as lawful as soon as three months have elapsed before its actually breaking out. Every ship purchased must be naturalized. As however the naturalization of ships bought in a foreign country, and afterwards taken by a cruiser belonging to any of the belligerent powers, may frequently produce disagreeable explanations in the sequel, it is hereby declared, that in time of war ships shall not be allowed to be naturalized which have formerly been the property of the belligerents or their subjects : nevertheless, with the exception of all ships that were naturalized before the present regulation was adopted, which shall enjoy all the rights which are connected with the character of neutrals and Swedes.

2. The captain of the ship must be provided with all papers requisite and proper for the security of his voyage. Of this kind are (in case the ship goes through the Sound), a certificate of the place where the vessel was built, an invoice, letters showing the cargo not contraband, Turkish and Latin passports, a certificate by the magistrate of the place, a pass for the crew, a copy of the oath

oath of the owner; a charter-party with the subscription of the freighter, the captain, and the person freighting the vessel; a manifest with the like subscriptions, containing a list of the different articles of the lading, and the conditions of the intended voyage; and a bill of health when the same is necessary. If the voyage is merely to the ports of the Baltic or the Sound, the Turkish and Latin passes are not necessary; but the captains must have all the other papers enumerated, without exception.

3. All these documents must be made out and delivered in a Swedish port, unless when a ship has lost her papers by accident, or where they have been forcibly taken away, in which case these documents may be renewed in a foreign port, if the captain, immediately on his arrival, takes the precaution to exhibit an authentic and properly certified declaration, by which the accident is proved, or the ground stated on which he desires the renewal.

4. The captain is prohibited to have false acts or certificates, or duplicates thereof. He is likewise prohibited to make use of a foreign flag.

5. It is required that the captain and half of the crew shall be Swedish subjects.

6. Captains going to the main ocean shall be bound to follow the course pointed out in their instructions, and agreeable to the contents of their certification.

7. Ships destined for the ports of a belligerent power must, with the utmost care, and under the severest penalties, avoid carrying any contraband commodities. To prevent all doubt or misunderstanding respecting what is contraband, it is agreed that the following goods shall be considered contraband.

8. All Swedish subjects are prohibited to fit out privateers against the belligerents, their subjects and property.

9. A Swedish ship cannot be employed by a belligerent power to transport troops, arms, or any warlike implements. Should any captain be compelled to do so by superior force, he is bound at least to exhibit a formal protest against such violence.

10. When a merchant ship is not under convoy, and happens to be brought to by a ship of war or privateer belonging to any of the belligerents, the captain shall not, in that case, oppose the searching of his vessel, but be bound faithfully to show all acts and documents which relate to her cargo. The captain and his people are strictly prohibited to keep back or destroy any of their papers.

11. If, however, such ship makes part of a convoy, the foregoing article shall not serve as the rule; but the captain's duty consists in punctually obeying the signals of the commodore of the convoy, for which purpose therefore he shall separate as little as possible from the convoy.

12. All captains are expressly forbidden to attempt going into
a blockaded

a blockaded port, as soon as they are formally apprized by the officer commanding the blockade. In order to ascertain what a blockaded harbour is, this appellation is confined to those to which, by the exertions of the blockading power with ships destined and adequate to the object, it is evidently dangerous to attempt running in.

13. In case a Swedish merchant ship is captured by a ship of war or privateer of any of the belligerents, the captain shall immediately transmit a circumstantial account, and duly explained, to the Swedish consul or vice-consul of the place to which the ship is taken; and should there be no consul or vice-consul there, he shall transmit a memorial to the Swedish consul of the district to which the place into which his ship is taken belongs.

14. Every captain of a Swedish merchantman, who strictly observes the above regulations and orders, shall enjoy a free voyage, protected by the laws of nations and the provision of treaties; and to this end all public agents and Swedish consuls are required, in case of attack or insult, to give their support to the just and well-founded complaints on the subject. But those who, in any point whatever, neglect or violate their orders, must answer for the consequences of their conduct, without relying upon the protection of his Majesty.

15. By the contents of a recent order, his Majesty has prohibited the privateers of a foreign nation to enter or bring their prizes into the ports of his kingdom, except in case of their being driven in by stress of weather. In this case it is expressly prohibited to all whatsoever to buy the prizes, or any of the effects which the privateers have taken.

To which end publication, &c.

Given at St. Petersburg, 23d December 1800.

(Signed)

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

Substance of a Note, delivered on the 17th October 1800 by the Spanish Ambassador, the Chevalier de Huerta, to the Swedish High Chancellor, Baron Ehrenheim, respecting the Violation of the Swedish Flag by some English Vessels, in the Capture of certain Spanish Ships in the Road of Barcelona.

“THE complaint which has been made respecting this affair is not intended to save appearances, or exhibited *pro forma*, then to be consigned to oblivion. In it are involved the common interests of all the powers in Europe, which, if Sweden were to shut her eyes to such a crying outrage upon all the rights of nations, would consider her as responsible for the misfortunes that might afterwards ensue from it. Sweden, and the other northern powers, have lately experienced an example of the bad faith of the

the nation, whose subjects were guilty of the proceeding at Barcelona; since the nation in question, after insulting their flag, sent a squadron to the entrance of the Baltic, to demand satisfaction for that very insult which she had committed; thus showing to the northern powers, that no course remained for them but to unite, and bend all their force to compel to return within the bounds of duty, a state that would sacrifice the peace and tranquillity of all Europe to its own policy."

To the above note Baron Ehrenheim returned an answer, blaming the negligence of the Spaniards in defending their own rights, and permitting violence to be done to neutrals in the Spanish ports. For the tenour of said answer see vol. x. page 289.

Reply of the Chevalier De Huerta, the Spanish Ambassador at the Court of Stockholm, to the Swedish High Chancellor Baron Ehrenheim, respecting the Violation of the Swedish Flag by some English Vessels, in the Capture of certain Spanish Ships in the Road of Barcelona.

Sir,

Stockholm, Dec. 29, 1800.

I HAVE this moment received from my court an answer to the dispatches, in which I communicated the first steps which I had taken with his Swedish Majesty, when I had the honour to present my first note on the subject of the outrage of which the English were guilty in the road of Barcelona.

The King, my master, has observed with regret the coldness with which the Swedish court has received the complaint, while it has confined itself to feeble and indecisive measures, from which it does not even indulge the hope of any advantage. This view of the matter shows the small interest with which Sweden is prepared to act in the business. I cannot conceal from you, Sir, that this inactivity, which is observed in the applications of the court of Sweden to that of London, might afford room to believe that this negotiation will be connected with other objects of private interest which demand temporising measures, incompatible with that energy and zeal which his Catholic Majesty expected to see displayed by his Swedish Majesty, in regard to an affair which, as it involves the honour of his flag, would have afforded him an occasion to prove to Europe the warm part he takes in the interest of the maritime powers, as well as to testify the value he puts upon the good understanding which hitherto has prevailed between the two courts. In pursuance of a new order from my court, I repeat, and formally insist upon what I demanded in my last note of the 17th October. I fondly flatter myself that his Swedish Majesty will adopt far more active measures than the contents of your note allowed me to hope. It is not probable that you will expose Swedish ships to all the severity of the mea-

tures which circumstances require to be exercised against suspected vessels, and whose conduct might be considered as connived at, unless the Swedish court receives from England the most ample reparation respecting the affair of Barcelona.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) The Chevalier DE HUERTA.

Note transmitted by Mr. Drummond to the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated Dec. 27, 1800.

THE court of London, informed that Denmark is carrying on with activity negotiations very hostile to the interests of the British empire, thinks that it cannot better fulfil the duties which such a circumstance prescribes, than by addressing itself directly to the minister of his Danish Majesty, to demand from him a frank and satisfactory explanation.

In all the courts of Europe they speak openly of a confederacy between Denmark and some other powers, to oppose by force the exercise of those principles of maritime law on which the naval power of the British empire in a great measure rests, and which in all wars have been followed by the maritime states, and acknowledged by their tribunals.

His Britannic Majesty, relying with confidence upon the loyalty of his Danish Majesty, and upon the faith of the engagements recently contracted between the two courts, has not demanded from him any explanation on this head. It was his wish to wait for the moment when the court of Denmark should think it its duty to contradict those reports, so injurious to its good faith, and so little compatible with the maintenance of the good understanding which had been re-established between the two countries.

At present the conduct and the public declaration of one of the powers, which it is pretended have entered into this confederacy, do not permit his Majesty to preserve any longer towards the rest the same silence which he has hitherto observed.

The undersigned therefore finds himself bound to demand from his Excellency Count de Bernstorff, a plain, open, and satisfactory answer on the nature, object, and extent of the obligations which his Danish Majesty may have contracted, or the negotiations which he is carrying on with respect to a matter which so nearly concerns the dignity of his Britannic Majesty, and the interests of his people.

His Britannic Majesty, always ready to return all the marks of friendship which he may receive on the part of his Danish Majesty, hopes to find, in the answer of the court of Copenhagen
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to this request, only a new occasion of manifesting these dispositions.

In transmitting this note to M. the Secretary of State, the undersigned avails himself, with pleasure, of this opportunity to assure him of the high consideration with which he has the honour to be,

His very humble and obedient servant,

W. DRUMMOND.

*To his Excellency the Count de Bernstorff,
Secretary of State of his Danish Ma-
jesty, &c. &c.*

Note in Answer.

THE undersigned Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, having given an account to the King his master of the contents of the note which Mr. Drummond has done him the honour to transmit to him on the 27th instant, is authorized to return the answer which follows :

The court of London must have received very incorrect information, to have been able for a moment to presume that Denmark had conceived projects hostile against it, or incompatible with the maintenance of the good understanding which subsists between the two crowns ; and the King is very much obliged to his Britannic Majesty, for having furnished him with the opportunity of contradicting, in the most positive manner, reports as ill founded, as contrary to his most decided sentiments.

The negotiation which is carrying on at St. Peterburgh, between Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark, has no other object than the renewal of the engagements which, in the years 1780 and 1781, were contracted by the same powers for the safety of their navigation, and of which a communication was at that time made to all the courts of Europe.

His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, having proposed to the powers of the North to re-establish these engagements in their original form, Denmark has so much the less hesitated to consent to it, as, far from having ever abandoned the principles professed in 1780, she has thought it her duty to maintain them, and claim them upon all occasions, and not allow herself to admit in respect of them any other modifications than those which result from her treaties with the belligerent powers.

Very far from wishing to interrupt those powers in the exercise of rights which the war gives them, Denmark introduces into the negotiation with her allies none but views absolutely defensive, pacific, and incapable of giving offence or provocation to any one. The engagements she will make will be founded upon the strictest fulfilment of the duties of neutrality, and of the ob-

ligations which her treaties impose upon her ; and if she wishes to shelter her innocent navigation from the manifest abuses and violence which the maritime war produces but too easily, she thinks she pays respect to the belligerent powers by supposing, that, far from wishing to authorize or tolerate those abuses, they would, on their side, adopt measures best calculated to prevent or repress them.

Denmark has not made a mystery to any one of the object of her negotiation, upon the nature of which some suspicion has been infused into the court of London ; but she has not thought that she departed from the usual forms, in wishing to wait the definitive result of it, in order to communicate an official account of it to the powers at war.

The undersigned, not knowing that any of the powers engaged in this negotiation has made a declaration, or adopted measures relative to its object, at which Great Britain might take offence or umbrage, cannot without ulterior explanation reply to this point of Mr. Drummond's note.

Much less does he conceive in what respect the engagement taken by the previous convention of the 29th of August last can be considered as contrary to those which Denmark is about to enter into with the neutral and united powers of the North ; and in all cases in which he shall find himself called upon to combat or remove the doubts that shall have been conceived with respect to the good faith of the King, he shall consider his task to be very easy, as long as this good faith shall be introduced into the reproaches or suspicions advanced against his Majesty. He flatters himself that the English government, after having received the required explanations, will have the frankness to allow that the provisional and momentary abandonment, not of a principle, the question with respect to which remained undecided, but of a measure, whose right has never been, nor ever can be, contested, cannot be found at all in opposition to the general and permanent principles, relative to which the powers of the North are upon the point of establishing a co-operation, which, so far from being calculated to compromise their neutrality, is destined only to strengthen it.

The undersigned would fain believe that these explanations will appear satisfactory to the court of London ; and that the latter will do justice to the intentions and sentiments of the King, and particularly to his Majesty's invariable desire to maintain and cement, by all means in his power, the friendship and good understanding which subsists between Denmark and Great Britain.

He has the honour to offer to Mr. Drummond the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

(Signed)

BERNSTORFF.

Copenhagen, Dec. 31, 1800.

Note

Note from the English Ambassador at Berlin, Lord Carysfort, to the Prussian State and Cabinet Minister, Count Von Haugwitz.

AS the undersigned ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary has been directed by his court to communicate to the Prussian ministry his Majesty's note, which, by command of his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, was presented to the ministers of Denmark and Sweden, he cannot discharge this commission without likewise expressing his sincere satisfaction in being authorized to declare how thoroughly his Majesty is convinced that Prussia can never have sanctioned the measures which have given rise to the above cited note. Those measures openly disclose an intention to prescribe rules to the British empire, on a subject of the greatest importance; to force those rules upon Great Britain, and for that end, before any of the powers who have concurred in it have given the smallest intimation to his Majesty, to enter into a league, the object of which is to renew pretensions which Great Britain at every time has considered hostile to its rights and interests, and so declared whenever an opportunity presented—pretensions which the Russian court has abandoned, not only in fact, but which, by a treaty actually in force, Russia is bound to oppose, and the execution of which treaty his Majesty is entitled to insist upon. When a ship of war belonging to his Danish Majesty resisted by force the execution of a right, which the King of Great Britain and Ireland, by virtue of the clearest and most express stipulations of his treaties which the court of Denmark had demanded, his Majesty, on that occasion, confined himself to the adoption of such measures as the protection of the trade of his subjects required to be given against that measure of hostility, which this conduct on the part of an officer bearing his Danish Majesty's commission, seemed to show. An amicable arrangement put an end to this dispute, and the King flattered himself, not only that all misunderstanding on that subject was removed, but amity between the two courts was strengthened anew and confirmed. In this situation of affairs his Majesty must have learned with no less astonishment than concern, that the court of Copenhagen was employed in negotiations to renew the hostile confederacy against Great Britain which took place in 1780, and that also great preparations were going on in the ports of Denmark. Under these circumstances the King must have been compelled to call for explanations from the court of Denmark. At this moment he received information that a confederacy was signed at Petersburg, and the answer of the Danish minister left no doubt respecting the nature and object of this convention, as he declared in the most express manner, "That these negotiations had in view the renewal of those relations which had been entered into between the same powers in the years 1780 and 1781," adding, "that his Majesty the Emperor of Russia had proposed to
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the northern powers the renewal of their connexion in its original form." The engagements alluded to had for their object principles of maritime law which never had been recognised by the tribunals of Europe, and the contracting parties mutually engaged to maintain them by force, and to compel by force other nations to adopt them. They are still more repugnant to the express stipulations of the treaties which subsist between the courts of Stockholm and Denmark, and the British empire. The convention which these engagements were to renew was negotiated at a time when the court of Petersburgh had adopted hostile measures against the persons and property of his Majesty's subjects, and when nothing but the extraordinary moderation of the King could have authorized other powers not to consider him as at open war with that court. In such a state of things, nothing certainly could be more inconsistent with the ideas of neutrality, and nothing more distinctly indicate a hostile disposition, than that those engagements were not postponed till it was ascertained whether Russia was not to be considered as a belligerent power. Such forbearance was the more to be expected, and particularly from the court of Copenhagen, as, by an express article of the league of 1780, the Danish ports and havens in Norway were placed at the disposal of Russia for the purpose of facilitating the prosecution of hostilities out of the Baltic. When therefore the King was informed by one of the contracting parties that the object of the negotiations which had been begun at Petersburgh, without giving the least intimation, and which at last, according to the information received by the King, had terminated in the conclusion of a convention, was no other than to renew the former confederacy to press upon his Majesty a new code of law to which he had already refused his assent; and when moreover he had the most certain intelligence, and could no longer doubt, that the powers of the Baltic, engaged in this transaction, were pursuing warlike preparations with the utmost activity; when one of those powers had placed itself in a state of actual hostilities with his Majesty; no other alternative remained, but either to submit, or to adopt measures which were calculated to put an effectual stop to the hostile operation of a league, which, by the declaration of the Danish court itself, was openly directed against his Majesty. Meanwhile his Majesty has not omitted on this occasion to display his wonted justice and good will. Although he felt it necessary, for the maintenance of his rights, to secure some pledge against the hostile attacks which were meditated against his rights, yet he has taken the utmost care to guard against loss and injury to individuals. Firmly convinced that his conduct towards neutral states has been conformable to the recognised principles of laws, whose basis and sanction is to be found not in passing interests and momentary convenience, but in the general principle of justice; of laws which

have been received and observed by the admiralty courts of all the maritime powers of Europe ; his Majesty does not yet forego the hope that the courts of Stockholm and Copenhagen will not take upon them the responsibility that will fall upon the authors of the war ; that particularly they will not expose themselves to that responsibility for the introduction of innovations, the notorious injustice of which has induced those powers by which they were first broached, to oppose, when they found themselves at war ; innovations besides, which are expressly repugnant to those treaties which have been concluded with his Majesty. The step on which his Majesty has resolved must have long been foreseen. The British government has never concealed that it considered the league of 1780 as hostile, and had never ceased that attention with which it watches over the rights of the nation. It immediately resisted the attempt to renew the principles which at the above-mentioned period had been agitated, and the undersigned declared to Count Haugwitz at the first conference he had with him on his arrival at Berlin, “ That his Majesty would never submit to pretensions which were irreconcilable to the true principles of public law, and which strike at the foundations of the greatness and maritime power of his kingdoms.”—Still later, in the beginning of November, the undersigned had the honour to represent to his Excellency, as the minister of a power connected with his Majesty by the most intimate friendship, what disagreeable consequences must follow from the attempt of the northern powers to press forward those pretensions. He has never ceased to renew this declaration, when, by the command of his Majesty, he has been the interpreter of that satisfaction given to the King by the repeated assurances of the friendship of his Majesty the King of Prussia, and of those constant sentiments of perfect justice of which his Majesty has never for a moment entertained a doubt. His Excellency Count Haugwitz will likewise easily recollect the time when the undersigned, ultimately convinced of the friendly intentions of the Prussian government, communicated to him, by the command of his Britannic Majesty, the King’s resolution to allow of no measures which had for their object to introduce innovations in the maritime law now in force, but, on the contrary, to defend that system in every event, and to maintain its entire execution as it had subsisted in all the courts of Europe prior to the year 1780.—If the court of Denmark had announced in the most unequivocal manner, the real objects and contents of the engagements into which it had entered, the declaration of that court, that Prussia was one of the powers concerned in the negotiation, would have been sufficient to satisfy the King, and to prove to him that it could have no hostile views against his government ; and even still his Majesty is convinced that he may implicitly rely on the friendship of his Prussian Majesty. It is true, that, in relation to Great Britain

Britain and Ireland, there can be no similarity between the northern powers and Prussia. Those powers are connected with his Majesty by the stipulations of mutual treaties, which are less favourable to their interests, and which more or less modify and soften the rigour of the general law ; whereas between his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Prussia no treaty of commerce exists, and all intercourse between them is regulated by the general principles of the law of nations, and established usages.—If, however, his Majesty were to consider his own sentiments, and the incessant wish he has shown to preserve the friendship of a monarch with whom he is connected by so many ties, he could not at all anticipate the possibility of a difference which might not easily and speedily be terminated by an amicable discussion. The repeated assurances of such sentiments on the part of his Prussian Majesty, which the undersigned has been empowered to transmit to his court, confirm this agreeable anticipation ; and the known principles which have constantly directed his Majesty the King of Prussia, do not tend to countenance the supposition that the latter has entered into the confederacy, or can enter into the confederacy, to support by force principles in common with other powers, whose hostile views against his Britannic Majesty have been openly proved. Whatever sentiments the Prussian government may entertain in regard to the new principles themselves, yet it is too just, and knows too well what sovereigns owe to their people, and to one another, to favour for a moment the design to employ force in order to induce his Britannic Majesty to acknowledge a code which the latter deems inconsistent with the honour and security of his crown.

Berlin, Jan. 27, 1801.

(Signed)

CARYSFORT.

Substance of the Terms in which Lord Grenville replied to Count Rostopschin, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, in answer to his Representations respecting the Capture of Malta.

THAT all explanations asked by Russia were useless, as the court of London was under the necessity of insisting on the embargo and the sequestration imposed by the Emperor Paul being taken off, and upon indemnity for what had passed ; that the convention relative to Malta, the execution of which was demanded by the court of Petersburg, was merely a plan submitted by that court to the British administration, in answer to which they had sent back their plan ; but before the cabinet of London had sent their answer, the court of Petersburg had dismissed their ambassador Lord Whitworth ; that the negotiations of the court of Petersburg to organize an armed neutrality by sea, had made the greater impression on the court of London, because Russia had proposed

proposed to Great Britain to prevent, in conjunction with her, the contraband trade which was carried on with France under Danish and Swedish colours; that if a good understanding were to take place between the two courts, the first measure to be taken would be the re-establishment of the diplomatic relations between the two countries, and the mutual interchange of new ambassadors, to be brought about by the mediation of a neutral court friendly to both powers.

Ratification of the Northern Convention by his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias.

WE Paul I. by the grace of God, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, of Moldavia, Kiovie, Waldimiz, Novogorod; Czar of Casan, and Grand Master of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, &c. do notify by the present, that in concert with his Majesty the King of Sweden, our respective plenipotentiaries have concluded and signed, in our city of St. Petersburg, on the 16th of December 1800, a convention for a naval armed neutrality, the tenour of which runs as follows. (See the treaty, page 201.)

After a due examination of the motives therein enumerated, we sanction, confirm, and ratify it by the present, in the most solemn manner, and in every article promising, on our Imperial word, for ourselves and our successors, inviolably to observe and execute every thing stipulated by the said convention; in virtue of which we have signed our present Imperial ratification with our own hand, and have thereunto affixed the great seal of our empire.

Done at St. Petersburg, (8) 20th December 1800, and of our reign the 5th year.

PAUL.

COUNT DE ROSTOPSIN.

Order of Council, laying an Embargo on Russian, Danish, and Swedish Ships.

At the Court at St. James's, the 14th January 1801; present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS his Majesty has received advice, that a large number of vessels belonging to his Majesty's subjects have been and are detained in the ports of Russia, and that the British sailors navigating the same, have been and now are detained, as prisoners, in different parts of Russia; and also, that, during the continuance of these proceedings, a confederacy of a hostile nature, against the just rights and interest of his Majesty, and his dominions, has been entered into with the court of St. Petersburg

by the courts of Denmark and Sweden, respectively; his Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, is thereupon pleased to order, as it is hereby ordered, that no ships or vessels belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports of Russia, Denmark, or Sweden, until further order; and his Majesty is further pleased to order, that a general embargo or stop be made of all Russian, Danish, and Swedish ships and vessels whatsoever now within, or which hereafter shall come into any of the ports, harbours, or roads within the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, together with all persons and effects on board the said ships and vessels; but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships or vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained:

And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Note, presented on the 15th January 1801, by Lord Grenville to the Danish and Swedish Ambassadors, respecting the Embargo laid on Danish and Swedish Vessels.

THE undersigned, principal Secretary of State for foreign Affairs, has been commanded by his Majesty to make the following communication to Count Von Wedel Jarlsberg, and Baron Von Ehrenfward, Danish and Swedish envoys at this court.

His Majesty has heard with the sincerest concern, that at the moment when the court of Petersburgh had adopted the most hostile measures against the persons and property of his Majesty's subjects, the two courts of Copenhagen and Stockholm had concluded a convention with that power for the maintenance of a naval armed confederacy in the north of Europe. If the circumstances under which the convention alluded to was negotiated and concluded, could have left any doubt in his Majesty's mind respecting the objects to which it is directed, that doubt would, by the declarations of the court of Petersburgh, and still farther by the recent and official declarations of the court of Copenhagen, have been completely removed. It is sufficiently known with what hostile intentions an attempt was made, in the year 1780, to introduce a new code of public law against Great Britain, and to support by force a system of innovation prejudicial to the dearest rights of the British empire. But his Majesty has hitherto had the satisfaction to see that those arbitrary and injurious measures have been completely given up. At the beginning of the present war,

the court of Peterburgh, which had taken a most active part in the establishment of the former alliance, entered into articles with his Majesty, which are not merely incompatible with the convention of 1780, but which are directly in the face of it; engagements which are still in force, and the reciprocal execution of which his Majesty is entitled to demand upon every principle of good faith, during the continuance of the war. The conduct of his Majesty towards the other powers of the Baltic, and all the decisions of his courts of justice in regard to prizes, have been uniformly, and notoriously, founded upon those principles which previously to the year 1780 had guided all other European courts of admiralty. Nor had the intention to renew the former confederacy been communicated to his Majesty on the part of any of the contracting powers, till he received information of the actual signing of the convention, and had been apprized by the declaration of one of the parties, that the object of it was to confirm the stipulations entered into in the year 1780 and 1781, in their original shape. No farther doubts therefore can remain, that the object of their confederacy, and the naval preparations, which the contracting parties pursue with vigour, is nothing less than to place themselves in a situation to maintain by force, pretensions which are so obviously inconsistent with the principles of justice, that those powers, which, when neutral, brought them forward, were the first to oppose them when they became belligerent, and the establishment of which, if it should be effected, would be one of the principal means of overthrowing the strength and security of the British empire. On the knowledge of these circumstances, his Majesty the King would act contrary to the interest of his people, the dignity of his crown, and the honour of his flag (which by the discipline, courage, and skill of his navy, has risen to so extraordinary a pitch of greatness), were he to delay the adoption of the most effectual measures to repel the attack he has already experienced, and to oppose the hostile effects of the confederacy armed against him. His Majesty has therefore authorized the undersigned officially to communicate to Count Wedel Jarlsberg and Baron Von Ehrenswart, that an embargo has been laid upon all the Danish and Swedish ships in the ports belonging to his Majesty. But in the execution of this measure his Majesty will take care that no violent or severe proceedings shall be exercised on the part of his Majesty towards innocent individuals. His Majesty is still animated by the most anxious desire that the circumstances which have rendered these steps necessary may cease, and that he may be enabled to return to those relations with the courts of Stockholm and Copenhagen, which existed between them, till that mutual good understanding was interrupted by the present attempts to renew former pretensions.

(Signed)

GRENVILLE.

F f 2

Answer

Answer of the Danish Ambassador.

THE undersigned, envoy extraordinary from his Danish Majesty, will transmit this day with regret to his court the official communication he had the honour to receive yesterday from Lord Grenville, upon the subject of the embargo laid upon the Danish vessels in the British ports.

While he waits until the orders of the King his master, relative to this offensive measure, arrive, he cannot avoid protesting against the validity of the motives alleged in the said note, and against the justice of the consequences, which the British government has conceived it could accredit against the court of Copenhagen.

A difference which arose between the courts of Petersburg and London during the negotiation, destined solely to the protection of a perfect neutrality in the North, has no relation whatever with that; and as his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias has caused to be published a formal declaration on the subject of the motives of the measures adopted on his part, Denmark finds in it a complete refutation of the argument advanced by the British minister.

With respect to the principles of the northern powers respecting the sacred rights of neutrality, they have not been abandoned. Russia, in her belligerent quality, has only suspended the application, and Denmark and Sweden have, by their convention of the 27th March 1794 (officially communicated to all the belligerent powers), declared, in the face of all Europe, that their system of protection in favour of innocent commerce was invariable.

Hence it follows that his Danish Majesty only now renews ties which have not ceased to exist. The undersigned thinks himself, in consequence, authorized to protest, formally, against proceedings of so hostile a nature, which the King his master could not but have considered as an open and premeditated provocation, had not the communication been accompanied with the assurance that his Britannic Majesty still desires to maintain good harmony with Denmark; a desire which his Danish Majesty has constantly professed, and of which he has given the most unequivocal proofs.

The undersigned, who for a number of years has felicitated himself upon being the interpreter of the unalterable sentiments of the King his master, is deeply hurt that false impressions have just menaced the good understanding between the two crowns. He wishes that he could still be the instrument of an explanation calculated to do away injurious doubts, and to prevent incalculable consequences to the interests of the reciprocal powers.

It is with these sentiments, and with those of perfect consideration, that he has the honour to renew to his Excellency Lord Grenville the homage of his respect.

Jan. 16, 1801.

(Signed)

WEDEL JARLSBERG.

The

The Answer of Baron Ehrenswärd to the Notification of Lord Grenville, of the 15th of January, stating, that an Embargo had been laid on the Danish and Swedish Ships in England.

THE undersigned, minister plenipotentiary of his Imperial Swedish Majesty, received the official notification, by which his Excellency Lord Grenville, first minister of state, signified to the undersigned, that his Britannic Majesty had ordered an embargo to be laid on all the Swedish ships that should be found in the harbours within his dominions. So unexpected an event between powers who were in relations of friendship towards each other, was received with astonishment by his Imperial Majesty, who was not only unconscious of having given his Britannic Majesty the least cause of complaint, but on the contrary was entitled to have demanded indemnification for repeated aggressions. Actuated by this reflection, he rather expected that the notification was transmitted with the view to bury his grievances in oblivion, than to give occasion for fresh ones, which should renew the remembrance of the past.

As the English court has stated, as the ground of this notification, that a maritime convention was in contemplation, it would doubtless have acted with more justice, had it waited for an official communication from the Swedish court, which it most assuredly would in proper time have received, of a convention, which is considered in so odious a point of view, as to urge it to an act of violence against a court, whose connexion with England nothing else could have disturbed. As the dispute between the Russian and English courts related to the island of Malta, and the declaration of the Danish court referred to the convention of 1780, the undersigned can see no just reason why the Swedish court, which had given no cause of complaint to the English, and from which no other declaration was required than what related to the note of the 31st of December, which has just been received, should be attacked in so hostile a manner before any answer had been given to the insinuations contained in that note.

The undersigned, who imparted the contents of the note of his Excellency Lord Grenville to his court, is obliged, in conformity to the orders of his master, to protest, as far as by the present act he can formally protest, against the embargo laid on the Swedish ships, and all loss or damage that may be thereby occasioned. He demands, in the most forcible and expressive terms, that, in pursuance of the stipulations of the treaty of 1661, the embargo may be taken off, the continuance of which can no otherwise be considered than as a designed and premeditated declaration of war on the part of England, as well by the detention of the convoy, as in respect to the affair at Barcelona. The undersigned, whom the expression of the desire of the British court could

could not escape, observes, in the hostile determination by which it is accompanied, only to give his Imperial Swedish Majesty cause of complaint, as well by the detention of the convoy, as in respect to the affair at Barcelona. He wishes the British court had conformed to the truth of its assurances by its actions, in which case this court would have been actuated by corresponding sentiments*.

The undersigned has the honour, &c.

(Signed)

BARON VON EHRENSWARD.

London, Jan. 17, 1801.

Orders of Council respecting the Embargo on Russian, Danish, and Swedish Vessels.

At the Court at St. James's, the 28th of January 1801; present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, has been pleased to cause an embargo to be laid upon vessels belonging to the subjects of Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, now within, or which hereafter should come into any of the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, together with all persons and effects on board the said vessels: and whereas it has been represented to his Majesty, that the goods on board several of the vessels so detained by the embargo are the property of his Majesty's subjects, or the property of persons not being subjects of Russia, Denmark, or Sweden, his Majesty is thereupon pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, as it is hereby ordered, that all goods laden on board Russian, Danish, or Swedish vessels, now detained under the said embargo, and intended to be exported, shall be delivered to the disposal of the owners or their agents, upon affidavit made and produced to the officer in whose custody the said vessels may be, that the said goods were not at the time of shipment, nor are now, the property of the subjects of Russia, Denmark, or Sweden; and also, that all goods which, by virtue of licenses under his Majesty's sign manual, have been imported in vessels belonging to the subjects of Russia, Denmark, or Sweden, shall in like manner be forthwith delivered to the disposal of the owners or their agents, on their making and producing a like affidavit, and on sufficient proof that his Majesty's licence to import the said goods had been obtained.

* In consequence of the above official intelligence being received at Stockholm, all Swedish ships were immediately stopped from going to England, and an embargo was laid upon all English ships in the Swedish harbours.

And

And his Majesty is hereby further pleased to order, that all goods which have been imported into this country, in Russian, Danish, or Swedish vessels, without license under his Majesty's sign manual, and which are now detained by the embargo, shall likewise be delivered to the owners or their agents, on affidavit being made, that such goods were not at the time of shipment, nor are now, the property of subjects of Russia, Denmark, or Sweden; and on their giving sufficient bail to abide adjudication, if any proceedings should be commenced against the said goods within two months from the date of such delivery; but in case no such proceedings should be commenced within two months from the date of such delivery, then the bond so given to be void: and the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

*At the Court at St. James's, the 28th of January 1801; present,
the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.*

WHEREAS his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, has been pleased to cause an embargo to be laid upon vessels belonging to the subjects of Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, now within, or which hereafter should come into any of the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, together with all persons and effects on board the said vessels; his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that no person residing within his Majesty's dominions do presume to pay any money or bills due or payable to, or on behalf of, any person or persons being subjects, or residing within the dominions of the Emperor of Russia, or of the Kings of Denmark or Sweden, or any of them, for the freight of merchandise imported in any Russian, Swedish, or Danish ship, which is detained under the said embargo, or which shall hereafter be brought into any of the ports of his Majesty's dominions, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be further known, or until other provision shall be made by law:—whereof all persons whom it may concern are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

W. FAWKENER.

Note

Note presented on the 1st of February to his Excellency the State and Cabinet Minister Count Haugwitz.

THE undersigned, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, has the honour to address himself to Count Haugwitz, by command of his court, in order to communicate to him the following particulars:

The spirit of patience and of moderation which prevails in the note of Lord Grenville to Count Kostopshin, will not escape the notice of his Excellency.

A solemn treaty between the two powers had given the respective subjects of each a complete security for the prosecution of their trade; and even, in case of a rupture, it had been agreed, that not only no embargo should be laid, but that the subjects on both sides should have a whole year to carry away their effects, and to arrange their affairs in the country.

Notwithstanding these sacred stipulations, the ships of British subjects in the Russian ports are detained, and their property in an extraordinary manner, upon various pretexts, sequestered or sold. Their persons are likewise put under arrest, and a number of British sailors have been forcibly taken out of their ships, and been sent under guard and in the midst of winter into the interior of the country.

In consequence of these new acts of violence, Lord Grenville, secretary of state for foreign affairs, received his Majesty's order to address a second note to Count Kostopshin, in which his Majesty stated his having appointed a commissary to superintend the safety and the wants of his unfortunate subjects; a circumstance which is usual even among the powers that are actually at war. Lord Grenville in that paper likewise formally insisted on the execution of the treaty of 1793. But, though he made the strong and just remonstrances which such circumstances demanded, yet his Majesty's constant disposition again to restore the former connexion and good understanding between the two crowns has been in vain.

His Britannic Majesty anticipates the sentiments which the King of Prussia will entertain when he is informed of the unheard-of and unjustifiable manner in which his Britannic Majesty's remonstrances were heard by the court of St. Petersburg. The note of Count Kostopshin to Lord Grenville, of the 20th of December, O. S. a copy of which the undersigned is ordered to communicate to Count Haugwitz, will enable his Prussian Majesty to judge whether the undersigned is called upon to make any observations upon it.

The undersigned has received orders to make known to the court of Berlin, that this conduct, on the part of the Emperor of Russia, has put an end to all correspondence between the courts
of

of London and St. Petersburg ; and the connexion between the extraordinary violence committed upon the persons and property of his Majesty's subjects, and with the conclusion of a hostile confederacy, which the Emperor of Russia has formed for the express and avowed purpose of introducing those innovations into the maritime code, which his Britannic Majesty has ever opposed, has at length produced a state of open war between Great Britain and Ireland and Russia.

It will not be useless to remark, that the Emperor of Russia, at the present crisis, cannot be considered as a neutral power, because he was at war with Great Britain before he himself was at peace with France.

The undersigned shall have done justice to the charge with which he is intrusted, when he declares, in the name of the King his master, that his Majesty, on weighing the present circumstances of Europe, is willing to forbear demanding from the court of Prussia that succour which was stipulated by treaty, though he considers the *casus fœderis* as completely coming within those circumstances in which they stand ; and that his Britannic Majesty cannot doubt that he will receive from his ally all the proofs of friendship which the events of this new war would have required.

The undersigned has the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CARYSFORT.

Berlin, Feb. 1, 1801.

Swedish Protest on the Subject of the alleged Proceeding in the Harbour of Barcelona.*

BY this public instrument of protest, be it known and made manifest to all people whom it may concern, that on the seventh day of February one thousand eight hundred and one, before me Thomas Pain, notary public, residing in the town and port of Dover, in the county of Kent, by lawful authority admitted and sworn, personally appeared Martin Rubarth, master of the ketch or vessel called Hoffnung, belonging to Barth, in Swedish Pomerania, of the burden of thirty-eight heavy Swedish lasts, or thereabouts, now lying in Dover harbour, and Jacob Christopher Glasen, and Johan Henderick Heuer, mariners, also belonging to the said vessel, and upon their faith and honesty solemnly declared, and for truth affirmed and witnessed by the interpretation of Roelof Symons, of Dover aforesaid, gentleman ; that the said vessel

* This protest relates to the Swedish ship which was alleged, in the correspondence between Spain and Sweden, to have been made use of by the English for the purpose of capturing the two frigates at Barcelona. The master and people made this protest respecting that transaction.

took in ballast at Oporto, and set sail and departed from thence in good order and condition, staunch and tight, on the 19th day of July last past, with the wind favourable, bound to the Mediterranean in search of freight, and proceeded, with easterly winds and variable weather, without any thing particular occurring, until the 23d day of August following, when they arrived and brought up in the road of Alicant, and were there put under quarantine, and on the 25th in the afternoon released from such restraint, when the said master made inquiries for a freight, but none could be obtained, and the wind was at north-east and east-south-east, and they replenished their stock of water and got in readiness to proceed; and on the 28th weighed with a light breeze northerly, and steered for Barcelona; and on the 29th being under Cape Saint Martius, they were boarded by a Spanish privateer, and her crew took from the said vessel some stock-fish and vegetables, and then quitted her, and they proceeded, with variable winds and weather, without any thing particular occurring, until the 3d day of September following, when, being between Sitger and the Castle de Fel, two other Spanish privateers rowed from the land towards the said vessel and hailed her, when the said master informed them they came from Alicant, and were destined to Barcelona; and the people on board the said privateer then inquired whether the said appearer had seen any English frigates or other vessels, which being answered in the negative, the said privateers quitted the said vessel, and steered south-west, and it fell calm; and on the 4th, at half past one o'clock in the afternoon, a breeze sprung up at west-south-west and south-west, the point of Cape de Fel bearing north-west by west, distant about one and an half German miles, and they steered along the land for Barcelona aforesaid, and about five o'clock in the afternoon saw, under the land of Lobregat, a line of battle ship and a frigate with Spanish colours flying, and a boat and crew came from the shore, which the said appearers afterwards found belonging to the said line of battle ship; and the crew speaking the English language, the said appearers found that the colours they had seen flying were false, and that the said ships of war were English; and the crew of the said boat then asked from whence the said vessel came, where bound, and what she was laden with? to which the said master replied, he came from Alicant with ballast, and intended going to Barcelona to procure a freight, and had brought a cargo of slaves from Pillau to Oporto; whereupon the said boat's crew examined the said vessel's papers, and asked the said master if he had letters to any person in Spain, as, if he had, his said vessel would be a good prize; who replied, no such letters were on board; when the said boat and crew quitted the said vessel, and commanded the said master to lay his top-sail back, and keep after the said line of battle ship, and that when they got on board, if a flag of any nation was

was hoisted, he might proceed on his voyage ; but no such flag was hoisted, and the said two ships of war kept in for the land, and fired a shot at the said appearers' vessel, which obliged them to follow ; and a boat with two officers and a great number of men came on board, and took the command and possession of the said vessel ; when the said master asked what was their intention for so doing ? and the said officers replied, that they did not know, but were obliged to follow their commander's orders ; and toward evening, when it came on to be dark, they kept out to sea with the top-sail constantly laid back, and then many boats (to the best of the said appearers' recollection eight in number) came alongside, filled with armed officers and men, and they got on board the said vessel, at which the said appearers were greatly alarmed ; and the said master asked the officer who commanded the man at the helm, what was intended to be done with the said vessel and her crew ? who informed him, that the captain was on board, and that the said master might go forward and inquire of him, which he accordingly did ; and he commanded him to be silent, and spoke to another officer, who put a pistol to the said master's breast, and informed him, if he uttered a word to any man, a shot should end his existence ; and they steering the said vessel for Barcelona Road, the said master begged he might be allowed to get her anchors ready, which was permitted ; and while the same was doing, one of the crew spoke a few words, when an officer immediately jumped up, and would have killed him, had he not fortunately been prevented by another officer, and between eight and nine o'clock in the evening they arrived in Barcelona Road, and were hailed by a Spanish frigate riding at anchor, when the said master not being permitted to reply, one of the said English officers called out, " Sueco, Sueco," and a firing began from the said Spanish frigate at the said vessel, when the said English officers and people took to their boats and proceeded towards her, and the firing continuing, the said appearers put their helm a-lee, and ran into the cabin to prevent being shot, and soon afterwards the said firing ceased, when the said master and his crew got on the deck to save the sails, and bring the said vessel up ; and as soon as they had let the anchor go, and hauled the fore-sails down, another firing commenced, by which Hans Peter Rubarth (the then mate of the said vessel, and brother to the said master) was shot through his left shoulder and arm, and fell to all appearance dead ; at which the said appearers were much alarmed, and let the said vessel drive with the little cable she had out, and hastened to assist him into the cabin ; and the said appearers discovered, that the said English officers and men captured in their said boats two Spanish frigates, in which they passed the said vessel, and the wind got more off the shore, and the firing continued, and the shots went over her abaft, and she drove into deep water ; and, to prevent drifting

out to sea, they let go both anchors, and made the sails fast, and, when the said two Spanish frigates had got out a considerable distance to sea, some Spanish gun-boats came near, whereupon the said appearers were much alarmed, apprehending they would still consider the said vessel an enemy, and sink her, and therefore hoisted a light as a signal that they were friends; and the people on board the said gun-boats inquired if they had any Englishmen left, when the said master informed them there were not, but that his mate was severely wounded; when one of the said gun-boats came alongside, and her crew inquired if any other person was sick; and being answered that all the others were in perfect health, an officer came on board, who, seeing the said master weeping over his wounded brother, promised to acquaint Mr. Almgren, the Swedish consul at Barcelona aforesaid, of his distress, and to send people on board, to assist in weighing the anchors, and conduct the said vessel into the harbour of Barcelona aforesaid to obtain a surgeon; that on the 5th one came on board with four men, and she was towed into the said harbour, and moored in a proper place to perform quarantine, and continued under such restraint ten days, and was then released, and during the same the said master was obliged to keep the said four men, and also the surgeon and two other men, to watch the said mate; and the rigging, sails, and yawl, which were shot and much damaged, they repaired and stoppered as well as they could, and as soon as *prattic* was obtained, the said mate was taken on shore to the hospital at Barcelona aforesaid; and the said master having obtained freight on the 9th day of October last, sailed from Barcelona aforesaid, but the said mate continued so ill, he was obliged to be left in the said hospital. That in the latter part of the month of December following, the said master received a letter, dated the 14th day of the said month, from Daniel Christopher Hingst, of Barth aforesaid, the owner of the said vessel, stating that the said mate died of his wounds in the hospital of Barcelona aforesaid, on the 29th day of the said month of October, leaving a widow and three infant children.—And also the said appearers declared, that they have been informed, and verily believe, that the said line of battle ship is called the Minotaur, Capt. T. Lewis, but they have not been enabled to learn the name of the said English frigate, or of her commander, and that they used their utmost endeavours for the preservation of the said vessel; that whatever damage or loss the same sustained was not occasioned by or through any neglect or default of them, or any of the then crew, or by reason of any defect or fault in the said vessel or her tackling, but merely by means of the said capture. Therefore the said master has desired a protest; wherefore I, the said notary, at his request, have solemnly protested, and by these presents do protest, against the said Captain T. Lewis, and the other officers and crew of the said

said ship Minotaur, and also the officers and crew of the said English frigate, and every other person and cause occasioning the said capture and detention, of and for all losses, costs, charges, damages, demurrages, suits, and expenses already and hereafter to be suffered and sustained thereby, to be allowed and recovered in time and place convenient. Thus done and protested in Dover aforesaid, in the presence of James Moon and John Finnings, witnesses thereto, called and requested. In testimony of the truth thereof, the said appearers, interpreter, and witnesses, subscribed their names in the registry of me the said notary; and I the said notary have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my notarial seal. Dated the day and year first above written.

(Signed) THO. PAIN.

The said Martin Rubarth, Jacob Christopher Glasen, and Johan Henderick Heuer, were sworn on the Holy Evangelists to the truth of the aforegoing protest; the said Roelof Symons being first sworn faithfully to interpret to them, at Dover aforesaid, the said 7th day of February 1801, before me,

(Signed) THO. PAIN,

A Master Extraordinary in Chancery.

Hoffnung, Martin Rubarth Master. Protest dated February 7th, 1801.

Copy of the Note transmitted on the 12th of February, by the Prussian Minister Count Haugwitz, to Lord Carysfort, the English Ambassador at Berlin.

THE undersigned, state and cabinet minister, has laid before his Prussian Majesty the two notes which Lord Carysfort, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, has done him the honour to transmit to him on the 27th of January, and 1st of February last.

The undersigned having it in commission to return an explicit and circumstantial answer, is under the necessity of informing Lord Carysfort, that his Majesty cannot see without the utmost grief and concern, the violent and hasty measures to which the court of London has proceeded against the northern naval powers. Error alone can have given occasion to these measures, as the assertions in the note of the 27th sufficiently show. In that it is said, that the maritime alliance "has for its object, to annul the treaties formerly concluded with England, and to prescribe laws to her, with respect to the principles of them; that the neutrality is only a pretext to impose these laws on her by force, and to establish a hostile alliance against her."

Nothing,

Nothing, however, is farther from the above-mentioned negotiation, than the principles here supposed. It is founded in justice and moderation, and the communication of a copy of the convention to such of the belligerent powers as had the justice and patience to wait for the same, will prove this beyond the possibility of a denial.

When in the beginning of January the minister of his Britannic Majesty officially proposed to the undersigned, the question, "whether the northern courts had actually concluded the confederation which had been reported; and whether Prussia had acceded to it?"—the King conceived that the respect which sovereigns owe to each other, and the liberty possessed by every independent state to consult its own interests, without rendering an account to any other power, authorized him to withhold any communications relative to himself and his allies; and contented himself with answering, that as he had seen, without interfering, the connexions which England had entered into without consulting him, he considered himself entitled to the same confidence; and that if the King of Great Britain thought it his duty to support the rights and interests of his kingdom, his Prussian Majesty considered it as not less his duty to employ every means in the defence of the rights and interests of his subjects.

This answer might have sufficed a few weeks since; but in the situation in which affairs now are, the King thinks himself called upon to make an explicit declaration to the court of London, relative to the spirit of the treaty, which has probably been attacked because it was not known, and which is far from having the offensive views of which the contracting powers have been arbitrarily accused. They have expressly agreed, that their measures shall be neither hostile nor tend to the detriment of any country, but only have for their object the security of the trade and navigation of their subjects. They have been attentive to adapt their new connexions to present circumstances. The strict justice of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia has, even in the detail, proposed modifications, which alone might be sufficient to indicate the spirit of the whole. It has since been determined, that the treaty shall not be prejudicial to those which had before been concluded with any of the belligerent powers. It was also resolved, that this determination should be candidly communicated to those powers, to prove the purity of the motives and views of the contracting parties. But England would not allow time for this; had she waited this confidential communication, she might have avoided those intemperate measures which threaten to spread the flames of war still wider.

Besides, it only depended on England, previously to draw satisfactory information from the correspondence with Denmark, if, instead of taking hold of two isolated passages, which Lord Carysfort,

rysfort, in his first note, extracted from Count Bernstorff's note of the 31st of December, the court of London had listened to the solemn declaration which it contained ; " That it could never have been supposed for a moment that Denmark had formed hostile projects against England, or plans that could not subsist together with the maintenance of harmony between the two crowns, and that the court of Copenhagen congratulated itself on finding an opportunity for contradicting, in the most positive manner, such unfounded reports." This plain and precise declaration agrees with the language which the undersigned had used more than once to Lord Carysfort, when speaking on that subject ; and it can scarcely be conceived how the English court, after that declaration had been received, could conclude from the note of the minister of Denmark, " That the engagements of the contracting powers had for their object the introduction of principles of naval rights, which had never been acknowledged by the tribunals of Europe, and which were of a hostile tendency against England." The conclusion is totally false, and is not authorized even more by the contents of the answer of the Danish court, than the other unmerited reproach made to it, " of having renewed an alliance of a hostile tendency against England, and of being actively employed in armaments with that view." Never were measures more evidently defensive, than the measures of the court of Copenhagen, and their spirit will be misconceived still less, when it is considered what menacing demonstration that court had experienced from the British government, on occasion of the affair with the Freya frigate, before the above measures were resorted to. England's arbitrary conduct on this occasion is naturally explained by the pretensions which it had made for some time past, and which it has repeatedly renewed in the notes of Lord Carysfort, at the expense of every commercial and naval power. The British government has, in the present more than in any former war, usurped the sovereignty of the seas ; and by arbitrarily framing a naval code, which it would be difficult to unite with the true principles of the law of nations, it exercises, over the other friendly and neutral powers, an usurped jurisdiction, the legality of which it maintains, and which it considers as an imprescriptible right, sanctioned by all the tribunals of Europe. The sovereigns have never conceded to England the privilege of calling their subjects before its tribunals, and of subjecting them to its laws, in cases where the abuse of power has got the better of equity, and which, alas ! are but too frequent. The neutral powers have always had the precaution of addressing to it the most energetic reclamations and protests, but experience has ever proved their remonstrances fruitless ; and it is not surprising, that, after so many repeated acts of oppression, they have resolved to find a remedy against it, and for that purpose to establish a well-arranged convention,

convention, which fixes their rights, and which places them on a proper level even with the powers at war.

The naval alliance, in the manner as it has just been consolidated, was intended to lead to this salutary end, and the King hesitates not to declare to his Britannic Majesty, that he has again found in it his own principles, that he is fully convinced of its necessity and utility, and that he has formally acceded to the convention, which has been concluded on the 16th of December last year, between the courts of Russia, Denmark, and Sweden. His Majesty is, therefore, among the number of the contracting parties, and has bound himself, in that quality, not only to take a direct share in all the events which interest the cause of the neutral powers, but also, in virtue of his engagements, to maintain that connexion by such powerful measures as the impulse of circumstances may require. The note of Lord Carysfort mentions a subject, to which his Majesty believes himself neither obliged to answer, nor even to have a right of entertaining an opinion with respect to it. There exist discussions between the courts of Petersburgh and London, which have by no means any thing to do with the business which the latter has interwoven with it. But in the same measure in which the conduct of Prussia has hitherto been directed by the most blameless impartiality, the King's conduct will henceforth be directed by his regard for engagements, which in themselves are a proof of it. To stipulations which contain nothing hostile, and which the safety of his subjects required, he owes all the means which Providence has laid in his power. Unpleasant as the extremes may be to which England has proceeded, yet his Majesty doubts not the possibility of a speedy return to conciliating and peaceable dispositions, and he relies on the sentiments of equity which, on former occasions, he has had the advantage of meeting with in his Britannic Majesty.

It is only by revoking, and by entirely taking off the embargo, that affairs can be brought to their former situation ; and it is for England to judge whether it ought to come to that resolution, in order to offer means to the neutral powers for proceeding to those communications which they intended to make.

But while those measures exist, which have been resorted to from hatred against a common principle, and against an alliance which can no longer be shaken, the hostile resolution, which must be the consequence, will be the necessary result of the treaty ; and the undersigned is ordered to declare to the minister of his Britannic Majesty, that the King, while he expresses his concern at events of which he has not been the cause, will secretly fulfil the engagements prescribed to him by treaties. The undersigned, thus executing his orders, has the honour of assuring Lord Carysfort of his high esteem.

12th February 1801.

(Signed)

HAUGWITZ.

Note

*Note from the Danish to the British Minister.**London, February 23, 1801.*

THE undersigned, having informed the King his master, of the official communication of Lord Grenville, dated the 15th January last, has received orders to declare, that his Majesty is deeply affected at seeing the good understanding which has hitherto subsisted between Denmark and Britain, suddenly interrupted by the adoption of a measure as arbitrary as injurious on the part of Great Britain; and that he is not less afflicted and alarmed at seeing that measure justified by assertions and suppositions as unjust as ill-founded. He remarks, with surprise, that, by confounding the cause of the measures taken in Russia against the interests of Great Britain, with the object of the convention relative to neutral navigation, the British government evidently mixes two affairs which have not the least connexion with each other. It is a subject of perfect notoriety, that the incident of the occupation of Malta by the troops of his Britannic Majesty, has alone been the occasion of the embargo on the British ships in the ports of Russia, and that the ministers of the neutral courts at Petersburg acted according to their full powers and instructions anterior to that event. The dispute relating to it is absolutely foreign to the court of Copenhagen. It knows neither its origin nor foundation, or at least but very imperfectly, and its engagements with Petersburg have no relation whatever to it. The nature of these engagements has been solemnly declared to be only defensive; and it is inconceivable how general principles, conformable to every positive obligation, and modified according to the stipulations of treaties, could be justly considered as attacks on the rights or dignity of any state whatever. While the powers who profess them require only their acknowledgment, the conflict of principles reciprocally maintained, cannot be provoked but by those means which, operating as a denial of facts, place them in direct and inevitable opposition. The undersigned, by order of the King his master, calls the serious attention of the British government to these reflections, and to these just and incontrovertible truths; they are analogous to the loyal sentiments of a sovereign, the ancient and faithful ally of Great Britain, who is not only incapable of offering, on his part, any injuries real or voluntary, but who has well-founded titles to a return of forbearance and justice. The prompt cessation of proceedings hostile to the interests of Denmark, is a circumstance to which his Majesty still looks forward with the confidence he has ever wished to entertain with regard to his Britannic Majesty; and it is in his name, and conformably to the instructions expressed on his part, that the undersigned insists on the embargo placed on the Danish vessels in the ports of Great Britain, being immediately taken off. By a constant series of moderation on the part of the King, the measures to which the outrageous proceedings of the British government autho-

rized him to have had recourse, have been suspended, his Majesty deeming it an act of glory to give, by this means, a decisive proof of the falsehood of the suspicions advanced against him, and of the doubts thrown on his intentions. But if, contrary to all expectation, the British government persists in its violent resolutions, he will see himself, with regret, reduced to the urgent necessity of exerting those means which his dignity and the interests of his subjects will imperiously prescribe.

(Signed)

WEDEL JARLSBERG.

Answer.

Downing Street, Feb. 25, 1801.

LORD Hawkesbury presents his compliments to Count Wedel Jarlsberg, and has the honour to inform him, that he shall lose no time in communicating to the Danish government his Majesty's sentiments on the contents of Count Wedel Jarlsberg's note of the 23d instant. Lord Hawkesbury requests that Count Wedel Jarlsberg will accept the assurances of his high consideration.

Note from the Swedish to the British Minister.

London, March 4, 1801.

THE undersigned has constantly reposed an unlimited confidence in the sentiments and moderation of his Britannic Majesty. He has consequently only endeavoured, in the preliminary note of Lord Hawkesbury, dated the 25th of last month, in answer to his official note of the 23d, to discover the expression of an assurance of these sentiments which should be transmitted to Copenhagen; and he is persuaded that the effect of them on the part of his Britannic Majesty will be manifested, by calling, in the most efficacious and satisfactory manner, the attention of the government to the representations of his Danish Majesty, transmitted through the organs and offices of the undersigned. But as the adoption of conciliatory measures is constantly found suspended, and as, on the contrary, those of violence and injustice are daily accumulating, the undersigned cannot acquiesce, in silence, in the continuation of this state of things, which only tends to bar the way to amicable explanations, and to compromise the dearest interests of each nation. He hastens, in consequence, to renew with earnestness, the demand made in the name of his court, that the embargo placed on the Danish vessels should be immediately taken off. And, in expectation of a satisfactory answer, he has the honour to assure his Excellency Lord Hawkesbury of his respectful consideration.

(Signed)

WEDEL JARLSBERG.

*Answer of the British Minister.**Downing Street, March 6, 1801.*

THE undersigned, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Count Wedel Jarlsberg, his Danish Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, of the 4th instant, and to inform him that he has transmitted to his Majesty's Chargé d'Affairs at Copenhagen, an answer to his former note of the 23d of February, which will be delivered to the Danish government, and which will fully explain his Majesty's sentiments on the differences subsisting between the two countries. The undersigned requests Count Wedel Jarlsberg to accept the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed)

HAWKESBURY.

Count Wedel Jarlsberg, &c.

Note transmitted on 4th March, by Baron Von Ehrenswart, the Imperial Swedish Minister Plenipotentiary at London, to Lord Hawkesbury, the English Secretary of State.

THE undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Swedish Majesty, has the honour to transmit to his Excellency Lord Hawkesbury, first Secretary of State of his Britannic Majesty, a printed copy of the naval convention concluded on the 16th Dec. 1800, between his Swedish Majesty and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, as well as a printed copy of the naval regulations which the King has recently ordered to be drawn up.

The undersigned, who, at the command of his court, has the honour to make this communication to the minister of his Britannic Majesty, has it likewise in commission expressly to declare, that their Majesties, by the said naval convention, have reciprocally determined and settled those rights which, as neutral powers, they believe themselves entitled to, and by the naval regulations have ascertained those duties, for the performance and observance of which, on the part of their subjects, they, as neutral powers, make themselves answerable. The object of their Majesties is to confirm and strengthen their rights of neutrality, and to promote the repose of their respective states, by the naval convention they have entered into; and nothing is farther from their intention than by such a step to provoke hostilities. The respect which is due to the rights of nations and to treaties, the consciousness that their own interests are inseparably united with the interests and the love of justice and peace, are the only motives by which their Majesties have been actuated: they have, therefore, learnt, with the greatest astonishment, that the first news of the conclusion of

this convention in England, has been the occasion of so violent a measure as that of laying an embargo on the Swedish ships.

So far from desiring to introduce any innovations with respect to the maritime state of Europe, by the assertion of their rights of neutrality, their Majesties are sensible that it gives no power whatever where those rights were not acknowledged by former treaties. England has seen those treaties ; England has seen those treaties executed ; they were officially communicated to her, and she did not protest against them. In like manner it was, with regard to the convention of 1780 and 1781 ; and the ministry, who now proceed with so much violence, know that the partial renewal of that convention between Sweden and Denmark in 1794, and the armament that followed, operated, during a period of three years, without ever being considered as grounds for hostilities ; yet a similar convention is now deemed an hostile confederacy against England. A line of conduct so contradictory, proceeds not from the circumstance of the principles and claims of neutral rights having been now enforced ; but it seems to have its foundation in that maritime system which England has established in the course of the present war. It appears also, that that government, which Europe, from its pacific sentiments, has so often endeavoured to convince of the injustice of its pretensions, has now determined to commence a war for the subjection of the sea, after it has rendered itself so renowned in the war undertaken for the freedom of Europe.

If the British minister will refer to the conduct of England against Sweden, and the neutral powers in general, during this war, he will find the real cause why his Swedish Majesty has been induced to believe that the formal alliance of several powers, acting upon the same principles, would more effectually tend to convince the court of London of the validity of those principles, than by any one power renewing those reclamations which have hitherto been made in vain ; at the same time his Majesty never supposed that such an alliance would be considered as an act of hostility. The British minister complains that the court of London was not before instructed of the intention of the respective courts to renew the convention of 1780 ; but in the same note he states, that England had entered into engagements this war with its allies respecting neutrals ; thus the avowal of the British minister is an answer to his own charge.

If his Majesty was not fully convinced of the innocence of his intentions, and if he was desirous of deviating from that line of moderation he has ever observed, he might make an invidious and censurable enumeration of the conduct of England ; of the unpunished offences of the commanders of English ships of war, even in Swedish harbours ; of the inquisitorial examinations which the captains and crews of the ships detained, as well in the West-Indies
as

as in England, have been subject ; of the detention of the convoy in 1798 ; of the deceitful chicanery with which the proceedings of the courts of admiralty were accompanied ; of the absolute denial of justice in many instances ; and lastly, by the insult offered to the Swedish flag at Barcelona. His Swedish Majesty must, doubtless, state among the offences of which he has cause to complain, that after one of his ministers had been sent to the British court, its aggressions, instead of being admitted and remedied, were justified. But he has sought no revenge ; his Majesty wishes only to procure that security to his flag to which it is entitled. In consequence of this sentiment, the undersigned is empowered to declare, that the British court shall acknowledge the rights of Sweden ; that it shall do justice with regard to the convoys detained in 1798, as well as respecting the violence offered to the Swedish flag at Barcelona ; and above all, that it shall take off the embargo which has been so unjustly laid on the Swedish ships. His Majesty will, with the greatest pleasure, see his ports again opened to the trade of England, and the ancient good understanding between the two courts renewed. His Majesty, impressed with that dignity due to his empire, has, in consequence of the embargo laid upon the Swedish ships, placed a similar embargo on all English vessels in the harbours of Sweden.

As the pacific tendency of the present convention has been proved to a demonstration, his Majesty therefore hopes that no consideration, respecting any accidental occurrence which may have taken place between the ally of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia and the court of London, will be introduced. The act of the convention itself proves, that its bases are the rights of neutrality, and that it is in its nature unconnected with every other subject of dispute.

While the undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of his Swedish Majesty recommends the contents of this present note to the earnest consideration of the minister of his Britannic Majesty, he has the honour to entreat that his Excellency Lord Hawkesbury will transmit him an answer, which he hopes will speak the sentiments of the King his master.

His Majesty has commanded the undersigned to present this to his Excellency. Should the conciliatory views with which it was dictated prove fruitless, it is his Majesty's opinion, that the presence of the undersigned at the court of London will no longer be of any advantage.

The undersigned has the honour to assure his Excellency Lord Hawkesbury of his highest esteem.

(Signed)

THE BARON VON EHRENSWARD.

London, March 4, 1801.

Copy

Copy of Lord Hawkesbury's Reply to the Note of the Swedish Ambassador.

THE undersigned, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Baron Ehrenswärd, his Swedish Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, of the date of the 4th instant; his Majesty has already repeatedly communicated his fixed unalterable determination, to maintain those established principles of maritime law, which have been found by the experience of ages, best calculated to afford equal security to the just rights and interests, as well of neutral as of belligerent powers.

The explanations attempted to be given to the present convention, have in no degree weakened the impression which the first perusal of it produced, that the views and motives of the contracting powers were hostile to his Majesty's dominions; and this impression is most fully confirmed by the consideration, that the northern courts have recurred to the principles of the convention of 1780, at a moment when the circumstances of the war, and the relative state of the navies of the belligerent powers, convert that which was pretended to be a measure of common equity to all countries, into an instrument of exclusive injury to Great Britain.

Under these circumstances, the embargo on Swedish vessels can be considered in no other view than as an act of just and necessary precaution, which will not be revoked, so long as the court of Stockholm continues to form a part of a confederacy, which has for its object to impose by force on his Majesty a new system of maritime law, inconsistent with the dignity and independence of his crown, and the rights and interests of his people.

The undersigned requests Baron Ehrenswärd will accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed)

HAWKESBURY.

Downing Street, March 7, 1801.

Proclamation published at Riga, 12th February 1801.

HIS Excellency the Civil Governor and Counsellor of State, Chevalier Von Richter, has received the following communication from the Commercial College of the Empire: "That his Imperial Majesty, being convinced by experience, that the productions and merchandise of his empire were exported by Prussia into England, his said Majesty has thought proper to order, that the transportation of these productions and merchandises through Prussia, whether by land or sea, shall be severely prohibited; and that, in order to accomplish this sovereign order, the most severe inspection

inspection shall take place, in conformity with the ukasa of the 15th of December 1800. The Commercial College has, in consequence, required all civil governors, 1st, To communicate through the medium of the magistrates, this order to the body of the merchants: 2dly, To order the magistrates to instruct their brokers to insert, as a stipulation in their contract, whether made with foreign or Russian merchants, that the articles bought or sold shall not, under any pretence, be sent into Prussia by any channel. The two parties shall bind themselves to this. The magistrates are also bound to suffer none of the merchandises to pass thither on any pretence; and if any one shall refuse to obey this order, they are to seize the articles, and to send advice thereof forthwith."

In consequence, this order, after having been transmitted by his Excellency the civil governor in council, in order to its being correctly executed, is, by these presents, communicated to the knowledge of all the merchants in this city.

Dated Riga, Feb. 12, 1801.

Proclamation of the Emperor Alexander, of Russia, on his Accession to the Throne.

WE, by the grace of God, Alexander the First, Emperor and Autocrator of all the Russias, &c. &c. declare to all our faithful subjects,

It has pleased the decrees of the Almighty to shorten the life of our beloved parent sovereign Emperor Paul Petrovitz, who died suddenly by an apoplectic stroke, at night between the 11th and 12th day of this month. We, on receiving the Imperial hereditary throne of all the Russias, do receive also at the same time the obligation to govern the people committed unto us by the Almighty, according to the laws and the heart of her who rests in God, our most august grandmother, Sovereign Empress Catharine the Great, whose memory will be dear for ever to us, and the whole country. Following the steps of her wise intentions, we hope to arrive at the object of carrying Russia to the summit of glory, and to procure an uninterrupted happiness to all our faithful subjects, whom we do hereby invite to seal their fidelity to us by the oath, before the face of all-seeing God, whose assistance we implore to grant us power to support the weight now resting upon us.

Given at St. Petersburg, the 12th March, O. S. 1801.

ALEXANDER.

Russian

Russian Imperial Ukase relative to the Order of Malta.

WE, Alexander the First, by the grace of God, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias.

Inasmuch as we are desirous of affording a proof of our affection, and of our particular regard towards the sovereign order of St. John of Jerusalem, we therefore declare, that we take it under our Imperial protection, and that we will employ our utmost means to reinstate it in all its rights, honours, privileges, and immunities.

To this end, we command our Field-marshal Bailly, Count Nicolaus Von Soltikoff, to exercise the functions and authority of lieutenant, or vicar, of the grand master of the order, and to convoke an assembly of the great council, and to make known to the same, that it is our intention that this our Imperial residence shall be considered as the capital of the sovereign order of St. John of Jerusalem, till circumstances shall admit of its having a grand master appointed according to its ancient forms and statutes.

In expectation of that epoch, we command, in our character of protector, that the same council shall maintain the government of the order; make known this our determination to all nations and priorates; and invite them, for their own advantage, to submit to the decrees of the council.

We confirm, by the present declaration, our two Russian and Catholic grand priorates, constituted within our empire, in the enjoyment of all the properties, privileges, and administrations, conferred upon them; and we ordain, that they, in our name, as protector, shall act in obedience to the directions of our Field-marshal-general Bailly, Count Nicolaus Von Soltikoff, vicar or substitute of the office of grand master.

As soon as an agreement shall have been concluded with other courts for appointing a proper place, and the necessary means, a general chapter of the sovereign order of St. John of Jerusalem shall be convened; and it shall be one of the first endeavours of our proclamation, that such chapter shall proceed to the election of a grand master, who is worthy to preside, and capable of restoring to the order its ancient constitution.

Given in our Imperial residence at St. Petersburg, the 16th March (O. S.) of the year 1801, and the 1st of our reign.

(Signed)
(Counterigned)

ALEXANDER.
COUNT VON PAHLEN
(Magnus Cancellarius).

Russian Ukases issued by the Emperor Alexander, March 28, 1801.

1. **A**LL prisoners of state are set at liberty.
2. All the late laws relative to contraband are abolished.
3. The tariff of tolls and customs of 1782 is re-introduced.
4. The

4. The English seamen are released from confinement.
 5. All societies and clubs are permitted.
 6. The Order of Malta is to be nearly suppressed.
 7. The Order of St. Wladimir is restored.
 8. Every body may dress as he pleases, provided he does not violate common decorum.
 9. The importation of books and literary productions of every sort is again permitted.
 10. The regiments are to bear their old names, and the former regiments of guards are to be reorganized.
 11. Every person, whether native, foreigner, or exile, shall freely enter or quit the Russian dominions, without any molestation or difficulty on the frontiers.
 12. Alexander by the grace of God, &c. Whereas our manufacturers have not yet gained the necessary perfection, nor are sufficient to supply the exigences of our empire, we do hereby command, that the prohibition against the importation of china, earthen and glass wares, steel tools and instruments, hardwares, silks, cottons, and linens, be from this moment suppressed, and that for the present year the tariff of 1797 be in force.
- St. Petersburg, March 28th, 1801.*
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Letter sent by Admiral Parker to Colonel Stricker, the Commandant of Cronenburg, on the 28th March 1801.

THE hostile conduct of Denmark, and the dismissal of Mr. Drummond, the Chargé d'Affaires of his Britannic Majesty, impel me to demand of you, whether I can, with my fleet, pass the fortrefs of Cronenburg freely, and without impediment. At the same time I declare, that I shall consider the first gun that may be fired, as a declaration of war. Colonel Stricker replied—That not knowing what object the English admiral could have in view, in wishing to pass the Sound with so considerable a fleet, he could not allow him to pass; but nevertheless that he would send to Copenhagen for further instructions.

Letter from the Minister Plenipotentiary of France at the Batavian Republic, to Citizen Talleyrand. Dated March 29, 1801.

Citizen Minister,

A TELEGRAPHIC dispatch has this moment informed us that the English have this night made an unsuccessful attempt on the Isle of Goree. Their squadron, consisting of twelve three-masted vessels, is now before Schwellingien.

The Directory, informed of the new measures adopted by the court of Berlin against England, have ordered a general embargo for the safety of the Prussian and Hamburgh vessels now in the ports of the Batavian republic.

I have sent Citizen Maurivault for some days to Amsterdam, in order that he may act in concert with the municipality, whose influence on the public opinion, in circumstances like the present, you well know.

Health and respect.

SEMONVILLE.

Proclamation published by the Senate of Hamburgh, the 29th March 1801.

AS circumstances of a political nature have created the necessity for the Imperial Danish troops to remain in the neighbourhood of this city, and as nothing is to be apprehended on that account, either with respect to the freedom and independence of the state, or the property and safety of the inhabitants; therefore the most illustrious Senate exhort all citizens and inhabitants to confide in their pressing intercessions upon the occasion; and that, with the assistance of the College of Citizens, they will do their utmost for the advantage and safety of the state. And the most illustrious Senate trust that every one will demean himself peaceably and obediently, and especially with decency and propriety towards the foreign military; by which alone the general safety can be ensured, and those inconveniencies avoided, to which any inconsiderate and opposite conduct would inevitably subject the city.

Given at our Senate-house, the 29th March 1801.

Manifesto of his Highness Field-marshal Prince Charles, Landgrave of Hesse.

BY the express command of his Majesty the King of Denmark and Norway, it is hereby declared:

The attacks made by the English government, in opposition to all the principles of the laws of nations, against the navigation and trade of those powers that have confederated together for the purpose of securing and maintaining the rights of neutral flags; and the arbitrary and powerful measures adopted by that government, notwithstanding the most pressing and continued remonstrances; have imposed on these powers the disagreeable necessity of taking every previous step that may serve to bring the said government to a more just way of thinking.

As the exclusion of the English navigation and trade from the Elbe, must be an effectual means of promoting this object; and as the possession, for a time, of the Imperial city of Hamburgh has been considered as unavoidably necessary for that purpose; his
Danish

Danish Majesty, unwilling as he is to adopt a measure of this kind, has been obliged to give way to a crowd of imperious circumstances; and consequently has charged me to carry the measure into execution with the troops under my command.

Conformably to the positive orders enjoined me, I will most vigilantly take care, that the strictest discipline shall be observed by the troops that enter the city, while they remain there; and that the tranquillity, the property, and municipal rights of the inhabitants shall not only be undisturbed and unmolested, but that the same shall be most carefully preserved and guarded for them. I expect, therefore, that all persons shall conduct themselves peaceably and friendly towards the royal troops commanded by me; and that nobody shall find fault with that necessary severity which must be put in force in case of a contrary behaviour.

Pinneberg, March 28, 1801.

CHARLES,
Prince of Hesse.

*Ordinance for laying an Embargo on English Ships and Goods,
published by the Authority of the King of Denmark.*

WE Christian VII. &c. declare as follows: Whereas all amicable means for taking off the embargo laid on the ships and property of our subjects in the English ports, have proved fruitless; we have been obliged to give directions that all ships and goods belonging to the subjects of the British government, and which are now in our ports, shall be detained and laid under an embargo. All magistrates of towns, and officers of our customs, are directed to assist in carrying this measure into effect.

The same persons are to prepare every thing that is necessary for the preservation of the goods and ships so detained; and every care must be taken of the crews of the ships.

Given under our hand and seal at Copenhagen, on the 29th of March 1801.

CHRISTIAN R.

Declaration of the King of Prussia to the Royal and Electoral College at Hanover, and to the Commanders of the Hanoverian Troops.

IN consequence of the oppressions which neutral navigation and commerce have sustained on the part of the English navy, since the commencement of this war, the different powers therein interested could no longer abstain, after so many ineffectual complaints, from protecting their violated rights with a greater degree of energy.

The result was the convention formed on the 16th of December 1800, at St. Petersburg, between Russia, Denmark, and Sweden,

Sweden, the just and moderate principles of which had formerly been adopted and followed by the court of London itself; and his Majesty the King of Prussia, who had likewise felt this violence injurious to his states and his flag, did not hesitate to accede to that treaty.

The contracting courts were on the point of communicating to the belligerent powers the convention they had agreed to, and of forming arrangements with them, when England, by an unexpected proceeding, disconcerted this amicable design, by laying an embargo on all the vessels of the naval powers of the North in her ports, and thus declaring herself their enemy.

It might have been expected that his Majesty the King of Prussia would not regard this conduct with satisfaction or indifference. Accordingly he soon after transmitted to the court of London the declaration already known, of the 12th of February, formally and publicly avowing his accession to the convention of St. Petersburg, and indicating, at the same time, the means by which the differences that had taken place might be accommodated, and a total rupture avoided.

But, instead of adopting the proposed expedient, England passed over in silence the answer transmitted to Lord Carysfort, at Berlin. She continued to treat the flags of the North in a hostile manner; and in a note transmitted by the Secretary of State, Lord Hawkesbury, to the Swedish Envoy, Baron Ehren-Schwerd, dated the 7th of March, at London, she has once more manifested those false principles which have been so often refuted:

“ Under these circumstances, the embargo on Swedish vessels can be considered in no other view than as an act of just and necessary precaution, which will not be revoked, so long as the court of Stockholm continues to form a part of a confederacy, which has for its object, to impose by force on his Majesty, a new system of maritime law, inconsistent with the dignity and independence of his crown, and the rights and interests of his people.”

A similar declaration was soon after sent to the court of Denmark, adding, that she must abandon the coalition of the North, and enter into a separate negotiation with England. After receiving a negative answer, the English Chargé d’Affaires, Drummond, and the Plenipotentiary Extraordinary, Vansittart, left Copenhagen on the same day; and in the mean time the English fleet, under the orders of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, destined for the Baltic Sea, had actually arrived on the coasts of Zealand.

It appears from all these events, that the court of London has no inclination to desist from her inadmissible demands, and accept the proposed means of amicable conciliation. His Majesty the
King

King of Prussia therefore feels himself compelled, in conformity to the obligations he has contracted, to take the most efficacious measures in support of the convention attacked, and to retaliate for the hostile proceedings against it: for this purpose, he will not only shut the mouths of the Elbe, the Weser, and the Ems, but likewise take possession of the states belonging to his Majesty the King of England, as Elector of Brunswick Lunenburg, situate in Germany.

His Majesty the King of Prussia accordingly demands and expects from the Electoral College of Privy Councillors at Hanover, and from the Board of Generals, that they will submit to this disposition without delay or reply; and that they will voluntarily obey the orders which shall be given relative to the occupation of the electorate by the Prussian troops, and likewise with respect to the electoral countries. His Majesty principally demands that the Hanoverian corps which has hitherto occupied part of the northern line of demarcation, shall be disarmed and be disbanded, with a proportional part of the other troops. His Majesty requires that the generals and other officers shall engage in writing, not to serve against his Majesty the King of Prussia; but, on the contrary, to follow strictly his orders until the present affair be brought to a conclusion. The troops which shall continue embodied, shall be cantoned, part on the right bank of the Leine, and part on the left bank of the Aller, and behind the Luhe as far as the Elbe, where they shall remain distributed among the towns of Hanover, Gifhorn, Velgen, Lunenburg, and the other smaller towns and villages of that district. All the other places, including the fortress of Hameln, shall be delivered up to the Prussian troops, under the orders of Lieutenant-general Klein.

His Majesty declares, at the same time, that the Prussian troops shall be subsisted at the expense of the electoral territory, commencing from the end of the month of April. His Majesty has sent his cabinet minister, Count Schullenburg, to notify the present declaration to the Electoral College of Privy Councillors and commanders of troops. In these circumstances, all connexion between the Electoral College and his Majesty the King of England will cease; and the authorities are, in consequence, responsible to his Majesty the King of Prussia for their administration and the revenues. In case, as it is to be hoped, of a voluntary submission, his Majesty is disposed, and ready to promise solemnly, as well to the nobility as to the burghesses and to all the inhabitants of the electorate, the complete enjoyment of tranquillity, and the security of their property.

But, on the contrary, should the government and the general officers attempt to impede the execution of the measures taken, and oppose the entrance of the Prussian troops, his Majesty would be

be obliged, though against his inclination, to revoke his promises, and to treat the electoral states in a hostile manner. The civil and military officers are therefore responsible for the fatal consequences which may in this case result from their conduct. For this reason his Majesty advises them to submit to this summons, and to prevent the rigorous measures which will inevitably be adopted in case of a refusal.

Berlin, March 30, 1801.

By order of his Majesty,

(Signed)

HAUGWITZ.

Official Account of the Possession of Hamburg by the Danes. Dated March 31.

IT was on the 24th instant that the Hamburg envoy at Berlin received the unexpected intelligence that his Majesty the King of Prussia had felt himself necessitated, from political considerations, to announce his intention to cause a part of the territory of Hamburg to be taken possession of by the troops of his Majesty, and that within a very short period.

The assurances which were communicated to the deputies of Hamburg, were of that consoling nature as to leave no doubts on the part of the deputies from Hamburg relative to the preservation of the independence, the trade, and commerce of that city. They concluded that the necessity of its possession would be alleviated by every possible means, especially as this city had no resource, its commerce excepted. The Senate also conceived the prejudice too great to suffer a moment to be lost in making the most pressing representations to his Prussian Majesty; and their hopes of success were the more flattering, from the circumstance of the assurances received by the Hamburg deputies on the 26th instant, by which they were again informed that the execution of the views of his Prussian Majesty would be such as to secure them from every species of alarm, and were by no means so near as might be expected.

But in proportion as these assurances were confided in, so much the greater was the mortification experienced by the Senate on the 28th, when they learned from his Excellency Prince Charles of Hesse, that it was his intention to occupy this city with the troops quartered in its environs. In consequence of this notification, it was determined to send deputies to his Highness at Pinneberg, to make the strongest representations against a measure so violent and unexpected. These representations, however, were fruitless, as the deputies, upon their return, reported that it was the intention of his Highness to summon the city the next morning with his troops, and even to use force in case of resistance. At the same time the deputies received the most satisfactory assurances that no fears ought to be entertained for the independence of the city of Hamburg,

Hamburgh, or the property of individuals; and further, that his Royal Highness would be satisfied with the possession of the gates and walls of the city, without requiring any troops to be quartered in the city.

Under this imperious situation of affairs, the Senate were convoked in the night, and it was the unanimous result of their consultations, that it was better to yield to force, than to expose the city to greater evils in consequence of any resistance.

In consequence of this determination, yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, and of the summons above mentioned from Prince Charles of Hesse, and the most solemn and satisfactory assurances given to the deputies then sent out to him respecting their liberty, the preservation of their property, &c. the gate called the Millenthor, and a part of the fortifications, were immediately given up to a corps of Danish troops, and without the least interruption of the public tranquillity.

On the same morning appeared the following publicandum:

“ Since the present situation of public affairs has occasioned the unavoidable approach of the Danish troops, which ought not to create the least alarm respecting the security of property, or the preservation of public tranquillity, the most noble burgomasters seriously admonish the citizens and inhabitants to conform themselves in every respect to such measures as may tend to the preservation of the public peace, and especially to good behaviour towards the Danish troops; and by so doing, to diminish the disagreeableness of the circumstance; as otherwise, the well-being of the city might be committed by the conduct of the obstinate and unwary.”

Given in a full assembly of the council, March 29, 1801.

Copies of the Correspondence which passed between Lord Nelson and the Prince Royal of Denmark, on the 2d of April.

LORD Nelson has directions to spare Denmark, when no longer resisting; but if the firing is continued on the part of Denmark, Lord Nelson must be obliged to set on fire all the floating batteries he has taken, without having the power of saving the brave Danes who have defended them.

Dated on board his Majesty's ship *Elephant*, Copenhagen Roads, April 2, 1801.

(Signed)

NELSON AND BRONTE,

Vice-admiral under the Command of Admiral
Sir Hyde Parker.

To the Brothers of Englishmen, the Danes.

No. 2.

HIS Royal Highness the Prince Royal of Denmark has sent me, General Adjutant Lindholm, on board to his Britannic Majesty's Vice-admiral the Right Hon. Lord Nelson, to ask the particular object of sending the flag of truce.

No. 3.

Lord Nelson's Answer.

LORD Nelson's object in sending the flag of truce, was humanity: he therefore consents that hostilities shall cease, and that the wounded Danes may be taken on shore; and Lord Nelson will take his prisoners out of the vessels, and burn or carry off his prizes, as he shall think fit.

Lord Nelson, with humble duty to his Royal Highness the Prince of Denmark, will consider this the greatest victory he ever gained, if it may be the cause of a happy reconciliation and union between his own most gracious Sovereign and his Majesty the King of Denmark.

(Signed)

NELSON AND BRONTE.

On board his Majesty's Ship Elephant, Copenhagen Roads,
April 2, 1801.

Notification published at the Exchange of Hamburgh, April 3.

WHEREAS his Majesty the King of Denmark and Norway has found it necessary, for the stopping of the British navigation and trade on the Elbe, to take possession, for a time, of the free and Imperial city of Hamburgh, by the troops under the command of his Highness General Field-marshal Prince Charles, Landgrave of Hesse, and has required, that from the 1st of April an embargo shall attach upon all British property, whether ships, commodities, or any other; it is hereby ordered, by consent of the council and citizens, that all persons shall detain such property, and notice will immediately be given to all merchants, captains, &c. of the time, place, and manner in which it shall be delivered up.

Given in council, April 3, 1801.

Convention concluded on the 3d April 1801, between the Regency of Hanover and the Envoys of his Majesty the King of Prussia.

HIS Majesty the King of Prussia having caused to be communicated to us, by the Count de Schulembourg, general of cavalry, minister of state, of war, and of the cabinet, and his envoy here, a declaration, written and dated at Berlin, on the 30th of March 1801, respecting the measures which his said Majesty has resolved to pursue in regard to the German states belonging to his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, our most gracious sovereign, in his quality of Elector of Brunswick and Lunenbourg: his Prussian Majesty having besides invited us repeatedly, and in a positive manner, to conform to the present circumstances, to enter without delay into the new engagements which he has proposed, and for that purpose to draw up a convention in the most obligatory form, otherwise his said Majesty would find himself obliged to treat in a hostile manner the German states of the King, our most gracious sovereign: we have, agreeably to circumstances, promised and declared as follows:

The entrance of the Prussian troops into the German states of his Britannic Majesty shall take place without their experiencing any resistance, in the hopes, however, that the number will be diminished as much as possible, to ease the country and the inhabitants: they shall consequently observe, in their full extent, all the ordinances and dispositions of his Prussian Majesty, both in regard to the entry of his troops and to the electoral states. The Hanoverian troops, which have hitherto been employed in the army on the line of demarcation in the north of Germany, shall be disbanded, as well as a proportionate number of the other troops of the Electorate. The regency of this country, the commander in chief, and the different officers of these troops, shall engage not to employ the said troops, nor to suffer them to serve against his said Prussian Majesty, but to make them strictly observe the royal ordinances, according to the different measures which it may be necessary to pursue. The said troops shall be distributed in the cities of Hanover, Lunebourg, Gifborn, Welzen, and in the places and garrisons on the right of the Leine, on the left of the Aller, and behind the Luhe, as far as the Elbe. All the other places, without exception, comprehending the fortrefs of Hamela, shall be evacuated and delivered up to the Prussian troops. Particular measures shall be taken that all deliveries in kind shall be made by the said country of Hanover, dating from the 1st of May this year. In regard to whatever concerns the administration of this state, nothing shall be undertaken prejudicial to the present dispositions and engagements; on the contrary, the statutes and orders of the King, in regard to them, shall be punctually observed.

For these reasons, we here accept, in the most solemn manner, the supreme promise made by his Prussian Majesty, that he will guaranty to the German states of his Britannic Majesty, their

ancient constitution, their safety, and their repose; and that all their property and possessions shall be protected by every means possible.

Done at Hanover, the 3d of April 1801.

(Signed)

COUNT DE KILMANNSEGGE.

DE ARNSWALDY.

DE STEINBERG.

DE DECKEN.

DE WALMODEN.

SIMBORN, Field-marshal.

Copy and Translation of a Letter from the Royal College of Commerce at Copenhagen, dated the 4th of April 1801, to Muldrup and Salvesson, his Danish Majesty's Consuls for Scotland, residing in Leith.

Gentlemen,

WE judge it necessary to make you acquainted with the actual situation of our affairs, as well for your government as for the information of those of our nation who may be at present in your consulage district.

You must have heard that a British fleet of 54 sail, under command of Admirals Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson, had proceeded to the straits of the Sound, with an intention to enter the Baltic. The fleet actually appeared, and having advanced towards Cronberg, Admiral Parker declared to the commandant that hostilities would commence; upon which the fleet began to pass the fortrefs on the 30th of March, exposed to an obstinate fire from our batteries, which was returned with equal spirit, but without material damage to either party, as the fleet kept so close to the Swedish side that it was with difficulty our balls could reach them. After having cleared the straits, the British formed themselves in a line, in sight of our floating batteries and the ships placed for our defence at the entrance of our port. There they remained tranquil until the evening of the 1st instant, when they assumed a more threatening position. On the following day (2d April) at half past ten o'clock in the morning, the most bloody and obstinate engagement took place in our roads that has ever been remembered. Our sailors have gained themselves honour and glory, and if the force of defence had been equal to that of the attack, the success would have been doubtful; but, after five hours fighting, the most part of our crews were either killed or wounded, the ships much shattered, and the floating batteries dismounted; so that it became at last necessary to yield to superior force, at least triple to that which we could employ at the point of defence. The right wing of our defence was broken through by Nelson's squadron; some of our floating batteries and ships of inferior size have fallen into the hands of the enemy. Before the engagement

engagement had seriously commenced with the fleet under Admiral Parker's orders, Nelson sent a flag of truce to propose a suspension of hostilities, in order to transport the wounded on shore, which was agreed to; and the suspension of arms has been prolonged, and hostilities have not yet recommenced. Nelson was on shore yesterday, and a negotiation is at present going forward, and every thing for the moment tranquil. We do not know precisely how much the enemy have suffered, nor the number of their slain; but, according to information from some of their officers, their ships have been considerably damaged, and their loss of men very numerous.

This, Gentlemen, is the result of a day ever memorable to Denmark, and honourable for the intrepidity and bravery of our warriors, whose conduct even the enemy has allowed to have been most glorious. Make these facts known to their countrymen, and inform them at the same time, that we shall not fail to acquaint them of the ultimate result of these events.

(Signed)

SCHIMMELMAN.

SCHESTTED.

SMIDT.

PHISSELDECK, &c.

Ukases published by the Emperor Alexander of Russia shortly after his Accession to the Throne, prior to the 7th of April 1801.

IT is ordered by us, that the British sailors and masters that were taken from the several British ships in a state of sequestration, and sent to various towns throughout our dominions, shall be set at liberty, and carefully conducted to the several ports from whence they were taken.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER.

AS we wish to afford our faithful subjects all means of extending their trade, which is the source of prosperity, as well for the state as individuals; we order, that all the prohibitions hitherto made against the exportation of corn shall be removed; and we permit the exportation of all kinds of grain, conformably to the principles of the Tariff of 1797.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER.

Conditions of the Convention for a Cessation of Arms, concluded between England and Denmark, at Copenhagen, on the 9th of April 1801.

THE Danish government on the one part, and Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knight, commander in chief of his Britannic Majesty's naval force in the Road of Copenhagen, on the other,

equally induced by sentiments of humanity to put a stop to the effusion of blood, and preserve the city of Copenhagen from the calamitous consequences of the continuation of hostilities, have mutually agreed to a cessation of arms.

With this view his Majesty the King of Denmark has appointed Major-general Ernestus Frederic Watterdsdorf, chamberlain to his Danish Majesty, and colonel of a regiment, and Adjutant-general Hans Lindholm, as commissioners to conclude this armistice; and Admiral Sir Hyde Parker has, on his part, appointed Lord Horatio Nelson, knight of the order of the Bath, duke of Bronti in Sicily, grand cross of the orders of Ferdinand and Merit, and knight of the Austrian order of the Crescent, vice-admiral of the fleet of his Britannic Majesty; and also Lieutenant-colonel William Stewart, commander of a detachment of land troops on board the fleet; which commissioners have this day met, and, after exchanging their full powers, agreed to the following conditions:

Article I. From the moment of the signing of this armistice all hostilities shall cease between the fleet under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker and the city of Copenhagen, and all the armed ships and vessels belonging to his Danish Majesty, which shall be found in the road or harbour of that city; as also between the different provinces and islands of Denmark, Jutland included.

II. The armed ships and vessels of his Danish Majesty shall remain in their present condition, with respect to the manner in which they are armed, and manner as to their military position; and the treaty, known by the name of the Treaty of the Armed Neutrality, shall, so far as concerns the active co-operation of Denmark, remain suspended, so long as this armistice shall continue in force.

On the other hand, armed ships and vessels under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, shall in no manner whatever disturb the city of Copenhagen, or the armed ships and vessels of his Danish Majesty, or the coasts of the different islands and provinces of Denmark, Jutland included; and, in order to prevent every thing which may create disturbance or suspicion, Admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall on no account permit any ship or vessel under his command to approach within cannon shot of the armed ships or fortifications of his Danish Majesty in the Road of Copenhagen. This limitation shall, however, not extend to the ships which must necessarily pass and repass through the King's Sound.

III. This armistice shall secure the city of Copenhagen, as also the coasts of Denmark, Jutland, and the islands, against the attack of any other fleet of war, which now, or hereafter, during the continuance of this armistice, may be sent by his Britannic Majesty into these seas.

IV.

IV. The fleet of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall be at liberty to procure from the city of Copenhagen, and along the coasts of the different islands and provinces of Denmark, Jutland included, whatever may be wanted for the health and the cure of the crews.

V. Admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall engage to send on shore all the subjects of his Danish Majesty, which are at present on board the British fleet under his command; and the Danish government engages to account both for them and for the wounded which were suffered to come on shore after the battle of the 2d, in the unfortunate case of the renewal of hostilities with Great Britain.

VI. The coasting trade of Denmark, with the different parts of the coast included within the extent of this armistice, shall in no manner be disturbed by any British armed ship or vessel, and Admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall issue the necessary instructions to that purpose.

VII. This armistice shall continue in force during the space of fourteen weeks, from the day of its being signed by the contracting parties; after the expiration of that time, each of the said parties shall be at liberty to declare it to be terminated, and recommence hostilities on giving a previous notice of fourteen days.

The conditions of this armistice shall, on every occasion, be explained in the most liberal and candid manner, in order to remove every ground of future dispute, and to facilitate the means of a restoration of friendship and good understanding between the two kingdoms.

In witness of this, we, the undersigned, according to our full powers, have signed and sealed with our arms the present armistice.

Given on board his Britannic Majesty's ship the London, in the Road of Copenhagen, the 9th of April 1801.

(L. S.)

E. F. WATTERSDORFF.

(L. S.)

NELSON, Duke of Bronti.

(L. S.)

H. LINDHOLM.

(L. S.)

W. STEWART.

Ratified by me, HYDE PARKER,
Admiral and Commander in Chief of the
Fleet of his Britannic Majesty.

General Orders issued to the English Fleet on the Conclusion of the Armistice between Sir Hyde Parker and the Prince of Denmark.

G. O.

*His Majesty's Ship London, Copenhagen Roads,
April 10, 1801.*

AN armistice being now concluded between the Government of Copenhagen and the Commander in Chief, by which all hostilities are to cease for the space of fourteen weeks, until the
courts

courts of Great Britain and Copenhagen have arranged their present differences :

It is the Commander in Chief's express direction, that no act of hostility or insult be offered by any officer or seaman under his command to the Danish flag, as it is meant such supplies as are wanted for the fleet are to be sent off by Danish boats from the shore. The Commander in Chief strictly prohibits any officers or boats going to the shore from the fleet, except by his special permission first granted.

(Signed) W. DOMETT.

Further Proceedings of the English Fleet in the Baltic.

ON the 19th of April the English appeared off the entrance of the harbour of Carlscrona, and sent a frigate, with a flag of truce and a letter to the Governor, of which the following are the contents :

" On board the London, April 18, 801.

" The Danish court having been induced to conclude an armistice, by which the unfortunate disputes between the courts of Denmark and St. James's have been accommodated ; and as I am directed to require an explicit declaration from the court of Sweden, relative to its intention to adhere to or abandon the hostile measures which it has taken, in conjunction with Russia, against the rights and interests of Great Britain, I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency this letter, that I may receive in answer a declaration of the resolution of the court of Sweden, with respect to this important object ; and shall conduct my future operations according to this answer, which I expect to receive within 48 hours.

I have the honour to be,

(Signed)

" HYDE PARKER,

" Commander in Chief of the British Fleet in the Baltic."

Vice-admiral Cronstedt, who had the command there, by order of his Swedish Majesty, who was then at Malms, immediately returned a provisory answer to the following purport :

" That, as only a military officer, he could not undertake to answer a question which did not come within the particular circle of his duty ; but that his Swedish Majesty had declared, that he should soon be at Carlscrona, and that he would then notify to the admiral his resolution."

On the 20th in the afternoon his Majesty arrived, and caused the following official answer to be transmitted to Admiral Parker by Vice-admiral Cronstedt :

" Admiral,

" The King my master has commanded me to communicate to you the following official answer to the letter which I had the honour to receive from you on the 18th instant.

" Con-

“ Convinced that your Excellency is perfectly sensible of the importance and sacred nature of promises, when once made, his Majesty conceives that the following explicit declaration cannot be unexpected to your Excellency ; that is,

“ That his Swedish Majesty will not for a moment fail to fulfil, with fidelity and sincerity, the engagements he has entered into with his allies ; and that without any reference to the particular intervention of another power, under whatever name it may be, and the effects of which can never be extended to the common interest of the hitherto neutral powers.

“ This is the unalterable resolution of his Majesty.

“ Equally induced by inclination and by duty to consider the affair of his sincere allies as his own, his Swedish Majesty, however, will not refuse to listen to equitable proposals for accommodating the disputes, made by deputies, furnished with proper authority on the part of the King of Great Britain, to the united northern powers.

“ C. O. CRONSTEDT,

“ Adjutant-general to his Swedish Majesty
for the Fleet, and Commander in Chief
at Carlscrona.

“ *Carlscrona, April 23.*”

Translation of a Letter from Capt. George to Citizen Otto.

Sir,

SINCE I had the pleasure of seeing you this morning, I have been informed that the Secretary of State has recommended to the Lords of the Admiralty to suspend the execution of the order given for capturing the fishing vessels until his Majesty should be consulted upon that subject.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

R. GEORGE.

A translation,

(Signed)

OTTO.

Transport Office, 2 o'Clock P. M. March 3, 1801.

This note is the answer to the note addressed by Citizen Otto to the Transport Office, on the 2d of February 1801, for which see page 82 of this volume.

Note addressed by the American Agent at Paris to the Agents of that Nation at the different Ports of France, prior to the Month of March 1801.

A CIRCULAR letter of M. I. L. Cathcart, agent of the United States at Tripoli, in Barbary, dated the 3d of January last, informs me, that that regency has made an official declaration of war against the United States, and that the King of Sweden, having concluded a treaty with that power, the frigates of this sovereign, in the Mediterranean, can no longer protect
our

our vessels against the Tripolitan cruifers. I request that you would communicate this disagreeable intelligence to our merchants and captains, and to those of the American agents with whom you have any intercourse.

Colonies of France.

LIBERTY.

EQUALITY.

St. Domingo, 13th Pluvoise, 9th Year of the French Republic, on. and indivisible (2d Feb. 1801).

Toussaint Louverture, General in Chief of the Army of St. Domingo, to his Fellow-citizens of the French Part of St. Domingo.

Citizens,

I ANNOUNCE to you, with great satisfaction, that I have taken possession of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, in the name of the French republic.

A column, commanded by the General of Brigade Moyse, marched to the north against St. Yago; a second column, commanded by the Chief of Brigade Paul Louverture, to the south-west, against Santo Domingo. Each of them were attacked by the Spaniards, who seemed determined to oppose our taking possession: the columns, notwithstanding, pursued their route. The measures of wisdom, of prudence, and of humanity, which I had taken, prevented the effusion of blood; and, with very little loss, I gained possession of the whole island. Persuasions alone, after the first attack, were the only means I made use of. My enterprise was crowned by the most brilliant success.

The General of Brigade Moyse conducted himself with that courage, that moderation, and that bravery, which always characterize a French general. He executed with precision all my orders. He has rendered me a clear and precise account of all his operations, and the conduct of the officers and soldiers under his command has given me infinite pleasure. Discipline and subordination have been observed with a scrupulous attention, and persons and property rigidly respected.

The Adjutant-general Hebecourt, whom I sent to the Spanish governor Joachim Garcia, with my instructions to negotiate the taking possession of the island, has fulfilled his mission with honour, wisdom, and prudence.

[Here follows a particular detail of the marches of the troops.]

In consequence of this detail, which it gives me pleasure to make public, because it is true, I declare that the officers and soldiers composing the army of St. Domingo have deserved well of their country.

Salut et fraternelle amitié.

Le General en Chef,

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

The Senate's Answer to the Address of Thomas Jefferson. (See page 96.)

“ **W**HILE we congratulate you on those expressions of the public will, which called you to the first office of the United States, we cannot but lament the loss of that intelligence, attention, and impartiality, with which you have presided over our deliberations.

“ The Senate feel themselves much gratified by the sense you have been pleased to express of their support in the performance of your late duties. Be persuaded that it will never be withheld from a chief magistrate, who, in the exercise of his office, shall be influenced by a due regard to the honour and interest of our country. In the confidence that your official conduct will be devoted to these great objects, a confidence derived from past events, we repeat to you, Sir, the assurances of our constitutional support in your future administration.”

The foregoing answer of the Senate to the address of their President, on Saturday the 7th of March, was on the 9th agreed to by the Senate, and ordered to be presented to him by the committee who reported it.

PROCLAMATION.

The Consuls of the Republic to the French.

Frenchmen,

A GLORIOUS peace has terminated the war upon the continent ; your frontiers are extended to the limits which nature has marked out. Nations, long since separated from you, will now rejoin their brethren, and increase your population a sixth, your territory, and your forces.

These successes you owe particularly to the courage of our warriors, to the patience with which they have submitted to their labours, to their passion for glory, and to their love of liberty and their country ; but you owe them also to the happy return of concord, and to that union of sentiment and interests which more than once has saved France from ruin.

While you were divided, your enemies had no hopes of conquering you ; they hoped you would be conquered by yourselves, and that that power which had withstood all their efforts, would be crushed by the convulsions of discord and anarchy.

These hopes have been deceived ; may those hopes never be renewed ! Be eternally united by the remembrance of your domestic misfortunes, by the sentiment of your strength and greatness ; dread to degrade, by the influence of base passions, a renown which so many exploits have consecrated to glory and immortality !

May a generous emulation second our arts and our industry ;

may useful labours embellish that France which surrounding nations cannot name but with respect and admiration ! Let those foreigners who will be eager to visit it, find among you those amiable and hospitable virtues which characterized your ancestors.

Let every profession be elevated to the dignity of the French name. Let commerce, by reviving its relations with other nations, incorporate within itself that fidelity which commands confidence and assures fortune, not by hazardous and fugitive speculations, but by the adoption of those constant principles, the force and durability of which are guaranteed by esteem and mutual interest.

Thus our commerce will resume the rank to which it is entitled ; thus those connexions will be fortified which attach the enlightened nations of Europe to our cause ; thus, even that nation, which is still armed against France, will abjure its excessive pretensions, and will at length be sensible that the real happiness of nations, as well as of individuals, consists in the general prosperity.

Bonaparté, First Consul of the republic, ordains, that the above proclamation shall be inserted in the bulletin of laws, published, printed, and affixed in all the departments of this republic.

The First Consul, (Signed) BONAPARTE.

By the First Consul, the Secretary of State,
(Signed) H. B. MARET.

Paris, 29th Ventose (20th March 1801),
9th Year of the Republic.

Armistice between the French Republic and his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies. Dated Foligno, Feb. 18, 1801.

PENETRATED with the sentiments of moderation and generosity of the French government, and with the marks of kindness which his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias does not cease to show towards the court of Naples ; wishing, in fine, to put an end to the calamities of war between France and his Sicilian Majesty, and to contribute on their part to a general peace ;

I. An armistice shall take place between the armies of his Sicilian Majesty and those of the French republic, by land and sea. All prizes, taken within ten days after the signature of the present treaty, to be restored.

II. The Neapolitan army is immediately to evacuate the Ecclesiastical Estates.

III. The French army shall keep its position on the banks of the Nova, not passing the confluence of that river with the Tiber.

IV. All the ports of the kingdom of Naples and Sicily shall be shut

shut against all the English and Turkish ships of war and merchantmen, until a definitive peace between those two powers. Such as shall come into the said ports after the signing of the armistice, shall be obliged to depart within 24 hours after notification shall be given to them of that fact. The ships of war and merchant vessels of the French republic, and its allies, shall enjoy, in the ports of the Two Sicilies, all the privileges granted to the most favoured nations.

V. Every communication between Porto Ferrajo and Longone is prohibited, as long as the English remain in possession of the former port.

VI. All the French harbours during this truce shall be open to Neapolitan vessels.

VII. The Turkish and English ships which may be in the ports of Naples and Sicily shall not be furnished with any military stores or provisions, except necessaries for their subsistence on their route for their destination, which must be the next port. All exportation of grain, provisions, and military stores, shall be prohibited to the English and Turks, and particularly for the island of Malta, by his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, until a general peace.

VIII. The Citizen Dolomieu, the Generals Monsecourt and Dumas, are immediately to be set at liberty, with all the French made prisoners on their return from Egypt. All the Neapolitan prisoners are also to be set at large.

IX. All tribunals of rigour being abolished within the realm of the Two Sicilies, his Majesty engages, in his negotiations for a definitive peace, to stipulate for the interests of persons detained in custody, or who have emigrated, on account of their opinions.

X. This armistice is to last for thirty days, with ten days of its rupture.

XI. Plenipotentiaries are to be appointed for the purpose of further negotiation.

XII. Officers shall be named on either side to watch over the execution of the present treaty.

(Signed)

MICHEROUX.

MURAT.

(A true Copy.)

BERTHIER.

In consequence of this treaty, and immediately after the publication of the patent articles, an embargo was laid upon the English vessels in the ports of Sicily and the kingdom of Naples.

*Letter from General Moreau to the Archduke Charles.**Salizburgh, March 25, 1801.*

I HAVE the honour to announce to your Highness, that, agreeably to the treaty of Luneville, I have received orders to evacuate the hereditary states of Austria on the 5th of April, and the Empire between the 5th and the 10th of May. I also learn, that, by the 19th article of that treaty, the troops of his Majesty the Emperor are, by the 5th of April, to return to his hereditary dominions. At my departure, therefore, I shall resign the protection of the different states to the troops of the princes to whom they belong, or to the militia of the inhabitants. Concerning the more particular arrangements for the movements of these troops, I shall expect your Royal Highness's answer at Munich.

I am much surprised that I have not received news of the restoration of your health. It is what, from the regard I have long had for your Highness, I most sincerely desire.

MOREAU.

The Archduke's Answer.

General,

Vienna, March 28, 1801.

I HAVE received your letter, announcing the evacuation of the hereditary dominions of Austria by the French troops, and other dispositions relative to that event. I shall, in consequence, give the necessary orders to the Austrian troops. As to the contingents of the Empire in the Upper Palatinate, I shall inform the Swabian troops of your arrangements, that they may, in concert with you, so regulate their march, as not to arrive at the different stations till you shall have quitted them. In regard to the other troops of the Empire, their general, the Prince Reus, will, in like manner, concert measures with the French army in Franconia. I shall appoint troops to enter after yours into Braunau, Kuffstein, and Scharnitz, and to take possession of them agreeably to the convention of Steyer. I much regret, General, that circumstances oblige you to leave this country before I can have it in my power to see and to become personally acquainted with you, which I have long desired, that I might assure you of my sincere and particular regard for you.

CHARLES.

PROCLAMATION.

J. Murat, General in Chief, to the Troops dispatched to the Neapolitan States.

Soldiers !

Head-quarters at Florence, March 31, 1801.

YOU had advanced to fight the Neapolitans: they have laid down their arms before you: your presence alone was sufficient to obtain what your valour might have enforced. A King, too

too long blind to his own interest, has concluded a peace with the French republic, and driven from his ports the enemies of France, the enemies of Europe, the insatiable and perfidious English!

You are about to enter peaceably upon that territory which you would have invaded; you are about to occupy the Neapolitan cities; concord, confidence, and friendship, open to you their gates:—you will keep them secure from the influence and the efforts of the cabinet of St. James's; you will exhibit, by your conduct, the moderation, the nobleness, and the generosity which become the national character.

Honour a government which has become the friend of the government of the French; respect the religion, the morality, and even the prejudices of the people among whom you are about to reside; never cease to remember, that it is worthy of you to be the example of the world, but that you are not required to be its reformers.

Soldiers! it was you who, ten years since, supported, with arms in your hands, the glory of the French name; it still belongs to you to continue that support, and to augment it, if possible, even after victory. All Europe has sufficiently learned to dread you; may it now learn to esteem you. Let your actions be such that it may soon be said, They are great by their social, as well as by their martial virtues. Your government regard you; they will not fail to distinguish those corps which, during peace, shall acquire, in foreign countries, the greatest respect and love, as they have distinguished, during the war, those who have shown themselves most terrible in action.

You will experience, in your turn, from the Neapolitans all the sentiments and good offices of friendship. Let us forget all former animosities. But woe to the whole nation, if a single drop of French blood should be shed in consequence of perfidy!

(Signed) J. MURAT.

(A true Copy.)

The Brigadier-general and Chief of the
General Staff,

L. BERTHIER.

Letter from Moncey, Lieutenant-general, Commandant of the Army, to Citizen Petiet, Counsellor of State, and Minister Extraordinary of the French Republic to the Cisalpine Republic.

Head-quarters at Milan, April 2, 1801.

I TAKE the earliest opportunity of communicating to you the news which I have received from General Murat, the commander in chief. He announces to me that the peace with the court of Naples was signed on the night of the 29th of March. In consequence of the conditions of this peace, the advanced guard
of

of the army of observation of the South, consisting of 12,000 men, has set out on its march to occupy the peninsula of Tarentum and Otranto, following the line of Gravina, as far as the mouth of the Bardano at the sea. Another division, of about 4000 men, will occupy Pescara, extending its advanced posts as far as Sangro, without passing that limit. The court of Naples renounces the island of Elba, and all its rights in Tuscany. All the articles of the armistice, which concern the British and the Turks, will be religiously observed.

According to intelligence which arrived here from Naples, on the evening of the 30th of March, it appears certain, that the British have been beaten in Egypt, and obliged to re-embark. Communicate, Citizen, if you please, this joyful news to the Cisalpine government, and accept of my sentiments of esteem and friendship.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

(Signed)

MONCEY.

PETIET.

Letter from the Prince Royal of Denmark to the Magistrates of Copenhagen.

AS it is indispensable that the works which defend the road should be repaired and carried to perfection, it cannot be done without land-carriage, and I cannot doubt that the worthy inhabitants of Copenhagen will lend their assistance, when I assure them that nothing is more necessary for the defence of the city. I know that the intrepid citizens of the capital, who are entirely devoted to the King my father, are desirous of seizing every occasion to testify their zeal to co-operate in all that may be necessary to the good of the state. I invite, in consequence, all the inhabitants of the city who have horses and carts, to make them bring, during the period of six weeks or two months, from 40 to 60 loads of earth per day, to the places where the erection of batteries is necessary. The drivers shall be paid for their trouble. Workmen at trades must transport earth in boats and on rafts, and, if they want assistance, they must apply to the officer of marine.

(Signed)

FREDERIC, Prince Royal.

April 26, 1801.

Ordinance issued at Vienna previous to the 4th of April 1801.

AS, in consequence of the restoration of peace, the number of foreigners travelling in the Austrian states will be greatly augmented; the increased number of inhabitants in the capital and the principal provincial towns, and the consequent advance of the price of provisions, will require a continual attention; his Imperial

Imperial Majesty orders, that all well-disposed foreigners, or such as are engaged in actual business, shall receive every accommodation, both on their arrival and during their stay in the hereditary states ; but that proper precautions shall be taken to prevent the entrance or stay in these states of all persons of doubtful and improper characters, and such as have no real business. With this view his Imperial Majesty directs, that no person, of whatever rank he may be, shall enter the Austrian states without a pass, for the obtaining of which foreigners shall apply to the principal state chancery, or, in a foreign state, to the nearest Austrian minister, resident, or consul, and, with the exception of persons generally known or of distinguished character, shall apply, furnished with proper testimonies of their personal circumstances, character, and business.

Address of General Murat to the Neapolitan and Roman Refugees.

Head-quarters at Florence, April 18, 1801.

Neapolitans and Romans,

YOU have long groaned at a distance from your country : you are now about to return to its bosom. Tuscany, which, during your misfortunes, has afforded you an hospitable reception, now finds its faculties exhausted. The resources which remain in that country are scarcely sufficient to supply the wants of the French army. It is, therefore, my duty not to let any burdens press on it, except those which are absolutely inevitable. You could not, without indiscretion, continue to demand of it that assistance which you are not in want of. I cannot, without injustice, compel them to afford you such assistance.

Return towards your country, which calls you. It is so gratifying, after a long absence, again to see one's native land ! Do not apprehend that you will be liable to unjust persecutions : the French government has not forgotten that it enjoyed your confidence, and in its treaties with your governments it watched over your interests with solicitude. Its stipulations at once protected your property and your persons. The protection of the Great Nation is not a vain security ; live, then, with tranquillity under such a shelter.

Neapolitans, the eighth article of our treaty with your king is thus conceived.

His Sicilian Majesty also agrees, that all those of his subjects, who would not have been pursued, banished, or forced to expatriate themselves voluntarily, but for the circumstances relative to the residence of the French in the kingdom of Naples, shall be permitted to return freely into their country, and shall be reinstated in their possessions. His Majesty likewise promises, that
all

all persons, at present detained for the political opinions they have manifested, shall be immediately restored to liberty.

Romans, a great number of your companions have already returned to their homes; the Holy Father, after having granted them passports, has caused assistance to be afforded to them; it treats them with a parental kindness; with that benevolence commanded by the religion of which it is the head, and which distinguishes its personal character.

Neapolitans and Romans, do not, therefore, any longer be under the smallest apprehension; but, at the same time, in the name of your own interest, forego all resentment.

MURAT.

Proceedings at the Diet at Ratisbon in Completion of the Treaty of Luneville.

Letter from General Lahorie, delivered on the 22d of February 1801, to a Magistrate of Ratisbon.

Head-quarters at Salzbourg, Feb. 20, 1801.

THE General in Chief of the army of the Rhine, at the desire of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, willing to secure, as much as depends upon him, to the general assembly of the Empire the most perfect liberty, has consented to the neutralization of the Imperial city of Ratisbon. The French troops which are there in garrison shall be withdrawn. The city shall be given up to its own garrison, to its own police, in such a manner that neither the troops of the French republic, nor those of his Majesty the Emperor, shall be cantoned nearer than at the distance of a German mile, at least, in the vicinity of that city. A passage is reserved for the French troops through that city, but without a right of being lodged in it. The said evacuation and neutralization shall take effect from the moment the city and bishopric of Ratisbon shall have paid the monthly contribution up to this day, that is, for four months.

The General of Brigade, Chief, *par interim*, of the Staff.

(Signed)

LAHORIE.

Imperial Decree, of the 25th of February 1801, to the General Diet of the Empire at Ratisbon.

THE plenipotentiary of the French government, in referring himself specially to the example of the negotiations of Rastadt, and to those of Baden, in the year 1714, has proposed, in the most precise manner, to the plenipotentiary sent by his Imperial Majesty to Luneville to negotiate a peace, that his Imperial Majesty should stipulate at the same time for the Empire, and sign
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the treaty in his quality of Supreme Chief. The importance of this proposition, the different considerations which coincide with it, demand, on the part of the Chief of the Empire, the most mature consideration; and his Majesty cannot hesitate to make known immediately, by a letter under his hand, the state of things, and his resolution, to all the Electors, as well in their quality of Electors as of Princes, and to the principal Princes of the Empire. This letter contains the expression of the sentiments and principles of his Majesty, and he transmits a copy of it to the general Diet of the Empire, in the firm confidence that every appearance of unconstitutional views will vanish, upon the just and mature examination of the contents of this letter. In consequence of the example of the negotiations of Rastadt and Baden, to which the French plenipotentiary referred, the treaty, of which a copy is subjoined, has been concluded. This same example, proposed for a rule, guaranties sufficiently the right of co-operation of the States of the Empire in every thing which concerns the peace, although, in the treaty submitted to the Diet, no clause, assuring these legitimate rights, has been inserted, as it was formerly done in that of Rastadt. The motives which have induced his Imperial Majesty to conclude this peace, will determine, by their force, the Electors, Princes, and States, to accelerate, as much as lies in their power, the ratification of the treaty of peace, which is submitted to them; the more so, as the French government has made to depend, on the prompt approbation of the Empire, the enjoyment of the first fruits of the peace, to wit, the release from all requisitions of war, and the departure of the armies which are upon the territory of the Empire. His Majesty awaits with the greatest impatience the *conclusum* which should be adopted for this purpose, &c.

Vienna, February 21, 1801.

Letter from his Imperial Majesty to the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire.

THE plenipotentiary of the French government has made to the minister plenipotentiary whom I have sent to Luneville to negotiate a peace with the French republic, the decided proposition, that, in the treaty to be concluded, I should stipulate also for the peace of the Empire, in my quality of Supreme Chief. The Imperial plenipotentiary knew, that the right and co-operation of the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, in the objects relative to peace, was fixed in a precise manner by the fundamental laws of the Germanic empire: that also my Imperial authority was restricted upon that point by the laws of the Germanic constitution, unless I should have previously received full powers, particularly from the Empire, to treat in its name.

This consideration, as well as others, entirely opposite to the said proposition, was not received, as my plenipotentiary had a right to expect, from its force and constitutional evidence. On the contrary, the proposition has been insisted upon by express reference to the example of the negotiations for peace at Rastadt and of Baden, in 1714, and its admission has been demanded in a manner so pressing and determined, that the negotiations would have been entirely broken off, if my plenipotentiary, after having in vain exhausted representation, had not at last consented, by referring also to the negotiations of Rastadt and Baden. My perplexity was very great, in my quality of Supreme Head of the Empire, when I learned from my plenipotentiary this state of things, and I considered it a duty of the highest importance to reflect upon it maturely. The idea of approving the step taken by my plenipotentiary, and in consequence of that approbation of beginning to treat for the peace of the Empire, although I had it not by any means in contemplation to withhold the treaty from the examination and ratification of the general Diet, was in conflict in my mind with my just respect for the rights and attributes of the States of the Empire. But, on the other side, the consideration of the melancholy situation in which a considerable part of Germany now is, that of the still more unhappy fate with which the superiority of the French threatens the Empire, should peace be longer deferred; in fine, a regard to the general wish and universal anxiety soon to enjoy the blessings of peace; all these motives combined together, strongly persuaded me not to disapprove of the acquiescence of my minister in the demand of the French plenipotentiary: in consequence therefore of the declaration made by my plenipotentiary, approved by myself, I resolved (such being the posture of our affairs) also to determine the conditions of a peace for the Empire. Your enlightened and well-known wisdom induces me to believe, that most probably, if under the pressure of similar difficulties, you would have adopted a similar line of conduct.

I feel some consolation in acquainting you by the present with the true state of affairs, and with the resolution which I have taken; I also derive a still greater consolation from the consciousness of the purity of the motives by which I am actuated (motives which are justified by several declarations made by the Diet, and more particularly by the Imperial decree of the 19th May 1795), according to which it cannot appear to have been my intention to encroach on the rights of the Imperial States. And when the treaty of peace shall be submitted to the Electors, Princes, and States, and to the general Diet, you have the most perfect and consolatory conviction, that in the negotiation of that treaty I previously took every measure and precaution conformably to the
above-

above-mentioned example of the negotiations of Rastadt and of Baden in 1714) to secure the rights of the States of the Empire.

Result of the Conference held at Ratisbon, in the Hall of the College of Princes, dictated by the Directory of Mentz, on the 6th Ventose (25th February 1801).

IT has been decreed, in the name of the three Colleges,

1. That the protocol should be opened in ten days, that is, on the 16th Ventose (March 7), in order to deliberate respecting the ratification of the treaty of Luneville.
2. That the Directory of Mentz should be requested to dispatch a courier to acquaint the Imperial minister at Vienna with the foregoing resolution.
3. That after the example of the manner in which the full powers were made out the 15th of December 1797, for the deputation at Rastadt, it should be proposed to the Imperial minister at Vienna to authorize the principal commissary of the Emperor at Ratisbon to ratify the treaty of peace, not only in the name of the Empire, but also to expedite the *conclusum*, by which the Diet will ratify the treaty of Luneville, directly to Count Cobentzel, at Luneville.
4. That the Directory of Mentz shall communicate to the principal commissary, in the usual manner, the result of the present conference, and request him to obtain from his Imperial Majesty the necessary powers to fulfil the object it has in view.
5. To make the general Directory of the Posts responsible for every delay that may obstruct the expedition of the *estafettes*, which shall this day be transmitted to all the States, acquainting them with every thing that has been determined upon.

Decision made at Ratisbon, on the 25th of February 1801, by the Diet of the Empire.

Union of the three Colleges in Conference, 25th February 1801.

1. THAT the protocol shall be opened in ten days, that is, on the 7th of March.
2. That the Directory of the Empire shall be requested to communicate that event by an *estafette* to the minister of the Empire.
3. That after the example of the distribution of full powers of the 15th December 1797, there shall be given to the minister of the Empire the power, that the principal Imperial commissary should not only be provided with special full powers for the ratification of the speedy decision of the Empire; but farther, that, for the greater expedition, the ratification should be sent at once, directly from hence, to the Imperial and Royal plenipotentiary at Luneville.

4. That the Directory of the Empire shall communicate to the principal Imperial commissary, after his arrival, the union of this day, in the usual manner; and that he shall be requested to present also, on his part, his full powers.

5. That the general Directory of the Imperial and Royal Posts should be invited to make the necessary dispositions for the immediate departure of *estafettes* on the first notice.

Substance of the principal Votes issued in the three Colleges.

Vote of the Minister of Bavaria, in the Sitting of the 5th of March 1801, at Ratisbon.

HIS Electoral Highness acknowledges the solicitude with which his Imperial Majesty is occupied to confirm the Empire in the hope of being very soon entirely freed from foreign and burdensome impositions, and of shortly enjoying the fruits of peace. As his Imperial Majesty has been determined only by the urgency of the circumstances (as results from the assurances given in his most gracious letter) to conclude immediately the peace of the Empire, without having received full powers, and without the direct and constitutional concurrence of the Electors, Princes, and States, the rights confirmed by the peace of Westphalia, and the capitulation of election, are sufficiently secured for the future by the declarations of the Supreme Chief of the Empire; his Electoral Highness makes, in consequence, no difficulty to accede to the treaty of peace and friendship with the French republic, submitted by his Imperial Majesty to the Diet, and to propose his ratification: the more so, as, relatively to the Germanic body, the two principal bases of the peace are the same as those that were laid down at Rastadt by the deputation of the Empire, with the accession of his Imperial Majesty, and as the principles therein established are not contrary to either the peace of Westphalia, or that of Teschen. His Electoral Highness must, at the same time, reserve to himself formally the right of concurring and taking part in the negotiations which are yet to take place, for the application of the basis of the peace, and the objects concerning the internal constitution and relations of the Empire which have reference thereto.

He is therefore of opinion, that a *conclusum* should be speedily taken, in which the treaty of peace and friendship with the French republic, communicated to the Diet by his Imperial Majesty, shall be ratified by the Empire, and in which, by reference to the declarations of the Supreme Chief, the manner in which that peace has been concluded shall be approved, for this time, with the reservation of the constitutional right of the concurrence of the States for future cases.

Vote

Vote of the Minister of Magdeburgh, in the Sitting of the 5th of March 1801.

His Majesty the King of Prussia has always ardently desired to see the blessings of peace spread over the whole Empire, after so many years of calamity; and nothing undoubtedly can be more agreeable to him than to contribute to it on his part, in the purity of his intentions, as soon as possible. Animated with these sentiments, his Majesty, in his quality of a State of the Empire, is of opinion, that the Diet should promptly ratify the treaty of peace concluded at Luneville the 9th of February last, in the name of his Imperial Majesty, with the French republic, communicated and submitted to the Diet by the decree of the Imperial Committee, of the date of the 21st of February, and dictated the 25th.

In these friendly dispositions his Majesty thinks, however, that he cannot accede, on his part, to that ratification but with two reservations: the first is, that the urgency of imperious circumstances (as his Majesty is himself well convinced), having determined his Imperial Majesty to conclude the peace in the name of the Empire, without having received full powers for that purpose, and to stipulate for the return of the ratification within a term insufficient for deliberation, there shall not thence result for the future any consequence contrary to the constitution, nor any prejudice to the rights of the Empire, and its States in particular: the second is, that his Majesty, in consenting purely and simply to the ratification which the Diet may give to the said treaty of peace, reserves to himself always, according to his particular relations, and in his quality of member of the Empire, his rights to the participation and co-operation, in the results of that peace, respecting the constitution and the internal relations of the Empire, as also in the ulterior conventions and arrangements.

Vote of the Minister of the Teutonic Order, in the Sitting of the 5th of March 1801.

The extraordinary efforts which his Imperial Majesty has made to bring the war of Germany, which has lasted nearly nine years, to a happy termination, have not been able to effect, for the conclusion of peace, circumstances more favourable than those in which we now find ourselves: the most speedy establishment of that peace is not merely the object of the most ardent wishes; it is become one of the most urgent wants which the unhappy situation of the several provinces, which groan under the burdens of war, demands should be satisfied. From these considerations, his Highness the Elector of Cologne, in quality of Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, is firmly convinced, that, to attain that happy
end,

end, there is no mode more suitable than that which his Imperial Majesty has adopted in charging himself with negotiating a peace for the Germanic body ; and he cannot conceive, in the present circumstances, a more favourable incident than the proposition made to his Majesty on the part of the French government, recited in the Decree of the Imperial Committee, to remove most speedily the calamities of war, the duration of which cannot but totally exhaust the countries which are the theatre of it. In this presumption, and from the present state of things, his Electoral Highness cannot hesitate to give his adhesion to the step taken by his Imperial Majesty for the speedy conclusion of the peace of the Empire, and to propose the ratification of it in the *conclusum* which may be taken : his Highness is so much the less able to refuse it, as, after a deliberate examination of all the political and other relations combined, he cannot promise to himself, from the continuation of the war, the encouraging probability of a more happy issue. As to the principle of indemnity adopted, his Electoral Highness cannot convince himself how, in a national affair, in which all the members ought to take part by virtue of the duties of the social compact, some can with justice pretend to indemnities of such a nature, that the existence of those that have escaped the chances of war runs a risk of being entirely destroyed. In a common contest each ought to support his own losses, and there is no law or ground of equity which can dictate any other result : but, from the moment that the Empire has been obliged to admit such a principle, as an absolute condition of the peace, all these considerations have ceased, and no attention has been any longer paid to the consequences which the application of that principle makes us with justice apprehend in so many respects. If, however, from the extensive effects which the changes that may take place must produce, there may result for the interested powers a solid advantage, and for Germany a durable tranquillity, his Electoral Highness would confine himself to wishing, that the principle of indemnity should be circumscribed as much as possible in its application, and that it should not extend to those who would have been preserved by the treaty of peace, except so far as their new relations may require ; that all should preserve their constitutional existence, from the moment that the unhappy vicissitude of the times no longer renders their dissolution absolutely necessary : finally, that the ulterior negotiations should have no other direction than that from which may result the least change in respect of the Germanic constitution and its spirit.

Votes of Spires, Constance, and Freisingen.

Among the several votes given in the College of Princes, it has been remarked, that those of Spires, Constance, Freisingen, &c.

&c. have made reservations on the subject of the 7th article of the treaty of peace.

Vote of Spires.

That of Spires has established as a principle, that the rights of the Ecclesiastical Princes being as sacred as those of the Secular Princes, the sacrifices to indemnify the Princes dispossessed upon the left bank of the Rhine ought to be supported by all the States of the Empire without distinction; that the business of indemnities ought to be treated as an internal affair (*res domestica*), without the interference of any foreign power; that the distinction sought to be made to the prejudice of the Ecclesiastical Princes and States essentially interests the Catholic religion, without which the Christian communities could not long subsist in repose; and that if the constitutional bonds between the States of the Empire should be broken, Germany, hitherto so happy under its constitution, would see itself exposed to a general overthrow.

Vote of the Bishop of Constance, in the Sitting of the 5th of March 1801.

The Bishop of Constance (Coadjutor of Mentz), after having laid down the same principles as the vote of Spires, adds the observation, that the Ecclesiastical Princes being only usufructuaries, have contracted the sacred obligation to transmit to their successors the property of the church, the enjoyment of which has been temporarily confided to them, and that they could not consent that this property should pass into the hands of seculars; that besides, an acknowledged principle of Christianity desires that the priest should live from the altar; that for more than a thousand years he and his predecessors have faithfully fulfilled their duties of State of the Empire, and consequently that he has reason to expect to be maintained in his just rights.

Vote of the Minister of Wurtzburg, in the Sitting of the 5th of March 1801.

His Royal Highness will begin by making an observation, which ought to console him for the present and the future: it is, that Wurtzburg has never voted for the undertaking of the present war against France, and that it has since employed, and even exhausted, all its strength for the defence of the country. Its quintuple contingent has been, during the whole continuance of the war, and still is, in the field. On the other side, his Highness has manifested, upon all occasions, his ardent desire for the re-establishment of tranquillity. As the peace is now concluded by his Imperial Majesty, and the nature of the past circumstances, the urgency of the present, and in general the state of things, render every day the completion of that peace more necessary, his

Highness

Highness proposes, in the first place, to address his most humble thanks to his Majesty for the communication of the treaty concluded, in the name of the Empire, at Luneville, on the 9th of February, and submitted to the constitutional deliberation of the Diet ; so much the more so, as in that treaty, and in the declarations of his Imperial Majesty thereunto subjoined, he must perceive the paternal solicitude with which his Majesty, in such urgent circumstances, seeks, by extraordinary means, to secure, as far as possible, the well-being of the Empire and of its States, and, at the same time, to maintain the constitutional forms and the right of co-operation in matter of peace. His Highness trusts with confidence, from these paternal and constitutional dispositions of his Imperial Majesty, and with his powerful protection, that, by the last results of the present peace, the Empire, its constitution, and its States, shall be husbanded as much as is possible in the critical situation in which things are. His Highness refers himself upon this subject to the principles which he has declared at the Congress of Rastadt as a deputy of the Empire, particularly as to what concerns the indemnities, and the conduct and considerations which that object requires relatively to the properties and rights of States, the existence of which is bound to that of the Empire. In consequence, his Highness votes for the speedy ratification of the treaty concluded, the 9th of February, at Luneville.

Vote of Bamberg, in the Sitting of the 5th of March 1801.

The vote of Bamberg was in the beginning the same as that of Wurtzburg. It then proceeds to observe, that having never voted for the war, and having faithfully furnished its contingent of troops, the project of secularization ought not to be applied to it, and that the indemnities should be taken upon the entire mass of the States of the Empire, or that, if the number of the States and Princes was to be diminished, it should be the least number possible. The rest of the vote was conformable to that of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.

Vote of the Bishop of Liege, in the Sitting of the 5th of March 1801.

The Bishop of Liege declares, that he possesses nothing upon the right bank of the Rhine, and that he has lost all upon the left ; that it is very hard he should thus see his existence so far annihilated, as not to be able to provide for even his own subsistence and that of his ministers, counsellors, and domestics ; that he cannot accede to the cession made to France without declaring his own opinion ; that the Bishopric of Liege has subsisted eleven hundred years, for the glory of God, of the church, and of religion ; that the Bishop is not the administrator of temporal property, and that he

he has no right to dispose of it ; that, however, his Highness fees himself under the necessity of submitting to force, but that it is in the essence of reason, and also in the general compact of the Empire, that the rights of individuals should be respected, or that, if the public good requires that they should be sacrificed for the safety of the whole, they should expect to be indemnified by the whole ; that this principle is also recognised by the 7th article of the treaty of peace. His Highness hopes in consequence, that the Emperor and the Empire will take his case into consideration, and that they will take care to secure to him in future a fund of support for himself, for his prebendaries, ministers, counsellors, &c.

Vote of Eichstædt, in the Sitting of the 5th of March 1801.

The Bishop of Eichstædt votes for the ratification, so much the more willingly as his states will be thus delivered the sooner from the hostile oppression that weighs upon them ; and for the rest he throws himself into the arms of the Supreme Chief of the Empire.

Vote of Worms, in the Sitting of the 5th of March 1801.

Votes with the reservation that the indemnities should be taken upon the entire mass of the States of the Empire, each *pro rata*.

Votes of Saltzbourgh and Brixen, in the Sitting of the 5th of March 1801.

Throw themselves entirely upon the wisdom of his Imperial Majesty.

At the College of Electors, that of Hanover received his instructions in the afternoon of the 7th, at the moment when, by the vote of Bohemia, the majority had decided for the ratification, and he gave his vote with the majority. The minister of Saxony had not then received his instructions, but he voted at the same time *sub spe rati*.

Treves had not voted on the 10th of March at the College of Electors, nor that of Princes, in quality of Bishop of Augsburg and of Provost of Ellwangen. His minister had not then arrived at Ratisbon.

The College of the Cities voted purely and simply thanks to his Imperial Majesty for the blessing of peace, and the absolute accession to the ratification*.

Text

* The decree of ratification was dictated at Ratisbon the 10th of March. His Imperial Majesty acknowledges in it his complete satisfaction, that his paternal cares to procure peace for the Germanic empire have obtained the assent of the Diet, and that, in pursuance of the same views, which have

Text of the Conclusum of the general Diet of the Empire of the 7th March 1801.

HIS Highness the Prince Charles Alexander of Tour and Taxis, principal Commissary of his Imperial Majesty to the general Diet, &c. he is notified by the present, in the name of the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire. The general Diet of the Empire has seen by the most gracious Imperial decree of the 21st, published the 25th of February of this year, and by the two pieces thereunto annexed, the important motives which have determined his Imperial Majesty to acquiesce in the formal demand of the French republic, "to conclude and sign, in his quality of supreme chief, the peace of the Empire, after the example of the negotiations of Rastadt and Baden." His Majesty having in consequence signed that peace, has deigned to submit it to the general Diet, in order that the Electors, Princes, and States, should ratify it in the name of the Empire; and that upon real and just considerations of the losses which all delay may occasion to Germany, they may accelerate that ratification, and the *conclusum* to be adopted for that purpose, which his Imperial Majesty waits for with impatience. The three Colleges of the Empire have deliberated upon that Imperial decree with all the attention which the importance of its contents demands, and with as much expedition as the urgency of circumstances prescribes; and as, from the motives amply detailed in the letter of his Imperial Majesty annexed to the decree of the Imperial Committee, and from the reiterated assurances of his Majesty relatively to the acknowledged and incontestable rights of the Empire, they may be entirely confident upon the right of co-operation in matter of peace, which the Germanic constitution gives to the Electors, Princes, and States, the force of the reasons which have induced his Imperial Majesty to conclude the peace in the manner announced, as also the consideration of the melancholy situation of Germany, which so anxiously wishes for peace, and has such pressing need of it, have determined the general Diet of the Empire to decree, that the peace concluded the 9th of February, at Luneville, with the French republic, by his Imperial Majesty, in his quality of Supreme Chief of the Empire, shall be ratified on the part of the Emperor and of the Empire; that a *conclusum* on this subject shall be immediately addressed to his Imperial

for their object to lighten as soon as possible the burdens of war which still oppress the Empire, he loses no time to ratify the *conclusum* of the Diet, in the name of the Empire, and to transmit it without delay to Luneville. On the 9th, at night, a courier from Vienna brought to the Prince of Tour and Taxis special powers from his Imperial Majesty for this ratification of the *conclusum* of the Diet; and the same courier set off on the night of the 10th with the ratification to Count Cobentzel at Paris.

Majesty,

Majesty, expressive of the lively gratitude which the Diet entertains for the cares and patriotic zeal of his Majesty in that negotiation ; and that his Imperial Majesty shall be requested to ratify and confirm the treaty of peace, in his own name, and in that of the German empire. Wherefore the councillors, ambassadors, and envoys present of the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, recommend themselves to his Highness the principal Commissary.

Signed at Ratisbon, 7th March 1801.

Substance of the Decree of the Imperial Committee, delivered to the Diet of Ratisbon the 10th March 1801.

HIS Imperial Majesty has seen, by the *conclusum* of the 7th of this month, the decision taken by the general Diet of the Empire, after mature and prompt deliberation. It is a great consolation, and a real satisfaction to his Imperial Majesty, to see that his paternal cares and his efforts to procure a speedy peace for the Empire, are acknowledged by the Diet, and excite its liveliest gratitude. His Majesty having equally at heart to speedily remove the burden of war which still oppresses a part of the Empire, thinks it his duty to give, without delay, his approbation, in his quality of Supreme Chief, to the aforesaid *conclusum* ; and in conformity with that approbation, he will transmit with the utmost dispatch to Luneville, the formal and solemn act of ratification in his own name, and that of the Empire.

Substance of the Vote of the Hanoverian Minister, in the Sitting of the 21st March 1801 at Ratisbon.

HIS Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, as Elector of Brunswick and Lunenburg, has taken into consideration the decree of the Imperial Committee, dated the 3d instant, requiring that the Diet should come to a speedy decision on the mode in which the German empire was to exercise its right of co-operation in the ulterior arrangements that are to take place on the subject of indemnities, in consequence of the seventh article of the treaty of Luneville, upon the basis formerly established at the congress of Rastadt. His Majesty must in the first place declare, that this decree was adopted in the confidence that the arrangements would be taken, and regulated only by a constitutional assemblage of the States of the Empire, in conformity with the wisdom and the sentiments of his Imperial Majesty.

This subject is not only of great importance to the Empire, but replete with difficulties as to the mode. But his Majesty is persuaded that the Chief of the Empire can procure the best means, and open the most certain mode for the arrangements which are to be adopted. His Majesty therefore proposes as follows :

To address, on the part of the Empire, their thanks to his Imperial

rial Majesty, on the subject of the decree of the Imperial Commission, which has so perfectly answered the expectation of the States, and to entreat him to take such measures as may be necessary, for the ulterior arrangements which are to take place with respect to indemnities, in conformity with the treaty of Luneville, on the basis established at Rastadt; and before concluding the same, to communicate the whole to the Diet, in order that they in return, and with the shortest possible delay, may make his Imperial Majesty acquainted with their opinion, in the form of a *conclusum*.

If, however, his Imperial Majesty should not think himself authorized to undertake such an object in the name of the Diet, the constitutional mode of convening the Empire, and the most short and agreeable, would be, for the Diet to establish in the place where it assembles, an extraordinary deputation, composed of the following states, Mentz, Saxony, Austria, Bavaria, Magdebourg, Bamberg, Bremen, Weteravia, and the Imperial cities of Ratisbon and Augsburgh; and that this Committee should be furnished with full powers to enter upon, and treat of this affair with the Imperial minister, and to settle the definitive arrangements which are to be submitted to the ratification of the Emperor and Empire*.

Vote of Austria in the Sitting of the 21st March 1801.

HIS Imperial Majesty answers as follows to the question submitted to the deliberation of the Diet, that is to say, "In what manner the Germanic empire ought to concur in the arrangements that still remain to be made relative to indemnities?"

This important object, which interests the Empire in so high a degree, and which may be regarded as the accomplishment of the general principles established and fixed in the treaty of definitive peace, may be efficaciously treated upon by an extraordinary deputation. His Imperial Majesty, in his quality of a State of the Empire, proposes, therefore, this mode of co-operation. And as his Majesty desires that the fixing and distribution of indemnities

* In the sitting of the 21st March 1801, the minister of Treves proposed (in the College of Electors), that his Imperial Majesty should be requested to take upon himself all the arrangements for the completion of the peace. Cologne gave the same vote, adding, that in case his Imperial Majesty should decline to undertake that business, a deputation of the two states, Mentz and Saxony, should be appointed. The minister of Bohemia voted for such a deputation. Saxony declared, that, seeing the importance of the object, it demanded that the business should be treated by all the members of the Diet in the place of their sittings. Bavaria and Brandenburg requested that the protocol should remain open.

In the College of Princes of 36 votes, there were 31 for referring the business of the indemnities to his Imperial Majesty.

should accord as much as possible with the preservation of the Germanic constitution; that the fate of so many States which merit attention/by the fidelity which they have hitherto shown, should not remain longer in painful suspense, and that after the re-establishment of an external peace, the interior of Germany may at length enjoy tranquillity, and a permanent order of things; his Majesty thinks that it would be proper to restrain very much, for this time, the number of deputies to be elected, seeing that the difficulties of the object to be treated upon may afford ground to fear that a numerous deputation would only give room for delays, and a new complexity of things.

According to these patriotic views, his Imperial and Royal Majesty proposes that the business in question should be confided to the Electors of Mentz and Saxony only. In case this proposition should not be supported by the one side or the other, his Majesty declares that he is ready to accede to the appointment of a committee composed of four States.

As to the instructions to be given to this extraordinary deputation, his Majesty thinks that they might be laid down in general terms, as follows:

The extraordinary deputation of the Diet, in treating definitively the point relative to indemnities, shall have constantly in their view the treaty of peace ratified by the Emperor and Empire. They shall do what shall be fittest for the good of the Germanic empire; and in determining and fixing the indemnities, shall be impartial, and not lose sight of justice and equity.

The full powers of the Diet for the deputies may be drawn up after the form of the last full powers.

Decree of the Imperial Committee transmitted to the Diet of Ratisbon, on the 5th April 1801.

THE solicitude of his Majesty the Emperor to accelerate the *conclusum* of the Empire upon the contents of the decree of the Imperial Committee transmitted to the Diet the 21st February of this year, has extended itself to the prompt dispatch of the act of solemn ratification in such a manner that it was exchanged at Paris so early as the 16th March, against the French ratification.

In communicating these pieces, his Majesty must not omit to acknowledge to the Electors, Princes, and States, his satisfaction at the manner in which they have unanimously appretiated the singularly critical situation in which he finds himself relatively to the peace of the Empire which was to be concluded without the concurrence of the States, as also at that confidence in his Majesty's way of thinking which has removed from them all idea that he could have it in contemplation to make any attack upon the right of co-operation of the States in matter of peace.

His

His Majesty, in the sentiment of the purity of his intentions, not only confirms them before all Germany, but he further formally declares, to tranquillize the well-disposed, that that event shall, in no wise, prejudice for the future, and under all its relations, the Germanic constitution; but this same respect due to the constitution, and the obligation of maintaining it imposed upon his Majesty by the Electors, in the capitulation of election, make it also his duty to protect, in the most solemn manner, in his quality of Supreme Chief, the rights of the Germanic constitution against all the arbitrary acts which have taken place during the war which is come to an end, by which the legal unity of Germany has been so violently shaken, and the force of the Empire exceedingly paralyzed, to the end that the examples of such an illegal and arbitrary conduct should not lead to a conclusion that a change was tacitly effected in the important principles which exist for the safety and prosperity of Germany. May it please Heaven, after so many storms and calamities caused by the war, to pour its blessings upon the inhabitants, of all classes, of Germany! This is the most ardent wish of the Supreme Chief, in his paternal affection for the brave German nation.

Conclusum decreed in the Sitting of the 30th April, and published on the 1st of May 1801, at Ratisbon.

HIS Most Serene Highness Charles Alexander, Prince of Tour and Taxis, and principal Commissary of his Imperial Majesty at the Diet, the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire.

The general Diet of the Empire has observed with the most lively sentiments of gratitude in the decree of the Imperial Commission of the 3d March, published on the 5th, a fresh proof of the constant solicitude of his Majesty the Emperor for the constitution and rights of each State. It has deliberated as maturely as is required by an object of such extensive interest, and which is to assure the well-being and tranquillity of Germany, "on the mode of co-operation of the States of the Empire for the complement of the peace concluded on the 9th February, in the present year, at Luneville, with the French republic for the absolute adjustment of the points on which a particular arrangement was necessary." Actuated by the considerations which result from the state of things, the concurrence of circumstances, and relations so various, and consequently implicated in an affair so eminently important, the Diet has resolved and decreed as follows:

That his Imperial Majesty shall be most respectfully entreated, in a most humble *conclusum*, to be pleased to take upon himself the adjustment of all the objects which according to the treaty of Luneville, of the 9th February in the present year, were reserved for particular

particular arrangement, and to terminate thereby the work of peace, in conformity to the exact knowledge he possesses of the nature of negotiations, his wisdom and constant solicitude for the well-being and general prosperity of Germany, of every State of the Empire of the equestrian order, and the tranquillity and happiness of all the subjects of the Empire, and particularly in the case in question, with that attention which characterizes the goodness of heart of his Imperial Majesty, and which will tend to alleviate, as much as possible, the damage and loss which will result to the Empire, and the individuals who must inevitably suffer by sacrifices and changes which indispensable necessity, and the love of the general good of the Empire, may require. His Imperial Majesty shall be also entreated to communicate to the Diet the result of the steps he shall have adopted, before they shall have been fixed and decreed, in order that it may promptly deliberate on the subject, and submit the decision it shall come to to the ratification of his Imperial Majesty.

Russian Ukase of the 7th February 1801, for the Union of Gurgistan, otherwise Georgia, with Russia.

BY the grace of God, we Paul the First, Emperor and Sovereign of all the Russias, &c.

For many years past Gurgistan, tormented by neighbours of a different religion, and exhausted by a continual defensive, has felt the inevitable consequences of a war almost always unfavourable. The division which has taken place in the midst of that war in the royal family, has added to the calamities of that state, and threatened to complete its ruin. The King of Georgia, Heracliewitch, seeing the end of his days approach, the principal persons of his court, and the people themselves of Gurgistan have this day implored our protection, and seeing no other means of avoiding their ruin and servitude, have sent plenipotentiaries from Gurgistan to pray us to receive them under the immediate dominion of the Imperial throne of all the Russias. Listening to this prayer with the kindness natural to us for all those of our religion, and with the interest which we have always felt for whatever concerned the Georgian nation, we have determined to gratify the wish of Prince Heracliewitch, and that of the people of Gurgistan.

In consequence, as much to secure the internal tranquillity of that state as to protect it against attacks from without, we have ordered that our armies shall occupy Georgia, and we give besides our Imperial word, that immediately after its definitive union to the states of our dominion, not only all the rights, privileges, and properties of all and every of our new subjects in Georgia and the provinces thereunto belonging shall be maintained and preserved,

but further, that from that æra the inhabitants of these new provinces shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and advantages which the old Russian subjects enjoy by the favour of our ancestors, by our own, and under our protection. Moreover, we expect from these new subjects and their posterity inviolable fidelity to us and our successors, and an unlimited devotion to the interest of our empire.

(Signed)

PAUL.

Edict of the King of Naples, dated Palermo, the 18th February 1801 (21 Pluviose), and published the 17th of same Month, at Naples.

FERDINAND the Fourth, by the grace of God, King of the Two Sicilies, of Jerusalem, &c. Infant of Spain, Duke of Parma, Placenza, &c. Hereditary Grand Prince of Tuscany, &c. &c.

Upon the happy occasion of the arrival at Naples of our beloved son, the hereditary Prince Royal, we have been informed, with certainty, of the good order that prevails in that kingdom, and of the public tranquillity re-established there, as also of the amendment of that unfortunate class of our subjects who, in the past circumstances, fell into the most guilty excesses; and we have also learned, with the satisfaction of our royal heart, the transports of joy, and the attachment to our royal person manifested upon the above-mentioned occasion by the individuals of all classes, and even by the most near relatives of those who, for their crimes, have been already condemned or driven from our royal dominions.

In consideration of these accounts, understanding that the measures of severity and justice which we have been obliged to take when public order was disturbed, and the social body in disorder, are no longer necessary for the safety of the state, we have thought that, without wounding the laws, we might follow the movements of our heart, in gratifying the anxious wish which we have long conceived.

After having published in the month of May of last year, an *indult*, by which we have granted our royal indulgence to several of those who had committed state crimes, and after having subsequently shown our sovereign intention to restrain the too extensive number of persons excepted by that *indult*, in giving for that purpose the necessary orders to the junto of state, to that of the generals, and to visitors, we have resolved this day to mark the happy circumstance of the return into that realm of our said royal son, and to second the desire which he has expressed to us of giving a greater extent to the traits of our sovereign clemency. For this purpose we ordain,

1st, That all those who for state crimes committed in the past calamities

calamities of the kingdom, and up to the *indult* of the 30th May of last year, are detained in the prisons, castles, and islands of the said kingdom of Naples, shall be set at liberty, and exempted from the corporal punishments to which they are subject.

2dly, As, to hasten the trial of state causes, we have prescribed, by a dispatch of the 7th September 1799, the manner in which they ought to be conducted, and particularly the *truglio*, or *condamnation par provision*, as it is practised in the criminal tribunals of Sicily ; and as all the persons condemned by the procedure of *truglio* have been, for the most part, banished from our royal dominions, we will that the same should be enabled to return into our kingdom, when they shall be provided with legitimate passports for that purpose, and that their persons shall not be molested in any manner.

3dly, That the persons in custody shall be set at liberty ; and the said banished who shall return into the kingdom, shall be treated and acknowledged by the whole realm as faithful subjects.

4thly, It having come to our sovereign knowledge, that among those who have been set at liberty by virtue of the *indult* published the 30th May of last year, there are several who, in the fervour of anarchy, and in the disorder of the times, were shut up without their having committed any offence, in prisons, and who now demand their justification, we reserve to ourselves to have the conduct of these persons examined by way of informations.

5thly, The firm confidence which we have in the steady fidelity, for the future, of our dearest subjects, gives us to know at this day, that the existence of the *junto* of state, established by us in the capital, is no longer necessary. We declare, in consequence, that it is abolished ; we revoke at the same time the delegation granted for matters of state, to the *junto* of generals, to the provincial visitors and audiences. And finally, that there may not be wanting in the kingdom a magistrate to watch over the internal safety of the state, against any attempt upon its tranquillity, we reserve to ourselves to establish one in the same form that was practised in the most tranquil times of the august Charles III. our father.

And that our paternal and royal kindness may have its full effect, and be known to all the world, we will and ordain, that it shall be published in our kingdom of Naples, in the usual places of the capital and the provinces, being signed by us, and corroborated by the seal of our royal arms, recognised by our Minister of State with the *visa* of our Vice prothonotary, confirmed by the Secretary of our royal chamber of Sainte-Claire.

Given at Palermo, the 10th February 1801.

(Signed)

FERDINAND.

Report from the American Secretary of State, transmitted on the 28th February 1801, by the President of the United States to the Congress.

SIR,

Department of State, Feb. 27, 1801.

THE order of the House of Representatives of the 24th of this month, requesting an account of the depredations committed on the commerce of the United States, by vessels of Great Britain, of which complaint has been made to the Government, having been referred to this department, I have the honour to transmit herewith, an abstract of such cases that have been complained of since the commencement of the year 1800.

The order of the House having fixed no period at which the account it requests is to commence, I have, from a consideration of the short space for which the present session can continue, thought it compatible with this view, to limit the abstract to the time above mentioned. From various reasons, it is to be presumed, that many captures have been made, of which no complaint has been forwarded to the Government; under this impression, and for the purpose of giving a comprehensive view of the subject, I have thought it not improper to annex to the abstract several extracts of letters from our consuls, and also an extract of a letter from the president of the Chamber of Commerce at Philadelphia to the Secretary of the Navy:

I will also take the liberty to observe, that neither the communications from our ministers at London, nor my conversations with the Chargé d'Affaires of his Britannic Majesty in the United States, would lead to an opinion that any additional orders have been lately given by the British government, authorizing the system of depredation alluded to in the letter from Mr. Fitzsimmons. I am, Sir, with every sentiment of the most entire respect,

Your obedient servant,

J. MARSHALL.

To the President.

SIR,

Department of State, Feb. 27, 1801.

IN my report of this day to the President on the subject of British captures, and which he will have transmitted to the Congress, it was accidentally omitted to insert the case of the brigantine Ruby, Captain Wrigley, belonging to Mr. Ambrose Vasse, of Philadelphia. This vessel proceeded to Port-au-Prince with a cargo, consisting of American produce and some other goods, was lately captured by the British ship of war Tisiphone, and carried to Jamaica, where the owner informs me both vessel and cargo were condemned as enemy's property. I therefore request that the
House

House will consider this letter as an appendage to my report above alluded to. I have the honour to be,

J. MARSHALL.

*Letters Patent recalling the Danish Mariners and Soldiers in foreign Service, as also offering a general Amnesty to the Deserters who shall return to Denmark before the End of the **

WE Christian the Seventh, by the grace of God, King of Denmark and Norway, &c. &c. make known : That having need, for the equipment of our fleet, of all our sailors who navigate on board foreign ships, we recall, by these presents, our said subjects, and order our mariners, Danish and Norwegian, who are in foreign service, to endeavour to return immediately to the country, where they shall present themselves to the respective enrolling officers of the ports of our realms; and as we are persuaded that every one of our brave mariners, animated with the love of glory, will not fail to obey this call, we declare by these presents, that those who shall have deserted our service, or who, without permission or passport, shall have engaged themselves on board foreign vessels (if they shall return and present themselves before the end of the current year), shall be exempted from the penalties incurred, and shall enjoy all the privileges, franchises, and rights, which, conformable with the ordinance of enrolment, are granted to our mariners. On the contrary, those who within the space of the time above prescribed, shall not obey this invitation, shall be considered disloyal subjects, and unworthy of our favour. In the same manner, and under the same conditions, we recall and pardon all those of our soldiers who have absented themselves from our service, provided they voluntarily return, and present themselves without delay to the embodied regiments which they have quitted. However, this exemption of punishment, which is granted under said conditions, to those of our sailors and soldiers whom it may concern, shall only extend to the crime of desertion; and, consequently, those who are guilty of other crimes shall not have the benefit of it. Moreover it is our will, that these letters patent shall be published in the churches, and posted up every where upon the frontiers of our states.

* This article was published at Copenhagen previous to the 7th of March 1801, but the Editor has not been able to ascertain the day on which it was first issued.

Article published by Count Leuvenhielm, the Swedish Minister; in a public Paper at the Hague, previous to the 15th April 1801 (25 Germinal).

THE editor of a journal entitled *Haagsche Courant*, has published in his No. 42, the extract of a letter from Copenhagen of the 1st April (10th Germinal), filled with assertions which tend to raise injurious doubts upon the conduct of the Swedes, relative to the passage of the Sound by the English fleet. A scrupulous fidelity in the fulfilment of its engagements has so characterized in all times the Swedish nation and its government, that its dignity could not be injured by calumnious assertions, invented by malice and perfidy, or by excessive ignorance. It would, undoubtedly, be sufficient to repel these calumnies with the profound contempt with which they must, no doubt, have inspired a just and enlightened public. But as some persons may have been led into error by the boldness of these assertions, and want of the knowledge of local circumstances, we have thought it our duty to invite them to weigh with impartiality the following facts.

It is said in that letter that the facility with which the English fleet effected the passage of the Sound, ought, in a great measure, to be attributed to this, that a *single shot was not fired from the Swedish batteries*, as also to the *impunity or safety with which that fleet was thence able to proceed along the coast of Sweden*. It is false that a single cannon shot was not fired from the battery near Helsingborg. Private letters from Copenhagen of the 1st April, and those inserted in the *Correspondant de Hambourg* of the 4th (13th Germinal), as well as in the papers of Altona, most positively aver the contrary.

It is no more accurate to say, that the English fleet *proceeded along the coast of Sweden*, unless the meaning of this assertion is confined to merely saying that the English fleet endeavoured as much as possible to keep at a distance from the Danish coast. It is natural that it should have strove to do so. But can it be said that it proceeded along the Swedish coast, when it is a fact that the merchant vessels are obliged to keep at a distance from it, of at least 1600 toises, a distance which in the case of ships of the line must be still more considerable? It is a fact, as all mariners can testify, that, on the Swedish side, the coast is so low, that to approach nearer would be to expose themselves to the misfortune of running aground.

But in whatever degree of proximity the English fleet was to the Swedish coast, has that proximity been such, could it have been so great as to be within the reach of the Swedish batteries? It is pretty generally known, that the Sound presents, in its least breadth, a distance, according to some, of two French leagues, or 4800 toises; according to others, only of three fourths of a Swedish league, or 2400 toises; and according to others, only of

one French league, or 2400 toises. We shall suppose here that this last distance is the most correct. Those who have any idea of the science of gunnery, allow that the greatest distance a cannon of from a twenty-four to a thirty-six pounder, can carry, even with an elevation of from 10 to 12 degrees, is however only 800 toises or 4000 geometrical steps at most, and that at that distance a ball seldom hits. But if it be true, as the different accounts positively assert, that five ships of the line and several frigates were damaged by the cannon of the fort of Cronenbourg, it follows indisputably from thence, that the English fleet must have been at least within the distance of 800 toises, which is that of the possible reach of a cannon. Admitting it then to be, in fact, at this very distance, does it not also indisputably follow, that it must have been 1600 toises at least from the Swedish coast, on the supposition that the interval between the two coasts is no greater, at the most, than 2400 toises? This, no doubt, is more than enough to guide the opinion of a wise and enlightened public, who will judge with impartiality from the argument submitted to it.

Letter from Admiral Parker to Baron Lifakewitsch, the Russian Ambassador at the Danish Court, in Answer to the Note which the Russian Minister of State, Count Von der Pahlen, had sent after Admiral Parker, since he had sailed for the Baltic, in the Name of the Emperor of Russia, through the Medium of the Russian Embassy at Copenhagen.

*On board of his Majesty's ship London,
at Sea, April 22, 1801.*

SIR,

I HAVE this moment had the honour of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 20th instant, together with a copy of the letter from his Excellency Count Von der Pahlen. I can assure your Excellency that both have given me particular pleasure, by the hope that Russia and Great Britain will again be united, as formerly, by the ties of friendship and harmony. I shall immediately return to Kiöge Bay, there to await the orders from my court. In consequence of a similar order from the Emperor, I shall likewise give orders for desisting from every kind of hostilities against the subjects of Russia, Denmark, and Sweden.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

H. PARKER,

Admiral in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's
Fleet in the Baltic.

This answer was communicated by the Russian Minister, Baron Lifakewitsch, through couriers, to the King of Sweden, as well as to the Russian Ambassador at Stockholm.

Letter

*Letter from Vice-admiral Cronstadt to Admiral Parker, dated
26th April 1801.*

AFTER having, by order of the King my master, answered your letter of the 18th, in that frank and candid manner which becomes a Swede, convinced of the justice of his cause, I hope your Excellency will not hesitate to give me a distinct answer to the demand which I have had the honour to make on the part of my sovereign, as your Excellency, after having received my letter, thought proper to quit the coast of Calscrone with his Britannic Majesty's fleet under your command, probably with design of returning by Drogden, according to the advice which we have received from the Governor-general, who commands for the King of Sweden; your Excellency will be pleased to allow me to propose the following question: Whether the King my master is to consider your retreat as a mitigation of the principle of your conduct to unarmed trading vessels, similar to that you have observed with respect to those of his allies; and if the communication between the different provinces of the kingdom, and also with the coasts of the Baltic to the east and west, is to be considered as shut up or not? The King my master is induced to ask this question, in consequence of the return of certain vessels from Pomerania to Carlschrone, which have not been stopped by the vessels of his Britannic Majesty, cruising in these roads. I am, therefore, desirous to request a formal answer from your Excellency, as the guide of my future conduct.

(Signed)

C. O. CRONSTADT.

This letter was sent by a flag of truce to Admiral Parker, who replied as follows:

*On board the London, in the Bay of Kiöge,
April 29, 1801.*

I have received the letter which the Admiral has done me the honour to address to me on the part of the King his sovereign. I have in answer to state, that since I have received from the Russian envoy at Copenhagen, the note of M. Count Pahlen, the minister of his Imperial Majesty, which expresses so clearly the sentiments of his Imperial Majesty towards Great Britain, not only on his own part, but also on that of his allies, I hesitate not an instant to comply with the desire of his Majesty for a suspension of arms till a definitive arrangement may be made, which will put an end to the differences which at present subsist between Great Britain and the powers of the North; and in order to prove all my anxiety to contribute to this object, I immediately gave orders that the navigation of the Russian, Danish, and Swedish ships in the Cattegat and the Baltic should henceforth meet with no obstacle or impediment.

I have to entreat the Admiral to assure the King his master, that
with

with regard to Sweden in particular, it has been so much the more agreeable for me to give these orders, because hostilities have not yet commenced between us, and because I am assured, from these favourable dispositions, that the ancient harmony and friendship so advantageous for the common good of the two powers, will be speedily re-established.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

PARKER.

Copy of a Letter from Sir James Craufurd to the Prince of Hesse.

SIR,

Hamburg, May 7, 1801.

IN order to prevent all possibility of mistake or misconception, I think it proper to state to your Serene Highness in writing the different points agreed upon between us this morning, in presence of the Prussian minister, who assured us of the concurrence of his court.

Your Serene Highness declares,

1st, The neutrality of the Elbe completely re-established from the date hereof; that consequently all ships, of whatever nation, are free to navigate this river as heretofore; that even in the unfortunate event of the recommencement of hostilities between Great Britain and Denmark, all ships at that time in the Elbe, or which may arrive on the faith of this convention, shall be free to return, and shall not in any case whatever be subject to embargo or molestation of any kind.

2dly, That no British property which shall arrive in the Elbe from the date hereof shall in any case whatever be subject to sequestration or embargo.

3dly, That if the court of Copenhagen should at any time be disposed to cancel this convention, six weeks notice of such intention shall be given. Till the expiration of these six weeks this convention shall remain in full force.

On the other hand, I engage on my part to give such passports to all Danish vessels sailing from the ports of the Elbe to the Greenland fishery, and to those bound to Norway with provisions, as may be necessary to ensure them against all molestation from British ships of war during their voyage, and their return to the Elbe.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

JAMES CRAUFURD.

The Prince of Hesse returned an answer, agreeing to the above conditions.

Russian

Russian Imperial Declaration to Sir Hyde Parker, the Admiral of the British Fleet in the Baltic.

BY the decease of his Majesty the Emperor Paul I. of glorious memory, the sceptre of the Russian empire has descended by right of birth into the hands of his Imperial Majesty, Alexander I. One of the first events under the government of this monarch has been, that he has accepted the offer which the British court had made to his illustrious predecessor to terminate the disputes which threatened the speedy breaking out of a war in the north of Europe, by an amicable convention. Faithful to the engagements which he has entered into with the courts of Stockholm, Berlin, and Copenhagen, his Imperial Majesty has signified to them his resolution not to act but in conjunction with his allies in whatever may concern the interest of the neutral powers. His Imperial Majesty could not have expected that the British court would have undertaken a hostile attack upon Denmark, at the very time when its envoy at Berlin was authorized anew to enter into conferences with the Russian minister residing there.

The measures taken by his Imperial Majesty were only in consequence of his wish for peace, and the welfare of mankind, and to avoid a destructive misunderstanding between the contending powers. The hostilities commenced against Denmark, and the arrival of a hostile fleet, would have frustrated the wish of his Imperial Majesty to maintain peace, had not this attack upon his allies been before his proposals were known to the court of London; but as the British fleet had sailed for the Sound before his Majesty ascended the throne, he will wait the measures of the British court, when it shall be informed of the event.

The undersigned General of Cavalry, and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, desires, therefore, in the name of his illustrious sovereign, that the Admiral in Chief of the fleet of his Britannic Majesty shall desist from all further hostilities against the flags of the three united powers, till his Excellency shall have received further directions from his sovereign; otherwise the Admiral must be personally responsible for the consequences that may ensue from the prosecution of the war.

Though prepared to repel force with force, his Imperial Majesty persists in his pacific sentiments; but the justice and moderation of the cabinet of London must enable him to reconcile the demands of humanity with the duties which he owes to the honour of his crown, and the interests of his allies.

(Signed)

VON DER PAHLEN,

This article was published at Stockholm prior to May 8, 1801.

Substance

Substance of the Declaration of the Russian Envoy to the Deputies of the Elector of Hanover, on the 27th April 1801.

THAT the sentiments of the new Emperor of Russia being entirely conformable to the views of the King of Prussia, and the principles which dictate his conduct, it had been resolved on both parts to put an end to all hostile measures against England, and to terminate amicably the disputes which have arisen between the court of London and the allied powers of the North; and that to this effect he had dispatched a courier to Copenhagen, to invite his Danish Majesty to order his troops to evacuate the town and territory of Hamburgh, and to establish the freedom of navigation on the Elbe. The Prussian minister at the same time declared to Mr. Pelrich, deputy from Bremen, that the Prussian troops would evacuate the territory of Bremen and the electorate of Hanover, as soon as it should be ascertained that a certain power would not occupy these countries.

Instructions issued by General Jourdan to the Prefects and Sub-prefects of Piedmont, on the 1st May 1801, at Turin.

AS the new administration is merely provisional, all measures are to be abstained from which may tend to give it a definitive character. Piedmont indeed receives an administration which is almost the same with the French republic; but it is not united to that republic, and it is not for us to anticipate the views of the French republic in that respect. The acts of government, therefore, are not to be proclaimed in the name of the French republic, but in the name of the Provisionary Administration of Piedmont. The dress of the public officers of the republic is to be worn till the French government shall express its pleasure on that subject.

In the decree of the Consuls, relative to the Provisional Administration of Piedmont, it is said that it has been appointed to terminate the evils inseparable from anarchy.

Proclamation published at Lisbon prior to April 26, 1801.

CLERGY, Nobility, and People! you all know that the prince who governs us, and for whom we are indebted to Providence, endeavours, without ceasing, to procure by every means of justice and loyalty, for his subjects, whom he loves as his own children, the calm and tranquillity necessary to their happiness, in the midst of all the agitations of which Europe has been the prey. An active vigilance, a firm and imposing justice, has secured to the Portuguese the repose which they have enjoyed since 1790. This state, continuing free, while so many countries were subjugated, presents to Europe the example of a scrupulous fidelity in the fulfilment

filment of all its promises to foreign nations. It has given to Spain a recent example of its good faith in the observance of treaties ; a Portuguese army marched in 1793 to succour her, and the support which she received from our august sovereign was rather determined by the want of that power than other circumstances. Whoever has done his duty has nothing to fear, and founds upon rigid justice his right to gratitude ; yet though Spain ought to be, in all cases, the first power to show itself sensible of the sentiment and generous conduct of Portugal, it is she, who, in terminating her war against France, has not only compromised the nation that succoured her, but declared war against it for having remained faithful to its treaties. She pretends that those who were sworn in the presence of God and man, should at once violate their oath, and that the august prince and nation should become perjured. This would be enough to rouse your patriotism ; but there are farther powerful motives to animate you. It is sought to degrade you, to debase you by reducing you to mere suppliants for your commerce. Spain demands that our ports should be guarded by her troops as a security for our fidelity. A nation which knew how to resist the Romans, to conquer Asia, discover a passage upon the seas, to break, when she was still weak, the hereditary yoke of a foreign sceptre ; to recover and maintain her independence ; this nation, I say, ought now to recollect the honourable facts of its history. Portuguese, we will still preserve the courage and the sentiments of honour transmitted to us by our ancestors. Justice is on our side ; the true God, propitious to our cause, will punish by our arms the injuries done by our enemies ; he will crown with glory our generals and legitimate sovereign. Our zeal, the equity of our cause, the remembrance of our exploits, secure us victory.

Letter from Admiral Lord Nelson to Vice admiral Cronstadt, Commander in Chief of the Swedish Fleet, received at Carlscrona by a Flag of Truce, on the 10th May 1801.

Sir,

THE former commander in chief of the British fleet in the Baltic having, at the request of the Emperor of Russia, consented not to interrupt the Swedish navigation, it would be extremely unpleasant to me, should any thing happen which might for a moment disturb the returning harmony and friendship between Sweden and Great Britain.

Your Excellency must therefore permit me to inform you that I am not directed to abstain from hostilities should I meet with the Swedish fleet at sea. As it is therefore in your power to prevent this, I am convinced that you will consider this intimation as a friendly

friendly measure on my part, and communicate the same to his Swedish Majesty.

I entreat your Excellency to believe that I am, with the utmost respect,

Your most obedient servant,

On board the *Prince George*, in the NELSON and BRONTE.
Baltic, May 8, 1801.

The Answer returned by Vice-admiral Cronstadt.

Admiral,

I HAVE had the honour to receive the letter of your Excellency of the 8th instant, and have transmitted it to the King my master, who is gone from hence to Stockholm; when I shall receive his answer I will do myself the honour to forward it to you immediately.

C. O. CRONSTADT,

Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Fleet
Carlsrona, May 10, 1801. at *Carlsrona*.

Declaration delivered in Writing by his Highness Field-marshal Prince of Hesse to the Most Noble Council of Hamburgh on the 20th May 1801.

AN essential alteration having taken place in political relations in consequence of late events, the King my master has been induced likewise to make changes in the measures he had adopted.

His Majesty has thought proper to remove the obstruction to the English navigation and trade on the Elbe, which he had considered as necessary to oppose the hostilities commenced by England; and in consequence of a convention concluded between me and the English envoy, residing in the circle of Lower Saxony, and which has been made public, the free navigation of the Elbe is already restored. The present change of circumstances has however removed the necessity of the object which his Majesty proposed in the occupation of Hamburgh by his troops, that is, the obstruction of the trade and navigation of England on the Elbe; and as his Majesty, when he resolved on this measure, solemnly and publicly declared by me, that he only yielded to the imperious and unavoidable pressure of circumstances, he is the more readily inclined to limit its enforcement to the duration of those relations which produced its necessity.

His Majesty has therefore commanded me to withdraw the troops under my command, from the free Imperial city of Hamburgh and its territory. On this occasion it is my duty to testify the particular satisfaction of his Majesty, and my own acknowledgments for the orderly and peaceable behaviour of the inhabit-

ants of this city, both at the time of their entrance and during their stay, and for the suitable regulations made by the magistracy and senate in that respect.

Declaration of the Bailli de Tigne, Grand Prior of Champagne, of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

THERE has been published at St. Petersburg, under my name, a letter of ten pages, pretended to be dated 21st of June 1798, and filled with the wickedest calumnies against our legitimate superior Grand Master Hompesch. Though that letter was unworthy of making its appearance, yet, to give it more credit and a kind of authenticity, it was impudently caused to be printed. I cannot express the displeasure I felt in being informed of so black an imposture, which, destitute as it is of all probability, has nevertheless been the cause of the fatal schism that divides our order. If it be the duty of every honest man to clear himself from an imputation which attacks his honour, that duty is still more pressing to a religious man, to whom an infamous libel against his own superior is malignantly attributed. I am persuaded that none of those who know me will have been the dupes of such an imposture. But I am not ignorant that there is no report, however extravagant and improbable, which does not acquire credit with the public, ever more disposed to think the ill than the good that is said of the reputation of every one. It is therefore my duty to remove the imposture, and to defend my honour.

I could furnish several reasons for proving that I ought not to have been even suspected of having written that infamous libel. My age, my conduct, my morals, my condition, would sufficiently justify me from such an imputation: but were I to dilate upon these motives, I should pronounce an eulogium rather than a justification. It will be sufficient for me only to observe, that precisely at the period at which I am supposed to have written that letter, I was confined to my bed, attacked with so dangerous a disorder that I received the viaticum. Every sensible man may judge whether, under such circumstances, I was in a situation to think or to dictate the impudent calumnies that were attributed to me. Besides, what advantage could I have hoped for from so unworthy an action, that would have rendered me odious to all men of honour and good sense? Let all the religious, my brethren, know then, let all those into whose hands the present justification may fall know also, that I did not write, and that I never could have written, the infamous letter circulated under my name. I take those to witness, who have known and lived with me, whether I am capable of writing it; and, in order that this

declaration may obtain credit wherever it be necessary, I will that the present, signed with my hand, and affirmed by a notary public, be an authentic instrument both of my innocence and of the truth.

Done in the city of Valette, in the island of Malta, Oct. 3,
1800.

(Signed)

BAILLI DE TIGNE,
Grand Prior of Champagne.

All that is written above in his defence by the venerable Bailli René Jacob de Tigne, Grand Prior of Champagne, is exactly true ; and we, the undersigned, who have known him well, can attest, even upon oath, that he was incapable of writing the letter attributed to him. The grievous malady with which he was then afflicted, and for which he received the viaticum ; his age 82, which he had then attained ; his unalterable moderation, his religious piety, and his natural inclination not only to do, but also to speak good of every body, but more particularly of his superior, are sufficiently known to us, to be able to assert it without the least risk of being deceived.

Under a perfect conviction of which we have signed, &c.

The BAILLI DESBARRES, Grand Treasurer of the Order.

The CHEVALIER DE TRICON, Commander.

FRANÇOIS ABBATE, Conventual Chaplain.

JEAN LOUIS RIDDI, Conventual Chaplain, formerly Secretary of the Tongue of Italy.

FRON. ARENA, Administrator of Corn of Valette.

AUGUSTIN CHIEPPE, Merchant in the City of Valette.

The certificate of the notary follows.

*Principal Articles of a second Plan of the Helvetic Constitution,
presented to the Executive Council previous to the 5th of May
1801.*

1. **THE** Helvetic republic shall be composed of seventeen cantons, which shall each have, according to its territorial extent and its means, an interior administrative organization, calculated, in relation, however, with the central government, for all the objects which are to determine the political force of the republic.

2. The Helvetic republic shall have a central government, composed of a Diet of 80 members, to meet in the chief place for two months in the year ; of a permanent Council of State, of 25 members ; of a Council of Regency or Executive Power ; of a High Court of Justice.

3. Appointments.—The members of the Diet shall be paid by their constituents, according to their will. Those of the
Council

Council of State shall each have 6000 francs a year. Those of the Council of Regency shall have: the reigning Landamme 50,000 francs; the second Landamme 10,000; the two Stadtholders 6000 francs each; the three Ministers, each 6000.

4. The Council of State shall be presided by the Landamme who is not in regency.

5. The Council of Regency shall be composed of a reigning Landamme, president; of a second Landamme; of two Stadtholders; of three Counsellors performing the functions of ministers; of a Secretary of State, charged at the same time with the political correspondence (minister for foreign affairs).

6. The Diet names the Council of State from its own body, or not, according as they think fit.

7. The Council of State names from its body the Council of Regency.

8. The Council of State shall be composed of one member from each canton at least, and of three at most.

9. The Ministers shall be for the finances, for war, and for justice.

10. With respect to the interior administration of the cantons, there shall be no minister of the interior, nor minister of the arts and sciences. The Secretary of State performs the functions of Minister of Exterior Relations.

11. Mode of election.—Every municipality names a deputy; these deputies, chosen by the municipalities, shall name for each district one elector. The electors of districts, conjointly with the national prefect and the administrative chambers, name the deputies to the Diet, and determine the interior of their cantons. There shall be prescribed to the municipalities a maximum of property upon which they shall decide their choice.

12. The Council of Regency shall name for each canton a Stadtholder, who shall be its representative.

13. According to their extent and proportion, the cantons shall name to the Diet as follows:

14. Berne shall be the chief place of the republic.

15. The Diet proposes laws; the cantons ratify. In default of a sufficient majority, the Diet itself sanctions.

16. The new organization shall commence the 1st of next August, and the constitution shall be put in force on the 23d of September.

Decree published, by Order of his Swedish Majesty, at Stockholm, on the 20th of May 1801.

WE, Gustavus Adolphus, &c. make known by these presents, that, having been induced to break off all commercial intercourse, by the unfriendly measures of the English government, and

and its acts of hostility against the Swedish flag, we have hitherto, and as long as there appeared no prospect for a change, faithfully adhered to that resolution, founded on such firm principles, in order that we might faithfully observe the engagements entered into, and, on every occasion, watch over the honour and dignity of our kingdoms. Having, however, now learned, that our allies have resumed their former commercial intercourse with England at an earlier period, and the commander of the English fleet in the Baltic having likewise solemnly declared, that the Swedish merchant vessels shall not be molested in the Baltic and the Cattegat, we find ourselves no longer bound, circumstances being thus changed, to persevere in a resolution which at present would merely tend to impede the navigation and commerce between our subjects and those of his Britannic Majesty. We, therefore, hereby not only revoke the prohibition of trading with England, issued by our College of Commerce on the 30th of March, but grant permission to all English merchant ships to sail to and from the Swedish ports without molestation, and export and import all permitted commodities, paying the customary tolls and duties which were in force before the late misunderstanding between England and Sweden; and we expect that the English government will by this measure be convinced of the justice and moderation of our sentiments, and be induced to treat our subjects with similar moderation and justice.

Given at our palace at Stockholm, May 19, 1801.

(Signed)

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS,

Paris, 20th Prairial (June 9, 1801).

State of the Republic in its foreign Relations.

THE French armies have entirely evacuated the enemy's territory. All our troops have returned to the left bank of the Rhine. The Imperial army, lately on the Radnitz, has, on its part, returned to Bohemia, Swabia, Franconia; and in general the countries situated between Bohemia, the hereditary states, and the Rhine, have been restored to the princes of the Empire to whom they belong. A regiment of cavalry and a demi-brigade of infantry still occupy the Brisgau, until the agents of the Duke of Modena, to whom that country is to be given up, shall arrive to take possession of it. As the Duke of Modena has as yet no troops of his own, it has been agreed upon that an Austrian regiment, to be acknowledged by both powers, shall serve as auxiliary troops to the Duke of Modena, without giving permission to the other corps of the Austrian army to leave the hereditary states, and to enter into Germany.

The fortifications of Dusseldorff, Ehrenbreitstein, Cassel, and Kehl,

Kehl, have been demolished, conformably to an article of the treaty of Luneville. These fortresses are to remain in the same state in which they were when evacuated by the French.

Several commanders had evacuated the right bank of the Rhine without drawing up a statement of the condition in which they left the fortifications of these places. The *depot* of war having required such statements, the commanders at Dusseldorff, and several other points, have been obliged to pass over to the right bank, to draw up statements of the condition of the fortresses, and to cause them to be signed by the syndics of the different cities. This business was accomplished in twenty-four hours.

In Italy all the right bank of the Adige is occupied by the French army. Differences had arisen as to the points of Torbole, Mori, and Riva, but they have been removed in concert by the two powers. Such of those points as formerly belonged to the republic of Venice will form a part of the Cisalpine republic, and those which belonged to the Tyrol will continue to form part of the bishopric of Trent.

Some differences took place between the Pope and the Cisalpine republic, respecting the boundaries on the side of Romagna. It has been decided, that the treaty of Tolentino shall be the rule of decision upon this occasion: consequently the countries which the Cisalpine government has occupied, and which did not form part of the ancient territory of Romagna, are to be evacuated, the Pope having ceded by the treaty of Tolentino the legations only of Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna. The greatest harmony subsists between the troops occupying the peninsula of Otranto, under the command of General Soult, and the people of that country, as well as the Neapolitan government. Eighty pieces of artillery are by this time mounted on batteries, to defend the superb roadstead of Tarento.

In Tuscany the *presides* have been put into the hands of the French army. Our troops have occupied Orbitello, where they found some excellent artillery. The part of the Isle of Elba that belonged to the King of Naples is occupied by the French. Porto Longone is sufficiently supplied with provisions. Porto Ferrajo has not shown a disposition to surrender. The council of state is engaged in discussing the proper means of removing the sequestration in Belgium. This important business will be speedily decided.

The treaty of Luneville has been in course of execution, and will be punctually executed by the republic. That of Florence, which put an end to the war with the King of Naples, has been in course of execution, and will be executed with equal punctuality; and that of Tolentino, which forms the basis of the regulations with the Pope, is also carrying into full execution. Holland has thought proper to make alterations in its constitution; and, in conformity

conformity to the principles of the French government not to interfere in the affairs of its allies, unless required by them to do so, the government takes no part in the changes which the Batavians have thought proper to make in their internal organization.

Helvetia must have seen the necessity of a definitive organization; and its provisional government intended to present to the First Consul different projects, for the purpose of having his sentiments with respect to that which appeared to him the most suitable. The First Consul contented himself with offering to Citizens Glare and Stefler, deputies from Helvetia, this single observation, That the best plan of a constitution for Helvetia would be that which should have for its principal characteristic its being applicable to that country only, and in which the particular circumstances of the territory, the climate, and the manners of Helvetia, which resemble no other European state, should be consulted; but that the French government would, in no respect, influence their deliberations, or direct their opinions. The constituted authorities of Helvetia appear to have concurred in sentiment, and they are on the point of establishing its definitive organization.

The Ligurian authorities have discussed several outlines of a constitution, without being able to come to an agreement. It appears, however, that they are at this moment employed upon a project more suitable to their customs than those which had been submitted to them. It is to be hoped that the authorities of Liguria will come to an understanding without delay, and that people is also on the point of establishing its definitive organization.

The fate of Piedmont is not yet decided in a positive manner; but the anarchy, robberies, and disorders of every kind with which this unfortunate country was infested, could not fail to attract the attention of government. A provisional organization, nearly similar to that of the four united departments, when they did not form a part of the republic, has been adopted, and already this brave people experience some consolation and hope.

The people of Lombardy and the Legations, united in one nation, have their liberty and their existence secured by the treaties of Luneville and Tolentino.

Before the termination of this year a strong constitution will combine their different interests, and provide for their different wants. Several projects discussed by the Consulo have not appeared to be of a nature to conciliate the opinions of these people; but already the number of French troops is diminished by one half; order is re-establishing itself; and the provisional government of this republic is accumulating a considerable fund, for placing in a respectable state of defence the fortresses of Peschiera, Porto Legnago, Roque d'Auso, and Pizzighitone.

The King of Etruria will shortly be at Florence.

Thus all the small states, which have undergone new modifica-

tions by the treaty of Luneville, are on the point of receiving their definitive organization, and of enjoying, at length, some tranquillity and happiness, after so many vicissitudes and calamities.

With respect to the indemnities which are to be given to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, to the ci-devant Stadtholder, and to the Princes who had formerly possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, they are the constant object of the cares and discussions of the Diet of Ratisbon.

The conclusum of the Diet has but very recently reached Vienna; and, with a little concession and moderation on the part of the great powers, it will be easy to conciliate every interest.

All the communications which the government has hitherto received from the Emperor Alexander, are calculated to convey a favourable idea of the spirit of moderation and the wisdom which influence the cabinet of Petersburg.

All the Danish and Swedish colonies have been taken by the English. These conquests were easy. The grandson of Catharine will not abandon his allies in the North. It is not thought that England intends to retain the valuable colony of Santa Cruz.

A Portuguese frigate has arrived at L'Orient, having on board M. d'Aranjo, with full powers from the Queen of Portugal; but the Spanish and French armies had previously entered Portugal. It does not appear that the King of Spain and the French republic can conclude peace with the kingdom of Portugal, without having in their hands some provinces of the only ally which still continues attached to England upon the continent, in order to give them by way of compensation, when peace may be made with the latter, for the restoration of the Spanish and Dutch colonies.

The wounds inflicted by war on the continent during the last years of the past century begin to close.

Is the British government sincerely desirous of putting an end to the present war? The present administration say so. We shall probably soon know in what estimation their protestations ought to be held. The ministerial journals frequently repeat that every thing is in motion on the coast of France, in order to an expedition against England. It is from them that the details of these preparations are learnt at Paris. What object have the writers in view? Do they wish to exasperate still more two nations which have already been too long engaged in shedding each other's blood? However this may be, we are bold to state, in the most positive manner, that an honourable and just peace is the first concern of the French government—war is only its second.

Observations on Mr. Addington's Administration, published in the Moniteur of the 12th of June 1801.

THE new English ministry use a moderate language, consonant to the character of a powerful and enlightened nation; and which forms a perfect contrast to that of their predecessors.

If we are to judge of them by their speeches in Parliament, they appear desirous of putting an end to the calamities of war. If they be sincere, peace is infallible; for the pledge of peace is with them. The English have seized upon a great part of the French, Spanish, and Dutch possessions in the East and West Indies. They may adopt a system honourable to their nation, which will give them advantages, but which will be perfectly compatible with the dignity of the allies, and preserve a just equilibrium in the different parts of the world. In acting thus, the English ministry will obtain the highest glory; that of pacifying the world, and drying up the tears of so many thousand families.

Impartial men reproach the new ministry with the ill treatment of our prisoners; but we are assured that attention is paid to the amelioration of their condition. It is easy to perceive, that if this has not already been accomplished, it is because the first labours of administration occupied all their time.

France has expended (during the course of the years 8 and 9) more than four millions of livres for the clothing of the Russian, Austrian, and German prisoners. She has expended much larger sums in procuring for them dwellings, beds, and an abundance of wholesome food, in every respect the same as for her own troops. She has mitigated their situation by allowing them to work, and to take the air in the environs of our towns.

The new ministry is also reproached with the continuation of shameful intrigues, the result of which is to support a few monsters, such as Sans Quartier, Sans Pitié, Georges, Limoelan, &c.; but these men were excited to the commission of crimes by the late ministers. We cannot attribute to the present government the 3d of Nivose; and if some villains, such as Dutheil, the Bishop of Arras, and Georges, are suffered at London, it is because they were called thither by the late ministry. We think so well of the new ministers, as to be persuaded that they would scorn to make use of such wretches in their service, and that they will employ the money of England in something else than the purchase of a few robberies and assassinations.

If, however, the English ministry should not justify the hopes of Europe; if, like their predecessors, they should think that peace can only be founded upon the destruction of one of the two contending nations; and if they should be willing to abuse the great advantages they have obtained in both the Indies, while the allies employ all their efforts in the continental war; then we must

resolve to seek peace in victory ; to conquer will be the only way to bring back peace, prosperity, and commerce.

England, during eight years, has been seconded by two coalitions ; a third will not be seen for ten years to come.

The cannonade of Copenhagen, the pillage of the Danish and Swedish isles, and Nelson's cruise in the Gulf of Finland, have evinced the perils with which the strength and lofty ambition of England menace the continental powers ; and if these last prosper, and ever exist only by commerce, then that power which can resist all Europe upon the ocean, is signalized as the enemy of all nations and of all sovereigns !

Without coalition, however, what will England be able to do against the allies ? What will the allies be able to perform against England ?

We shall not enter into the discussion of these two questions : we shall confine ourselves to a single observation. The allies have no longer any commerce ; no longer any small colonies : they have nothing to lose. England has conquered every thing ; her power is felt every where ; she has an immense commerce to lose.

Happy the nations which, having attained the summit of prosperity, are directed by wise governments, that do not expose so many advantages to the caprice and vicissitudes of a single stroke of fortune !

Political Observations.—From the Moniteur of the 21st of June 1801.

THE Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Surinam, have not been conquered by the English armies, but have been delivered to them by the Orangists : Holland has lost them, from the effect of those divisions and disorders which are always the result of great revolutions.

The English have taken nothing from the French in India that was susceptible of defence ; the Isles of France and Reunion still belong to the republic.

The British standard is displayed at Martinique ; the inhabitants called in the English, and deposited in their hands the fortresses, to protect themselves against the insurrection of the negroes during the effervescence of the revolution, and until France had given herself a government capable of protecting them ; it is therefore in consequence of the disorders of the revolution that England occupies Martinique.

Trinidad was without defence ; and even Malta, respecting which the English had no other merit but that of blockading it with some ships, would have been relieved, were it not for the intestine disorders and factions, which, during the 7th year, divided the great authorities of the republic.

When

When we consider the effect which distant possessions necessarily experience from a revolution such as that which during ten years has agitated the French and Batavian nations, we are astonished that any colonies yet remain to the allies.

The motives that caused the port of Toulon to be opened to the English, and which in one day placed in their hands thirty-three of our ships of war, and the best supplied of our arsenals, belong also to the revolution; while at the Texel, half the Batavian naval force erected the Orange standard, the same cause still produced the same effect.

And while the English took advantage of the civil dissensions of the allies, to obtain such great advantages, which required such feeble efforts, and gained them so little glory, two successive coalitions were formed; the continent of Europe became a field of battle, where more than two millions of Europeans were slain.

Nevertheless these two coalitions have been dissolved, some of the confederates whom England took into its pay have lost a part of their territories, others of them exist no longer in the rank of states.

The 500,000*l.* sterling which the King of Sardinia received for a long time, to make war on France, have caused him much misfortune. The King of Naples, who was the first to enter into the second coalition, found safety only in the protection of the republic. Portugal, who obeyed the English influence with a devotion and blindness almost inconceivable, is on the point of losing her best provinces.

Prussia is in possession of Hanover; and the powers of the North are arming on all sides, perfectly convinced that there can be no security for their commerce till they shall maintain powerful fleets; for it is only by force that the immutable and sacred liberty of the seas can be supported.

What, then, are the designs of the British ministry?

Will they form a third coalition against France?

In vain will they purchase the services of some of the ministers on the continent; in vain lavish the gold of Asia and America. The war has taught the people on the continent to value themselves properly; the war has united them in a common hatred of England. There is not a single power in Europe, not a single army, that will again fight to maintain the English in the empire of the seas.

Will the English ministry attempt to raise a new civil war in France? The French revolution is concluded. The English may hire a few wretches. They will perish on the scaffold.

Will England, deserted by the whole of Europe, continue the war with France?

England, it is true, might thus gain the advantage of enjoying, for a longer term, almost exclusively, the commerce of the world.

But is it reasonable to imagine, that thenceforth having nothing to take, her troops scattered over the four quarters of the globe, and, therefore, weak in every part, any further success could follow in continuing the war? And is it not known, that all things in nature have their limits?

We will not examine the question, whether or not the fosse that divides France and England cannot be passed? We will not say, that, forced to continue the war by the British ministry, there is no Frenchman, of any party, of any persuasion, who will not be ambitious of the honour of contributing to the repose of the world, and the universal liberty of the seas. We will not state all of which the French people are capable, if they found one final effort necessary to their honour and existence.

But whatever may be the chances which the continuance of the war against England singly, presents to the allies, it is not the less true, that it is contrary to their interest and their wishes. The duration of the happiness of nations is composed of every moment as well as every year. The shedding of blood, the sufferings and the privation of commerce, during one year, are, to enlightened men, weighty considerations, which ought to determine governments to be satisfied with what is compatible with honour and a wise system of policy.

Will the English ministers at last determine for peace?

It depends entirely on them; but they ought to consider, that the French people of the nineteenth century are not the same people, who, about the middle of the eighteenth, endured commissaries in their ports, and viewed with indifference their manufactures torn from their looms.

That the advantages which have been obtained over them and the allies are due to the disorders of the revolution, which cannot be again reproduced—to the misfortunes of civil war, respecting the effects of which all Frenchmen are now undeceived—and to the vast efforts of the two great coalitions which have no longer any interest in being formed anew, except it be against the English ministers themselves:

That if the English ministers hold in their hands some Spanish and Dutch colonies, France disposes of the states of their allies, who in consequence of their weakness should not have been exposed with so much imprudence to her indignation:

That these allies would not have exposed themselves to such hazards, had they not been instigated by English agents, and relied at all times on their promises and their assistance:—

Do all these considerations induce the English ministry to adopt a system consistent with the honour and dignity of their country, yet founded on the political and just balance of the various parts of the globe? Then peace will follow; the world will return again to industry, to commerce, and to all the sciences, all the arts,

arts, which have rendered the European nations of our times so estimable and so superior to the people of past ages.

Declaration of the King of Denmark, relative to the maritime Convention.

WE, Christian VII. notify by these presents, that, having been invited to accede, as a principal contracting party, to the convention, concluded the 16th December of the last year, between his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and his Majesty the King of Sweden, and ratified by them the 20th of the same month, at St. Petersburg, which convention is entirely conformable to that which has been signed the 16th December, at St. Petersburg, and which we have ratified the 16th of January of the present year: we formally assure by this declaration, that we have it equally at heart to establish the liberty of commerce of neutral navigation, according to the principles agreed upon and admitted by the same powers, in the year 1800; and that we are animated in that respect with the same sentiments as their Majesties.

In consequence, as a contracting party to the said convention, we bind ourselves, for us and our successors, to every thing which has been stipulated; as also to all the articles separate and added since that convention. We expect that his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and his Majesty the King of Sweden, shall alike declare, by a formal act, that they have received the present; that they will acknowledge us as a principal contracting party. And as his Majesty the King of Sweden, in compliance with a like invitation, has acceded in the same manner, and in the same sense, to the convention, concluded and signed the 16th of December of the last year, between us and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, we solemnly declare, that we accept the accession of his Majesty, and that we consider him as a principal contracting party.

In faith of which we have signed with our own proper hand this act of accession, and confirmed it with our seal.

Given in our residence at Copenhagen, the 27th of February, in the year of Jesus Christ 1801, and of our reign the thirty-sixth.

(Signed)
(Counterigned)

CHRISTIAN, R.
C. BERNSTORF.

Letter from Admiral Nelson to Admiral Cronstedt, Commander in Chief of the Swedish Fleet; received at Carlscrona the 24th May 1801.

" Sir,

St. George, at Sea, May 23, 1801.

" **I** **N** the correspondence which your Excellency had with the late Commander in Chief of the British fleet in the Baltic, who notified to you that the Swedish trade in the Cattegat and the Baltic should not be molested by British cruisers, I find no counter-declaration to the same tenour on the part of Sweden. I must therefore request of your Excellency an explicit declaration, that the trade of Great Britain in the Cattegat and the Baltic shall in no manner be molested by Sweden. Your Excellency will perceive the necessity of such a reciprocal declaration.

" I am, with the utmost respect,

" Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

" NELSON and BRONTE."

To this the following answer was returned :

" Admiral,

Carlscrona, May 24.

" **I** **H**A **V**E to-day had the honour to receive the letter of your Excellency of the 23d inst. As my instructions do not permit me to issue my orders relative to the conduct to be pursued with respect to the trade of Great Britain, I shall transmit the letter of your Excellency to the King my master, and when I receive the commands of his Majesty on the subject, shall immediately have the honour to communicate to you an official answer.

" I remain, with the utmost esteem,

" CRONSTEDT."

An extra post from Stockholm, of the 20th, however, bringing the royal ordinance relative to the English trade, the cutter Hoff was immediately dispatched with a flag of truce, and the following letter :

" Admiral Lord Nelson,

Carlscrona, May 24.

" **I** **H**A **V**E this moment received the orders of the King my master, for taking off the embargo on the trade and navigation to England, a copy of which I herewith transmit to your Excellency. I have lost no time in making this communication to your Excellency, as your Excellency, in your Excellency's letter of yesterday, requested it from me, and as I am now enabled, according to my promise, to return you an official answer.

" I am, &c.

" CRONSTEDT."

Substance

Substance of a Proclamation published by his Excellency the Prince of Peace, Generalissimo of the Armies of his Catholic Majesty, at the Commencement of the Operations of the Campaign against Portugal, at the Head of his Troops; dated Badajos, the 14th of May 1801.

BEHOLD me ready, brave Spaniards, to lead you to victory. An obstinate but feeble people is the obstacle of the common good. The French troops, victorious in every part of the world, are united with us. We are joined by a strict alliance, and our operations will prove so many victories. Let us give to our friends the French that reception which we would look for in similar circumstances, and behave to them as brothers; I shall always be at your head, and partake your dangers. Rely upon my care to supply your wants and those of your families. I promise you a reward adequate to your labours. Let us march to conquer a peace, which our just sovereign desires. It is necessary to the happiness of his kingdoms; for without it he cannot gratify us with the repose which we are promised by a new military constitution.

Substance of the Swedish official Declaration relative to the Passage of the Sound by the English Fleet, published in the Beginning of June 1801,

1. **T**HAT in the conferences at Petersburg between the Emperor and King of Sweden, it was deemed impracticable for Sweden to establish, in the midst of winter, batteries on the point of Elsingén: that in consequence it was agreed to fix the point of defence near Droghden, in front of the Road of Copenhagen.

2. That during the Prince Royal's visit to the King of Sweden, it was said by the Prince that it was useless for Sweden to co-operate in defence of the Sound.

3. That the King of Sweden did not insist, for fear it might be imagined that he wished to avail himself of the circumstance, to assert his ancient well-founded right to the half of the Sound duty*.

* In several of the papers of Lower Germany the court of Sweden has been accused of not having made any efforts to defend the Sound against the English fleet. The above declaration was published by the cabinet of Stockholm, in which the above reasons are assigned for its conduct upon that occasion.

Letter from the Prince of Peace, Commander in Chief of the Spanish Army, dated the 7th of June 1801, to the Commander in Chief of the Portuguese Army, in which he announces that a Treaty of Peace has been signed between the two Powers.

General,

HIS Catholic Majesty signed yesterday a treaty of peace with Portugal. I apprise you of this circumstance, in order that all hostile movements on the part of the belligerent powers may cease in the interval of the ratification. I have instructed the chief of my staff to provide the necessary provisions for the army in such a manner as to cause as little inconvenience as possible; in a word, my intention is, that the troops shall preserve the strictest discipline, and in no manner molest the inhabitants, under pain of the severest punishment. At the same time I have the most positive orders to recommence hostilities, if the Portuguese posts shall receive any reinforcements, or any approach is made by them towards our lines. I flatter myself that your Excellency, being the chief of the army of a faithful nation, will be careful that no violation of the present pacific disposition shall be committed. If I should perceive any misconduct on the part of your subalterns, I shall immediately apprise you of the circumstance, and confide in your justice to punish the offence, persuaded as I am that you are actuated by the same sentiments as those with which I am myself impressed. Our patrols and light troops shall fall back upon the places which we occupy; and I hope that you will order your troops, if they should meet with any of ours, to regard them as friends, who have ceased to be in hostility with them.

Order in Council of the 4th June 1801, revoking the Order of Embargo upon Russian and Danish Vessels.

At the Court at the Queen's House, the 4th of June 1801, present, the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS information has been received from Vice-admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Baltic, that a notification has been made to him by the Russian government, that his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias has directed that the embargo on British vessels detained in the ports of his dominions should be taken off, and that the crews thereof should be released: and whereas the government of Denmark has lately manifested the most conciliatory dispositions towards his Majesty, and has declared its readiness to concur in any amicable arrangements which might be agreed upon between his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; his Majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, is thereupon pleased to order, that the order made by his Majesty in

in council, on the 14th of January last, directing that no ships or vessels belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects should be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports of Russia, Denmark, or Sweden, be revoked and discharged, so far as relates to ships and vessels belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects entering and clearing out for any of the ports of Russia or Denmark.

And his Majesty is hereby further pleased to order, that the general embargo or stop, directed by his Majesty's order in council, of the same date, to be made of all Russian, Danish, or Swedish vessels, then within any of the ports, harbours, or roads of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or which should thereafter arrive in any of the said ports, harbours, or roads, or in the ports, harbours, or roads of any of the forts and settlements belonging to the crown of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any of his Majesty's colonies, islands, and plantations, together with all persons and effects on board such ships and vessels; and also all other orders made by his Majesty in council, touching the said embargo or stop upon the ships and vessels aforesaid, be in the like manner revoked and discharged, so far as relates to the ships and vessels, persons and effects, belonging to the subjects of Russia or Denmark.

And his Majesty, with the advice aforesaid, is also further pleased to order, that the order made by his Majesty in council, on the 16th of the said month of January, directing that no bills drawn since the 29th of November last, O. S. (corresponding with the 10th of December, N. S.), by or on behalf of persons being subjects, or residing in the dominions of the Emperor of Russia, should be accepted or paid, without licence from one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, or until further signification of his Majesty's pleasure, be, and the same is hereby revoked and discharged.

And his Majesty is hereby further pleased to order, that the order made by his Majesty in council, on the 28th of the said month of January, forbidding the payment of any money or bills due or payable to or on behalf of any person or persons being subjects of, or residing within, the dominions of the Emperor of Russia, or the Kings of Denmark or Sweden, or any of them, for the freight of merchandise imported in any Russian, Swedish, or Danish ship, detained under the embargo, be, and the same is hereby, revoked and discharged, so far as relates to the payment of any money or bills due or payable for freight to the subjects of Russia or Denmark.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Lords of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Correspondence

Correspondence of Mr. King, the American Minister, with Lord Hawkesbury.

My Lord, *Great Cumberland Place, March 13, 1801.*

THE decree of the Vice-admiralty Court of Nassau, a copy of which is annexed*, condemning the cargo of an American vessel, going from the United States to a port in the Spanish colonies, upon the ground that the articles of innocent merchandise composing the same, though *bona fide* neutral property, were of the growth of Spain, having been sanctioned, and the principles extended by the prize courts of the British islands, and particularly by the court of Jamaica, has been deemed sufficient authority to the commanders of the ships of war and privateers cruising in those seas, to fall upon and capture all American vessels bound to an enemy's colony, and having on board any article of the growth or manufacture of a nation at war with Great Britain.

These captures, which are vindicated by what is termed the belligerent's right to distress his enemy by interrupting the supplies which his habits or convenience may require, have produced the strongest and most serious complaints among the American merchants, who have seen, with indignation, a reason assigned for the capture and confiscation of their property, which is totally disregarded in the open trade carried on between the British and Spanish colonies, by British and Spanish subjects, in the very articles, the supply of which, by neutral merchants, is unjustly interrupted!

The law of nations, acknowledged in the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between the United States and Great Britain, allows the goods of an enemy to be lawful prize, and pronounces those of a friend to be free.

While the United States take no measures to abridge the rights of Great Britain, as a belligerent, they are bound to resist, with firmness, every attempt to extend them, at the expense of the equally incontestable rights of nations, which find their interest and duty in living in peace with the rest of the world.

So long as the ancient law of nations is observed, which protects the innocent merchandise of neutrals, while it abandons to the belligerent the goods of his enemy, a plain rule exists, and may be appealed to, to decide the rights of peace and war:—the belligerent has no better authority to curtail the rights of the neutral, than the neutral has to do the like in regard to the rights

* In the case of the American brigantine *Leopard*, Kopes master, laden in part with Malaga wines. The cargo, so far as it consisted of wines, though regularly imported into the United States, was condemned by Judge Kensal, 20th October 1800, "the same being productions of the Spanish territory in Europe, and bound to the Transatlantic parts of that empire."

of the belligerent ; and it is only by an adherence to the ancient code, and the rejection of modern glosses, that fixed and precise rules can be found, defining the rights, and regulating the duties of independent states.

This subject is of such importance, and the essential interests of the United States, whose policy is that of peace, are so deeply affected by the doctrines which, during the present war, have been set up, in order to enlarge the rights of belligerents, at the expense of those of neutrals, that I shall, without loss of time, submit to your Lordship's consideration such farther reflections respecting the same, as its great importance appears to demand.

In the mean time, as the decisions referred to cannot, from the unavoidable delay which attends the prosecution of appeals, be speedily reversed, and as the effect of those decrees will continue to be the unjust and ruinous interruption of the American commerce in the West India seas, it is my duty to require that precise instructions shall, without delay, be dispatched to the proper officers in the West Indies and Nova Scotia, to correct the abuses which have arisen out of those illegal decrees, and put an end to the depredations which are wasting the lawful commerce of a peaceable and friendly nation.

With great consideration and respect, I have the honour to be
your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,
Lord Hawkesbury, &c. &c. RUFUS KING.

Sir,

Downing Street, April 11, 1801.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th of last month, and to inform you, that in consequence of the representation contained in it, a letter has been written, by his Majesty's command, by his Grace the Duke of Portland, to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty ; a copy of which letter I herewith enclose to you, for the information of the government of the United States.

I have the honour to be, with great truth, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

Rufus King, Esq. &c. &c.

(Signed) HAWKESBURY.

My Lords,

Whitehall, 30th March 1801.

I TRANSMIT to your Lordships herewith a copy of the decree of the Vice-admiralty Court of Nassau, condemning the cargo of an American vessel, going from the United States to a port in the Spanish colonies ; and the said decree having been referred to the consideration of the King's Advocate General, your Lordships will perceive from his report, an extract from which I enclose, that it is his opinion, that the sentence of the Vice-admiralty Court is erroneous, and founded in a misapprehension

or

or misapplication of the principles laid down in the decision of the High Court of Admiralty referred to, without attending to the limitations therein contained.

In order, therefore, to put a stop to the inconveniencies arising from these erroneous sentences of the Vice-admiralty Courts, I have the honour to signify to your Lordships the King's pleasure, that a communication of the doctrine laid down in the said report should be immediately made by your Lordships to the several judges presiding in them, setting forth what is held to be the law upon the subject by the superior tribunals, for their future guidance and direction.

I am, &c.

The Lords Commissioners of Admiralty.

PORTLAND.

Extract of the Advocate General's Report, dated March 16, 1801.

I HAVE the honour to report, that the sentence of the Vice-admiralty Court appears to me erroneous, and to be founded in a misapprehension or misapplication of the principles laid down in the decision of the Court of Admiralty referred to, without attending to the limitations therein contained.

The general principle respecting the colonial trade has, in the course of the present war, been to a certain degree relaxed in consideration of the present state of commerce. It is now distinctly understood, and it has been repeatedly so decided by the High Court of Appeal, that the produce of the colonies of the enemy may be imported by a neutral into his own country, and may be re-exported from thence even to the mother-country of such colony; and, in like manner, the produce and manufactures of the mother-country may, in this circuitous mode, legally find their way to the colonies. The direct trade, however, between the mother-country and its colonies, has not, I apprehend, been recognised as legal, either by his Majesty's government, or by his tribunals.

What is a direct trade, or what amounts to an intermediate importation into the neutral country, may sometime be a question of some difficulty. A general definition of either, applicable to all cases, cannot well be laid down. The question must depend upon the particular circumstances of each case. Perhaps the mere touching in the neutral country to take fresh clearances may properly be considered as a fraudulent evasion, and is, in effect, the direct trade; but the High Court of Admiralty has expressly decided (and I see no reason to expect that the Court of Appeal will vary the rules) that landing the goods and paying the duties in the neutral country breaks the continuity of the voyage, and is such an importation as legalizes the trade, although the goods be re-shipped in the same vessel, and on account of the same neutral proprietors,

proprietors, and be forwarded for sale to the mother-country or the colony.

A true copy, from the files of the department of state,
JACOB WAGNER, Chief Clerk.

Letters respecting the Disposition of Tripoli and Algiers, received by the American Secretary of State, previous to the 23d May 1801.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Humphreys, to the Secretary of State, dated April 14, 1801.

I THINK I cannot display too much eagerness in communicating to you, by different conveyances, the news this moment received by me from Algiers. I hasten then to transmit copies of Consul O'Brien's letters to the 6th instant, which came to me through the department of the first minister of state for his Catholic Majesty. From the last of these letters you will learn, that the Bey of Tripoli having refused the mediation of Algiers, the presents sent from thence, and the bills of Consul Cathcart, was determined upon war against the United States, and was sending his cruisers to sea accordingly. It is devoutly to be wished that he may soon have reason to repent this wicked and rash proceeding at his leisure. As it is a considerable time since Colonel Cathcart (whom I consider a very faithful and vigilant public officer) took the wise precaution of giving extensive advice of the great probability of this event, I cannot but hope that our unarmed merchant vessels will not be exposed to the hazard of falling into the possession of these pirates, but that they will rather be detained in port (however inconvenient or expensive it may be) until they can be protected by armed vessels of the United States, adequate to the purpose. On the policy of repelling force by force, and of blocking the ports of this aggressor, I can add little to the motives which I have already had the honour to offer. I may, however, just be allowed to say, that the circumstances seem more than at any former time to reduce us to the alternative of having a few frigates and light armed vessels in the Mediterranean, or of relinquishing our trade in it. To be at war with one of the Barbary powers, subjects our commerce to nearly the same risk as to be at war with all of them. To chastise that haughty but contemptible power, which now dares first to insult us by its aggression, would certainly serve, not only as a salutary example to the other particular states, but it would produce an almost incalculable effect in alleviating our national character in the estimation of all Europe.

Sir,

Algiers, April 5, 1801.

THE Algerine corsairs are as yet all in port, and wait the result of the second mission to Constantinople. I hope something will

will come forward from the United States before they fail ; if not, I have my fears. On the 1st inst. I sent to the Dey, requesting he would permit a second letter to be wrote, by his orders, to the Bashaw of Tripoli ; he answered, that his letter had certainly gone safe, and would answer the desired effect. April 5th—this morning, at eight A. M. the prime minister of Algiers sent a choux or constable to me, to inform me that the Americans were in arrears in their annuities nearly three years ; that what has been sent lately is very trifling, and that the Dey is not well pleased at this neglect or detention. I answered by my drogerman, to give my best respects to the prime minister ; to inform that in our last settlement we arranged the annuities for two years and nine months ; that one year was considered by the United States to be omitted ; that we had brought sundry stores since (in the Sophia and Washington), which were not counted ; that great commissions of timber and other articles were wrote for or ordered by the regency on the annuities ; that these articles, I expected, were preparing in the United States to be shipped for Algiers ; that our rivers were frozen till March, and that by this time I expected said articles were shipped, and would of course come forward sufficient to answer all the requisite stipulations on the part of the United States, which were due to the regency.

The prime minister observed, that we were much in arrears, more so than it is customary to admit any nation ; that he hoped these requisite articles or the annuities would soon arrive at Algiers ; that they were the chain of our friendship with this regency. This looks squally.

Sir, I am, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

RICHARD O'BRIEN,

The Hon. William Smith, at Lisbon.

Esteemed Sir,

Algiers, April 6, 1801.

YESTERDAY I received letters from Consul Cathcart, dated Tripoli, the 19th and 26th of February. The Bashaw of Tripoli has disregarded the friendly letters and interference of the Dey of Algiers, has rejected to receive the presents I sent from Algiers. Consul Cathcart offered to give him bills, &c. to the amount of 25,000 dollars, to gain time to have reference to the United States ; but this was also rejected. Our treaty is in a manner declared void, and the Bashaw of Tripoli has sent his corsairs to sea, with an intent to capture Americans. He wants war, and he should have it. Even if he should accept of the bills, I have not money or credit to pay or answer them ; further, it would be establishing an example for Algiers and Tunis to make greater demands, and I have no such powers to act without a reference, on such a great affair, to the government and Mr. Smith. I have sent

sent many important papers on this business to Mr. Montgomery to copy and forward, and am so hurried, that I have not time to add more to inform you of this impending danger, and to assure you, Sir, of the sincere regard and esteem of your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

RICHARD O'BRIEN.

Hon. Col. Humphreys, at Madrid.

The requisite precautions should be taken. I have wrote circular letters on this event to the consuls in Spain, Gibraltar, and Mahon. Copy of this letter you will please to forward to the secretary of state and Mr. Smith.

*Proclamation of the Agents for the Consuls of the French Republic,
published at Guadaloupe, 9th May 1801.*

Citizens,

ENGLAND, ambitious and covetous, again threatens these countries. Without any previous declaration of war, it has taken possession of the Swedish island of St. Bartholomew, and is preparing the same fate for the Danish islands of Santa Cruz and St. Thomas. The English have also carried St. Martin, the garrison of which being only 428 men strong, was unable to defend itself for more than a single day, against 2000 assailants and twenty-four ships of war. Finally, they are preparing to attack Guadaloupe itself. Foolish people! who presume to blow up the volcano of liberty, without being afraid of being buried under its burning lava. The excesses which they committed upon persons and property in Guadaloupe, before they were last driven from it, they meditate to commit once more, should they succeed in rendering themselves masters of it. Ye who cultivate land, you will be made their slaves, and of all those who presume to call themselves proprietors of men, the English, you know well, are the most barbarous and most steeled to pity. Ye who cultivate the land, you shudder at the very idea of the loss of your liberty; what would be your indignation at the sight of their bloody whips, of their iron cages, of their dreadful furnaces?

Brave soldiers, intrepid sailors, you have heard tell of the pestilential holds of their floating prisons, of their deadly hospitals, of the freezing dungeons of Porchester. If you should be vanquished, all this you may expect. And you, inhabitants of colour, traders, farmers, French of every age and sex, it is your destruction which they desire. Nakedness, the separation of the children from the mother, being carried to a rigorous climate, will be the least of your evils. But it is a rock against which these infernal projects will strike. It is the courage of every man in Guadaloupe. Every one is prepared to try the contest with our

fierce enemies, but the whole will not be necessary. Such are the measures which can at present, citizens, secure the safety of your persons, of your families, and of your property.

JEANNETT,

BRESSEAU,

Agents for the Consuls of the French Republic*.

Letter from General Moreau to the Minister of War of the French Republic.

Army of the Rhine.

LIBERTY.

EQUALITY.

Head-quarters at Strasburgh, 29th Floreal, 9th Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible (May 19, 1801).

Citizen Minister,

THE ordonnateur in chief, and the paymaster-general, were charged to give to you, as also to the public treasury, a completely detailed account of the administration of the army; but the affectation with which the official journal, in its numbers of the 15th and 17th Germinal (the 5th and 7th of April), assured its readers that Germany had not been laid under contribution, and that all the funds for the pay of the army of the Rhine had been made by the public treasury, imposes the duty on me of giving you a statement of the sums received by the army, and of their application.

At the time I took the command of the army of the Rhine, in the month of Nivose, 8th year (January 1800), eight months pay was due to the army; the distributions of provisions were very irregular, almost none; and the clothing was in a most shocking state.

I requested of government to make the distributions regular, and to give me only two months pay:—I knew the state of the public treasury, and I thought I ought to limit my demands.

I received, before my entrance upon the campaign, about eighteen millions, which provided for what was most pressing.

Six or seven decades of pay were liquidated; the funds advanced for the service, produced credit, and by the means of eight or nine millions of debt, the distributions were regularly made; the clothing was repaired; and the army, in a tolerably good state, full of zeal and courage, opened the campaign of 1800.

It was not possible to establish any regularity in the receipt of the contributions, except after the armistices. Germany failing in money, prompt returns could not be hoped for but by bank

* The above proclamation was published throughout the whole colony, in consequence of the capture of the Swedish and Danish possessions by the English.

operations. To meet this expense, and all the irregular expenses which an army in activity necessarily produces, I decided that the paymaster should charge himself, in receipt, against the public treasury, with only four fifths of the contributions, reserving to myself to determine, upon private securities, the application of the remaining fifth, which I ordered to be paid into a private office.

You have been furnished with a copy of all the proces verbal of all the payments. The paymaster-general has also made a return to the treasury.

The whole of the receipts amounts to about forty-four millions.

The paymaster has been charged against the public treasury with about thirty-six millions.

The funds, the employment of which I reserved to myself, are about seven millions.

The disbursement of the thirty-six millions is composed of about twenty-five millions for pay, and about eleven millions for the different services, and other regular expenses ordered by the ordonnateur in chief.

The disbursement of the seven millions, of which I reserved the application to myself, is composed of expenses of negotiations to the amount of from twenty-five to twenty-six millions, received by bank operations ;

Of gratuities to the whole army ;

Of the expenses of some monuments which I erected to respectable general officers who died on the field of battle ;

Of relief given to some corps which had suffered more than the rest ;

Of the redemption of captured horses incorporated in the corps of the cavalry of the army, and of the payment of a multitude of bills, of which soldiers were the bearers ; bills fairly due, but not admitted in regular account, in consequence of some defects in formality.

When I shall have received the part of the account opened with me alone, I shall send you such explanations as you may desire.

As to the regular account, the paymaster-general will give the particulars to the treasury, and the ordonnateur must furnish a duplicate of all his orders.

To resume,—the contributions have defrayed about thirteen months pay. Thus, in the supposition that the army had been delivered to me without arrears, there would not have been a single decade due to it on its return to France.

I have not been able to give more than very large advances for all the services, as the liquidations are not effected. But these services have been able to pay nearly the whole of their debts ; and I presume that what remains in hand, which will probably be from about seven to eight hundred thousand francs, and which

will be paid to the military paymaster of the fifth military division, will meet what will be due upon it.

The army has returned, as well equipped as could be desired for troops after a very severe winter campaign.

The corps of infantry are at the same complement as at their entrance upon the campaign: several are from eight to nine hundred men the battalion. There are none of them under seven hundred.

The corps of cavalry are much more numerous than at their entering upon the campaign. The resources of the conquered countries have furnished from their depots the means of equipment, of which they were in need. Several regiments of light cavalry exceed seven hundred horses.

The artillery has returned in a very improved state, bringing with it near two hundred pieces of cannon taken from the enemy, and about three thousand horses more than upon its entrance upon the campaign. The arsenals of Strasburgh and Mentz are provided with wood, iron, steel, &c.

Finally, there is returned in the magazines of military hospitals, moveable property to the amount of about 500,000 francs.

Believe me, Citizen Minister, that I have observed in the raising of contributions, all possible order, and that I have not neglected the interests of the republic; the conquered countries having been burdened as much as they could be, without violating the laws of humanity.

The General in Chief, (Signed) MOREAU.

P. S. The pay of the staffs and officers, without troops, has been discharged up to the month of Floreal (the latter end of April). This article amounts to above two millions.

(A true copy.) The General in Chief, (Signed) MOREAU.

Accounts of the political and military Events relative to Portugal, which took place previous to the 29th June 1801.*

SO long as last November, intimation was given to the British cabinet that Spain had offered herself as a mediator between Portugal and France. The British cabinet would not consent to it, but promised Portugal 40,000 men, fifteen sail of the line, and one million sterling.

Don Rodrigues de Souza, late minister of the marine, is now prime minister, vice Marquis de Ponte de Limas, deceased. This Rodrigues has been, and is now, decidedly for war; in which he is seconded by Luis Pinto, secretary of state for the home depart-

* This article is not official, but merely rests upon respectable private authority.

ment. However, when the Spanish army had entered Alentejo, carrying every thing before them, the Portuguese, dispirited, without food, guns, shoes, and every means of subsistence, flying in all directions; and when the hostile army is at Abrantes, eighteen leagues, the ministry become alarmed, and one of them, Pinto, gets full powers to repair to Badajos. The bases proposed by France and Spain are these:—

To shut the ports against every kind of English shipping, and confiscate British property.—Agreed to.

Eight millions of crusades (a crusade is 2*s.* 6*d.*) to France, one half in specie, and the other half in jewels.—Agreed to.

To cede the province of Algarva to Spain.—Refused.

And, after warm discussions, it was agreed to cede to Spain the province of Olivenza.

The free navigation for the French to the north of Brazil from Cayenne.—Agreed to.

Twenty thousand Spanish and ten thousand French troops to garrison the towns in Portugal, and to be maintained by Portugal during the war. This was refused, on the ground that some months since France only proposed to draw cordons of French and Spanish troops on the Portuguese frontiers, and for Portugal to maintain them: and only in case that Portugal gives any succours to the English the French troops should garrison the Portuguese towns.

The Portuguese negotiator does not know what could have changed the resolutions of the French cabinet; and as L. Bonaparté did not know this, and thought it was very fair what M. Pinto suggested, peace was signed on the 7th of June on the part of France, Spain, and Portugal. It has already been ratified by the two latter powers, but it is generally believed that the French government will not ratify the treaty, unless Portugal admits French and Spanish troops in her garrisons.

Last night a courier brought the intelligence to court that the French army, 24,000 strong, under the command of General St. Cyr, had entered Portugal from Salamanca, and had invested the fortrefs of Almeida, which is in the north-east of Portugal, and lies between Porto and Lisbon, and about thirty leagues from the latter place. There is no Portuguese army whatever to oppose St. Cyr, as the main army, under the command of the Duc d'Alfoens, is opposed to the Spanish army at Abrantes, and the Portuguese army on the frontiers of Gallicia, under the command of the Marquis de la Roziere, a French emigrant, is opposed to the Spanish army under the command of the Count de St. Simeon; therefore the road to Lisbon is open for St. Cyr's army. By this movement of the French army, it appears that orders were sent direct to St. Cyr from Paris, but no news of the ratification of the peace from Paris can be known by the way of Badajos, where the negotiators still are, till the 4th of next month. Field-marshal

Count de Goltz has not been in the field, nor does he wish to go, as it will not add much to his reputation to command a Portuguese army.

On the 9th of this month the news arrived at Lisbon of the peace being signed. Don Rodrigues communicated it to the corps diplomatique: he was questioned as to the terms, and his reply was, "He did not know." This produced a strong note from Mr. Frere to the Portuguese minister, remonstrating against the conclusion of peace till England was consulted, and it is even said that menaces were thrown out.

The Portuguese cabinet are much hurt at this haughty conduct, especially as Portugal has to complain of England, and not England of Portugal. In fact, M. Pinto, when he went to the frontiers, never told the British minister of his intentions, and he went the day after the packet had sailed for England, upon which Mr. Frere dispatched Captain Day with an armed vessel.

Immediately after Mr. Frere had presented this note, he wrote to Mr. Arbuthnot, the English consul-general here, desiring him to intimate to the British merchants residing in Portugal, "That in consequence of peace being made between Spain, France, and Portugal, and in all probability prejudicial to the interests of Great Britain and of Englishmen resident in this country, policy required that all British subjects should hold themselves ready to depart at a moment's notice." The substance of such a letter was communicated by the consul to a Mr. Gonne, an English merchant in Lisbon, and which letter was handed about on 'Change. This produced a great sensation there in the public mind, in consequence of which Don Rodrigues waited on Mr. Frere, expostulating with him on the impropriety of such a letter, especially as the Prince Regent had so repeatedly assured the British merchants of his protection. It was then agreed on by the two ministers, that the following letter should be posted on 'Change, which is quite alarming enough for the British interest:

Copy of a Letter addressed to all British Subjects residing in Portugal, by the British Consul, dated Lisbon, June 14.

"Whereas it is presumed that one of the articles of the peace concluded between France, Spain, and Portugal, is to shut the ports of Portugal against the British, I have, nevertheless, the satisfaction to inform you, that the Prince Regent has solemnly assured, and gives you his protection for all the property you may have here; and he wishes and desires this to be made known to all British subjects residing in Portugal."

The English families are hastening to depart; thirty passengers by this packet; and as there are a great number of Danish and Swedish ships here, which will now sail from hence, a great many families will go with them. The English ships will sail 7th July,

July, under convoy of a frigate now here. Sir J. Saumarez is here with six sail of the line, going to Cadiz.

L. Bonaparté and General Le Clerc, his brother-in-law, will come here when the peace is ratified.

Letter from Lord Hawkesbury to the Lord Mayor of London.

Downing Street, July 11, Half past Eight, P.M. 1801.

My Lord,

I HAVE great satisfaction in informing you, that Captain Blake, of the Dispatch cutter, is just arrived from St. Petersburg, and has brought a convention, signed on the 17th of June, by Lord St. Helen's, and Count Panin, on the part of his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, by which all differences between the two countries have been amicably adjusted.

Their Danish and Swedish Majesties have been invited to accede to this convention.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor. (Signed) HAWKESBURY.

Note presented to the French Government by M. Kalitscheff, the Russian Minister at Paris, in April 1801.

THE undersigned hastens to communicate to Citizen Talleyrand the commands he has just received from his court.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, relying upon the Chief Consul's love of justice, by which he has obtained so great and so merited a reputation, entertains the hope, that he will fulfil the engagements into which he had entered with the late Emperor, not to insist upon the hard conditions to which the King of Naples had been obliged to submit. The undersigned thinks it his duty to remind Citizen Talleyrand, that the admission of the five articles, presented to the French government by way of answer to its pressing representations for opening a negotiation with Russia, was the only motive for sending the undersigned to Paris. The new instructions direct him to insist, that the said five articles, which had been agreed upon as the basis of the negotiation, should receive their speedy execution. By these articles the two powers agreed that the King of the Two Sicilies, and the King of Sardinia, should be again put in possession of their respective states which they possessed before the irruption of the French troops into Italy. Citizen Talleyrand, minister of foreign affairs, has been authorized repeatedly to give the assurance, that the five articles were agreed to, and that they would be carried into effect.

As, however, it has been seen that by force of arms the King of Naples has been compelled to agree to other terms; and as, in defiance

defiance of the most solemn promises, to conclude a definitive peace with the King of Sardinia, by which he was again to be established in his dominions, it is evident that the latter is excluded from his territories, there is every reason to suspect and believe, that unforeseen circumstances have changed the intentions of the French government, and inspired it with other views and intentions repugnant to the above articles, and measures which had been taken with his Majesty.

The undersigned is commanded to represent to Citizen Talleyrand, that, without positive certainty of the five articles alluded to, being carried into effect, and which were acceded to by the French government as preliminaries, there can be no restoration of harmony between the two countries; and he therefore declares, that neither the armistice of Foligno, nor the conditions, which in the first instance were presented to the Marquis de Gallo, and which afterwards, on the refusal of the latter to agree to them, were transmitted to General Murat, to be signed by the Chevalier Micheroux, can ever be acknowledged by the Emperor, and that they must ever be considered as directly inconsistent with the promises made by the Chief Consul.

This is the substance of the commands which the undersigned has received, and which he has been directed to communicate to the French government. He must also add, that the views which the Chief Consul announced, and his moderation, which was held out as directed to promote a general peace, were the only grounds on which all Europe entertained the hope that the moment of that peace was at no great distance; that it would be permitted to look forward to the future with tranquillity; and that the system of robbery, taken up by the Directory, no longer existed. These were the only reasons that induced his Majesty the Emperor to send a plenipotentiary to Paris, through whom it was expected that the relations of amity with the French government would be restored. The undersigned flattered himself, that the Chief Consul, in his wisdom, would consider that his fame is concerned in fulfilling the promises he had made, and the hopes he had raised, as it will depend upon him, by the re-establishment of a general peace, to give repose to all Europe. He therefore requests Citizen Talleyrand to make known the contents of this note to the Chief Consul, and, as soon as possible, to communicate to the undersigned the resolution which the French government shall adopt.

The undersigned takes this opportunity, &c.

(Signed)

KALITSCHOFF.

As no answer was given to this note, Count Kalitscheff, on the 1st of May 1801, presented the following:

THE undersigned reminds Citizen Talleyrand, that he has yet received no answer respecting the objects on which he had the honour,

honour, by the command of the Emperor, his master, to address him; and therefore he begs him to notify to the undersigned, whether the French government, agreeably to the admission of the five preliminary articles, intends to keep its promise concerning the integrity of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and the re-establishment of the King of Sardinia in his dominions, as they were previous to the arrival of the French troops in Italy. The undersigned considers it unnecessary to make any farther observations respecting this affair, which has already been sufficiently discussed; and he hopes that Citizen Talleyrand will lay before the Chief Consul the contents of the present note, and that he will communicate to him his resolutions agreeably thereto.

(Signed)

KALITSCHOFF*.

Note from the Hanoverian Ministry to the Royal Prussian Directorial Counsellor Von Dohm, respecting the withdrawing of the Prussian Troops from the Electorate of Hanover.

Hanover, June 14, 1801.

HIS Majesty the King of Prussia having in the beginning of April of the present year, unexpectedly ordered that corps of his troops hitherto acting with the army of observation, formed for the general defence, to take possession of the districts in Germany belonging to his Britannic Majesty, as Elector of Brunswick and Luneburg, the causes and motives which induced his Majesty the King of Prussia to resort to this extraordinary and unexpected measure, were stated to the German ministry of his Britannic Majesty, in a written declaration of the 30th of March of the present year, on the part of his Prussian Majesty, by his minister of state, of war, and of the cabinet, Count Schulenberg, sent to Hanover for that purpose. These causes and motives were founded on the differences that had arisen between his Britannic Majesty and the crowns of Denmark and Sweden, on account of the Petersburgh convention of the 16th of December 1800; on the proceedings of England against Denmark and Sweden; on the engagements of his Prussian Majesty for his allies, agreeably to his accession to the Petersburgh convention, and particularly on the circumstance that England would not resort to means for an amicable settlement of these differences. Hence his Prussian Ma-

* With regard to three articles which are not enumerated in the above notes, it is believed that the first contained a positive assurance that the Pope should be maintained in his temporal dominion; the second, that the Grand Duke of Tuscany should be indemnified in Italy, and not in Germany; and the third, that the arrangements in consequence of the treaty of Luneville should be made with the concurrence of Russia.—The Moniteur has affected to discredit this paper, but it is generally believed to be authentic.

Majesty deduced his resolution “ not only to shut up the mouths of the Elbe, Wefer, and Ems, but also to take possession of the states of his Majesty the King of the united islands of Great Britain and Ireland, situated in Germany, and belonging to him as Elector of Brunswick and Luneburg.” His Prussian Majesty added, in his letter addressed to his Britannic Majesty’s German ministers at Hanover, “ that the said declaration related to the differences that had arisen between England and the Northern Powers, and was to be considered merely as a necessary consequence of the disagreeable circumstances that had taken place.” By the circumstances and causes therefore, assigned as the reason on the part of Prussia, the agreement was relative, which his Britannic Majesty’s German ministry, together with the general commanding his German troops, were obliged to enter into on the 3d of April of the present year, and whereby, under the existing circumstances, the entrance of the Prussian troops, and their maintenance by the King’s German possessions, were agreed to.

It is now well known that the circumstances and causes formerly existing have been entirely changed and removed in the course of the month of April, and still more in the course of the month of May; so that circumstances, at present, are rather the reverse. Hostilities have ceased between England and the Northern Powers; and so far from rejecting means for an amicable settlement, immediate friendly missions have even taken place on both sides; and the crowns of Denmark and Sweden, imitating the wise sentiments of his Majesty the present Emperor of Russia, are actually engaged in amicably settling the differences with the British government. The happy issue of these peaceable negotiations not being doubted by any of the parties, the British government began rendering commerce free in the Baltic; Russia, Denmark, and Sweden have restored the commercial intercourse by public declarations; and the embargo formerly laid on English ships in Russia is again taken off. His Majesty the King of Prussia having, during the course of these successive changes, permitted all commercial and other intercourse with his Britannic Majesty’s subjects, which has likewise remained undisturbed by England, with respect to the Prussian states, it is evident that his Prussian Majesty has no longer any cause for allowing measures to be taken, on his part, against the crown of England. But his Majesty the King of Prussia has also declared already that the measures which had been formerly taken, could now no longer be deemed applicable and expedient; so that, on the part of Prussia, the shutting up of the rivers is entirely annulled, and the navigation of the Elbe and Wefer has been again declared free. His Majesty the King of Prussia, from the same consideration, has likewise demanded from the crown of Denmark, and effected, the evacuation of Hamburgh and Lubeck, and withdrawn the troops that had been stationed in the Dutchy
of

of Oldenburg, for the purpose of occupying the left banks of the Weser.

It is impossible, therefore, that the occupation of his Britannic Majesty's dominions, which had been connected with the shutting up of the rivers, and grounded on the same causes, can alone remain and continue. On the contrary, it appears evidently, from the whole course of the proceedings, that the causes no longer any where exist which furnished the ground for the letter addressed to the King's ministry here by the King of Prussia, on the 30th of March, the declaration made by his Majesty in consequence thereof, and the agreement afterwards entered into. It is impossible to consider this agreeably to his Majesty's wisdom and justice, but as something which cannot be mistaken by him, and which, in the events already stated, has already been admitted and acknowledged by his Majesty. The sentiments which his Majesty the King of Prussia entertains for his Britannic Majesty, and the friendly relations subsisting between him and the crown of England, will, therefore, leave no doubts on this subject, without being under the necessity of recurring to the nature of the constitution of the German Empire, and the union of its states with each other, with respect to this business, which relates entirely to a foreign kingdom, and which has always been, and will ever remain, foreign to the dominions which his Majesty possesses as Elector, and as a state of the German Empire.

All this is grounded on the firm confidence which his Britannic Majesty here wishes to manifest, that his Majesty the King of Prussia will not hesitate to withdraw his troops from his Majesty's German dominions; and that maintenance will no longer be demanded for these troops, which has been so burdensome to the country. The King's minister has, for this purpose, addressed this note to the Prussian directorial counsellor, Von Dohm, entreating him, at the same time, to forward it to his court, and to effect a speedy resolution in consequence.

(Signed) L. S. By the ROYAL and ELECTORAL MINISTRY.
*To the Royal Prussian Directorial Counsellor,
 Von Dohm, at Horneburgh.*

*Proclamation of the Consuls of the Republic to the French People,
 10th June 1801.*

Frenchmen!

THIS day is destined to celebrate that epoch of hope and of glory, when barbarous institutions were annihilated, when you ceased to be divided into two classes, the one condemned to humiliation, the other marked out for distinction and grandeur; when your property became free as your persons, when feudality was destroyed, and with it those numerous ills which ages had

accumulated on your heads. That epoch you celebrated in 1790, in the union of the same principles, the same sentiments, and the same views. You have since celebrated it sometimes in the midst of triumphs, sometimes under the points of your swords, and sometimes amid the cries of discord and faction.

You celebrate it to-day under the happiest auspices. Discord has ceased—factions are laid—the interest of the country reigns over every consideration of private advantage—the government knows no enemies but such as are foes to the repose of the people.

Continental peace has been concluded on terms of moderation—your power and the interest of Europe guarantee its continuance—your brothers, your children, must find you at your homes, all devoted to the cause of liberty, all united in a determination to secure the triumphs of the republic.

So shall the scandal of religious divisions cease. A civil code, matured by the wise slowness of discussion, shall protect your properties and your rights.

At length a severe but useful experience secures you against the return of domestic dissensions, and will long prove the safeguard of your prosperity.

Enjoy, Frenchmen, your situation, your glory, and your hopes of futurity. Ever be faithful to these principles, and to these institutions, which have procured your success, and which will constitute the greatness and the felicity of your children. Let not vain disquietude trouble your speculations or your labours. Your enemies have no power to destroy your tranquillity. All nations envy your destinies.

Bonaparté, First Consul of the republic, orders the above proclamation to be inserted in the bulletin of the laws, and to be published, printed, and affixed in all the departments of the republic.

Given at Paris, at the palace of the government, on the 10th of June, in the year nine, 1801.

The First Consul, (Signed) BONAPARTE'.

By the First Consul, (Signed) H. B. MARET,
The Secretary of State.

Letter from Vice-admiral Cronstedt to Lord Nelson.

Admiral,

Carlsrona, June 17, 1801.

WITH the most gracious approbation of the King my master, I have the honour to signify to your Excellency, that according to the latest accounts from St. Petersburg, his Excellency Lord St. Helens has arrived there, and that the negotiation gives reason to believe and hope that the present differences will soon be adjusted in an equitable and pacific manner.

I am hereby afforded a new opportunity to assure your Excellency of my sincere and high esteem.

CRONSTEDT,
His Majesty's Adjutant on board the Fleet,
and Commander at Carlscrona.

Vice-admiral Pole, who had succeeded Lord Nelson as Commander of the English Fleet in the Baltic, returned to this Letter the following Answer:

Admiral, *On board his Britannic Majesty's Ship the St. George, in Kioge Bay, June 22, 1801.*

I THIS morning received your letter of the 17th. On this occasion I cannot but lament that I do not understand the Swedish language, and especially, as I am consequently in doubt whether your letter has been rightly translated to me. I am, however, sufficiently acquainted with its contents, to entreat you to assure his Swedish Majesty in my name, that I acknowledge with the greatest pleasure his gracious condescension, in informing me that Lord St. Helens is arrived at St. Petersburg, and that it may be expected that the negotiations carrying on there will soon be concluded on the most friendly, equitable, and durable conditions, as is the wish of the King my master, and of his whole kingdom.

On my arrival here on the 18th inst. Lord Nelson returned to England. The state of his health renders it necessary that he should retire from the service for a time.

I entreat you, Admiral, to accept my sincere wish that a perfect unity may soon be restored between the two nations which we have the honour to serve, and to permit me to assure you of the high esteem with which I am,

CHARLES M. POLE,
Vice-admiral and Commander in Chief of his
Britannic Majesty's Fleet in the Baltic.

Summary of a Dispatch from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic to Citizen Bacher, Chargé des Affaires at the general Diet of the Germanic Empire, at Ratisbon; dated Paris, 18th June 1801.

IT is very wrong that any anxiety prevails in Germany on account of the reoccupation of some points upon the right bank of the Rhine by corps of French troops. By virtue of the 6th article of the treaty of Luneville, the places of Dusseldorff, Ehrenbreitstein, Philipsburgh, Cassel, and other fortifications, of Mentz, upon the right side of the river, the fort of Kehl, of Old Brisach, must be restored, upon the express condition that these places and forts shall continue to remain in the same state in which they shall be

be found upon their evacuation. It was therefore indispensable that this state should be ascertained by authentic proces verbal, and yet the evacuation had taken place without this formality having been complied with. To repair this neglect, which might become the source of serious difficulties, it has been necessary to reoccupy for a moment the points designated, and orders have been given to proceed without delay to draw up proces verbal. As soon as they shall be prepared and signed, the places shall be restored to those to whom they belong; and such of the French troops as are on the right bank of the Rhine will all return to the left. This is the whole truth of this business; and I have no doubt, but that this simple explanation, which you are at liberty to publish, will dispel all the conjectures which hatred and intrigue have availed themselves of, to excite anxiety, with respect to the disposition of the French government.

(Signed)

CH. M. TALLEYRAND.

A true copy.

The Chargé des Affaires of the French Republic at the
General Diet of the Germanic Empire,

(Signed)

BACHER*.

From the Madrid Court Gazette of July 2, 1801.

Letter from the Prince of Peace, Generalissimo of the Spanish Army, to the King.

Sire,

IT is not yet fifty days since I left your Majesty to take the command of this army, destined to compel Portugal to deliver herself from the yoke of England; a power which, taking advantage of the harbours, and appropriating to itself the riches of this degraded kingdom, waged against us the most disgraceful and ruinous war, by destroying our commerce.

Many years of warfare over every part of our dominions, an alarming rise in the price of provisions, the insatiable avarice of jobbers, bad harvests, and other misfortunes which it is unnecessary to enumerate, had produced such an effect, that the public treasure was exhausted, and credit undermined. The necessary consequence was, that the army was ill-clothed, ill-fed, and ill-supplied with ammunition and accoutrements.

But knowing their love and veneration for their sovereign, their intrepidity and their valour, I did not hesitate for a moment to place implicit confidence in these characteristic qualities of the Spanish foldier.

* This dispatch was read in an assembly of the members of the Diet of Ratisbon upon the 3d of July 1801.

As soon as I was assured that the answers of the Portuguese minister tended to delay the satisfaction we demanded, I resolved to treat no longer but from the mouth of the cannon.

Your Majesty's troops, by different routes, penetrated into Alentejo, and by the 6th of June got possession of all the fortified places in that extensive province. By their gallantry they had taken Campo-Major, strongly garrisoned and well provided for a siege; they had routed the enemy at Arrouches, and at Flora de Rosa; they had overrun the best cultivated, richest, and most populous part of the province; they had seized the immense magazines which the enemy had formed; they had compelled their opponents to pass the Tagus, not believing themselves in safety till this great river should be between them and their pursuers. The eleven standards I had the honour to present to your Majesty, by the officers who had shared in the glory of taking them, are a proof of the triumph of your royal arms.

Our enemies, whom we should rather call prejudiced friends and relations, could hold out no longer; and, on the 6th June, I signed a peace, re-establishing a state of things which your Majesty had suspended with so much regret. By the conditions of the treaty the harbours of Portugal are shut against the English shipping of every description. The privateers of England will thus no longer be able to interrupt our commerce and to block up our ports; and the chief cause, if not the only one, will be removed which irritated the paternal heart of your Majesty against your natural friend and ally.

This advantage, though the principal, is not the only one resulting from the peace:—the great depots of contraband merchandise, all along the frontier of Portugal, afforded an irresistible temptation to the unprincipled to transgress the laws, and brought many to destruction. All these have now been moved into the interior. The province of Olivenza, one of the most fertile in the peninsula, together with its formidable capital, belongs to your Majesty; thus Estramadura is rendered secure, and Portugal is deprived of all means of threatening us from behind.

To these advantages it may be added, that the effusion of the blood of our countrymen has been spared, that the expense of the expedition has been trifling, and that we have never met with the smallest reverse.

I am far, Sire, from ascribing these events to myself.—Providence, who knows the integrity of heart and exemplary piety of your Majesty, has brought them about, making use, as means, of the valour and self-devotion of your troops, worthy in all respects of such a sovereign.

Nevertheless it is to me a particular satisfaction, and a singular happiness, to present to your Majesty the laurel and the olive which have crowned the arms directed by me. My heart is penetrated

trated with joy when I reflect that fortune has afforded me an opportunity of making some small return for the singular favours heaped upon me by your Majesties, as a recompense for my loyalty, and my affection for your august persons, and my lively and ardent wishes for the permanence of your glory and prosperity.

I cannot suppress a wish that your Majesties will deign to visit your troops, that you may experience the sweet emotion felt by just and beneficent princes loving their people, and beloved by them. You will be placed in the midst of an army animated by valour, by loyalty, and by every national virtue.

But my voice is too feeble, my language is too tame, to convey an idea of their sentiments, to express their impatience to see and to salute your Majesties; their desire to sacrifice themselves in your service, and their hope to be rewarded for their toils. May Heaven prosper with its blessing all the designs of your Majesties as completely as wishes your most loyal subject,

(Signed)

MANUEL DE GODOY.

Head-quarters at Badajos, June 28, 1801.

Observations from the Moniteur of the 12th July 1801.

THE last intelligence from Admiral Ganteaume, about the beginning of June, was satisfactory. All the reports circulated by the English agents, respecting a naval engagement in the Mediterranean, were false.

The letters from Constantinople, of the 15th of May, could not inform us of the result of the battle which was to take place between General Belliard and the Grand Vizier, as that battle could not be fought until the 18th of May, and the news could not be known at Constantinople till the 4th or 5th of June.

All the great expedition of Bombay, which was to disembark at Suez, is now reduced to the single ship of Admiral Blankett, with two hundred and sixty English and Sepoys on board.

The account of an attack of the English at Guadaloupe is destitute of foundation.

A shoal of English agents overrun Germany.—They propagate their dreams as certainties. The English find comfort amid the peace and good order which are establishing themselves on the continent, by endeavouring to give currency to false rumours.

Sometimes the King of Naples and the Pope are renouncing their states. These sovereigns will hardly take the men who say so for their counsellors. So far from it, these two countries, which have experienced so much misery, begin to enjoy tranquillity.

Sometimes they fabricate notes, which they ascribe to this or that ambassador. Surely these ambassadors have been too long used to business to allow themselves to write such impertinencies, and the

the Chief Consul can hardly be suspected of accustoming himself to endure them.

But their malevolence is particularly excited by the execution of the treaty of Luneville, with respect to the arrangements in Germany.

The King of Prussia, we are told, is about, from discontent, to have recourse to arms. Probably the King of Prussia must be an ecclesiastical prince, dissatisfied with the 7th article of the treaty. In the mean while, the King of Prussia, having concerted his measures with the French government, takes possession of Hanover.

M. Thugut, whom the people of Vienna have denominated the War Baron, is soon to enter into administration. Hence great hopes are formed.—But M. Thugut is far from Vienna; and the influence of the Archduke Charles, the character of firmness, which the Emperor is known to possess, and the necessity felt for peace, are the surest pledges that the political career of M. Thugut is at an end.

Must we continue to contradict the other false rumours—to determine whether the King of Etruria will go to Naples or not, in preference to Florence?

Whether Prince Ferdinand, formerly Grand Duke of Tuscany, will have Bavaria? Whether the King of Sardinia will be King of Rome?

The King of Tuscany will reign in Tuscany.

The Grand Duke Ferdinand will have those indemnities in Germany which the treaty of Luneville grants him, and which the Germanic body and all the powers in Europe have consented to allot him.

The King of Sardinia has of his own accord abandoned the continent, and removed his court to Cagliari.

Let the English leave the continent at rest; and, instead of dissipating so much money, let them diminish the taxes of the people. There is not one of these ridiculous articles which is not paid for by the tax of one of their villages. We know, even in France, a number of persons who eat the bread of England, and eat it without crime, for they are authorized so to do by the police.

On the English Ministry, and the relative State of France and England.
—From the *Moniteur* of the 11th July 1801.

A MEMBER of the British Parliament, formerly a minister, has made us acquainted, in few words, with the policy of the old English administration. It sought to make peace with France, and yet to preserve all the colonies taken by the English troops while the allies were occupied with continental war, and torn by the different revolutions which have succeeded in their government.

—If that of France had reasoned in the same manner as this old administration, the whole of the Venetian territory, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Istria, Dalmatia, &c. would have been united to the French territory at the time of signing the preliminaries of Leoben. Half of Germany and the kingdom of Naples would have undergone the same fate when the treaty of Luneville was signed. Batavia; the Cisalpine republic, and Switzerland, conquered by the French armies, would long ago have formed French departments, and Portugal would now be a Spanish province. Most assuredly, if the principle of keeping all that has been taken, were to be henceforth assumed as the diplomatic basis, England would gain nothing by it, and its empire would not be of long duration.

Of all its conquests, on the contrary, France has preserved but a very small part. All has been evacuated, and the equilibrium of Europe re-established, because the French people have no desire but to live in tranquillity at home, and to suffer those nations to remain at peace who allow them to do the same.

Let the English administration imitate this conduct, and peace will soon be made.

Batavia, Helvetia, and the Cisalpine, are independent.

Naples and Portugal are still in the number of powers.

France has not received an accession of more than five millions of inhabitants; it has restored countries peopled with more than thirty millions of inhabitants.

These five millions of inhabitants do not more than compensate the four millions of people, which Austria has acquired by the partition of Poland.

The ex-minister, to whom we allude, does not appear to understand politics better than he does war; and it would not be extraordinary if he had so little discernment as not to see that the situation of England at present, is precisely that of an army acting against an enemy, when two or three armies, whose efforts have been united to their own, have been defeated; but there is this still farther to be considered, that while the allies of England were defeated on the continent, and were joining the republic, new powers were coalescing against the British government.

Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia, have been, and still are, in a state of hostility with England.

Had it not been for the death of the Emperor Paul, the battle of Copenhagen would have been attended with consequences very different from the hopes of those who had ordered it: but if the embarrassments of a new reign, if the generous desire of the Emperor Alexander to illusturate the commencement of it by a general pacification, have led him to soften part of the measures which his predecessor had adopted, he is not the less sensible of the obligations

under which the power of the nation he governs lays him: and Lord St. Helens, so well calculated by his personal character to succeed in all diplomatic missions intrusted to him, is far from finding at Petersburg those dispositions with which the English administration flattered themselves.

A numerous English fleet is still in the Baltic.

Prussia still occupies Hanover, and, in the system of the old British administration, that every thing is to be kept, of which possession has once been attained, Prussia will preserve Hanover. This electorate is within no case of the treaty of Luneville; it belongs neither to an ecclesiastical nor a secular prince. It is a country in the Empire of Germany under the dominion of his Britannic Majesty; and now, when the King of England is himself an emperor, he can no longer be considered as a member of the Germanic Empire. It is true, that England is sufficiently indemnified for the occupation of Hanover, and for the million which the King of Prussia has drawn from it, by the magazines found in the Danish colonies.

What is to be concluded from all this?—First, that if Europe was governed by men of the character of that ex-minister, war might be carried on for a great length of time, unless indeed there should be powers by whom war is carried on, in his way, for then they would soon be subdued.

2dly, That the new British administration can only show its pacific disposition by proposing a system of equilibrium, which conciliates the greatest possible number of interests.

3dly, That in the present situation of nations, no one is more interested than England in abjuring the principle, that at a peace every thing ought to be retained which was gained when in arms.

4thly, That when there exist in a nation men so violent and so hostile to humanity as to desire perpetual war, and war of extermination, it should be matter of care not to admit them into council, but should send them to spend a few years remote from their family and their country in cutters, blocking up roads, amid the tempests of winter; or should place them in the deserts of Arabia, or on the field of battle. If every spark of humanity be not extinct, they would no doubt abjure these atrocious principles. It has ever been seen that the men who cry out most loudly for war everlasting in the assembly, are men who have never left the refinements of ease: the brave man makes war for the honour, the glory, and the prosperity of his country, and employs his lucubrations and his speeches to bring back nations to sentiments of fraternal reconciliation and justice.

Address to the French, on the 14th of July 1801.

Frenchmen,

THE day of the 14th of July is one of the epochs which will be for ever remarkable in the history of nations.

The 14th of July consecrated all the principles of morality, virtue, and social equality. It reconquered from prejudice the empire of reason, and from authority the rights it had usurped. It restored to man his dignity, to the citizen his prerogatives, to commerce its franchises, to the peasantry their independence, and to the state a force enervated by abuse, and a consideration lost by the commission of very great errors. Before that epoch, France groaned under the loads which habit alone rendered supportable, but which knowledge and instruction must have taught her to break asunder.

The state, divided into two classes, nobles and *roturiers*, saw the first in possession of every favour, while the second were excluded from all employments. Merit was held in no estimation, and genius condemned to oblivion, if unaccompanied by greatness of birth; but a long list of ancestors, or even a purchased nobility, opened a path to every honour. Hence we daily found the destinies of the state, the existence and property of the citizens, intrusted to ignorant men, and a thousand instances of injustice consecrated by acts of authority. The venality of office was another obstacle to the advancement of a man who had but a moderate fortune, and political institutions excluded him from the career of glory. The title even of Father in God was assigned to birth, and but rarely to piety; accordingly, the clergy seldom exhibited the ancient virtues of their order. Tithes enriched them with the product of the most valuable labours of the agriculturists. The bishops consumed in profane enjoyments the funds with which charity had imprudently trusted them for the comfort of the poor. They neglected their august functions, scandalized the people by their extravagance, and scarcely left the bare necessities of life to the country curates, those real comforters of human life.

The provinces laboured under the yoke of feudality; and the peasants, become the property of the lords of the soil by a real slavery, paid them the heavy and humiliating tribute of the fruit of their labours. The rights of *champart* and *tasque* took away a portion of their harvest. That of *banalite* deprived them of all public property, and the *cens* bore heavily upon their persons and their domains. The vassals took oaths of fealty and homage to their seignior, and recognised only his judges and his officers. The magistrate who represented the community was compelled among the insignia of his dignity to bear the feudal livery. The chase and fishing were equally interdicted, and the most disgraceful punishment awaited the proprietor who should dare to kill the game which ravaged his fields. The seignior heard his praises
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chanted forth in the church ; he alone was saluted by every one in the streets, sold the inhabitants with the soil, and the right of exacting from them the same marks of servitude. The right of *corvée* oppressed a great part of the peasantry, who repaired by the sweat of their brows the public roads, which more frequently served the purposes of luxury than those of agriculture.

The government was daily losing its consideration by vices of another description, and by errors which had betrayed at once its weakness and its ignorance. The abandonment of Holland, notwithstanding solemn assurances and the ostentatious parade of protection ; the impolitic avowal of a deficiency in the finances ; the useless convocation of the *notables* ; the scandalous proceeding which exposed to ignominy before the tribunals, and in the presence of indignant Europe, the royal majesty, and one of the first dignities of the church—every thing concurred to shake the basis of the throne, and to hasten the moment of its fall.

Frenchmen, you loudly called for reform ; and an astonishing concurrence of information, and a union of wills, still more astonishing, hastened the moment of regeneration. Abuses were removed, prejudices combated, the bonds of feudality broken, the fortunes of the clergy limited, tithes abolished, and the peasantry emancipated from every kind of oppressive yoke. Titles of nobility were suppressed ; that of citizen ennobled ; and every one, according to his talents and his virtues, may look forward to reputation, employments, and honours. Tolerant laws permit every sect to have its own system of worship and its own priests, without any dread of persecution or insult.

Such were the benefits of the 14th of July.—At no former period could a spectacle be contemplated more august than that which was then presented to France, when from all sides of this vast empire there resounded the same voice, the same cries of union, and the love of glory and of liberty. Genius and virtue directed this grand movement ; and, after long labours and violent efforts, they gave to the world the example of the regeneration of a people founded upon the laws of justice and morality ; they traced a new path in legislation, and substituted, in the place of laws made for the interest of one alone, laws established for the happiness of all. Then every event seemed to promise you the most happy destiny ; but scarcely was the object attained before it fled from your grasp. The ferment of passion led to excess : in vain those who had raised the constitutional edifice endeavoured to defend it against the attacks of party ; the general interest was forgotten ; factions formed themselves on all sides, and the shock and schisms which they produced led at length to the total ruin of the government, and to general disorganization.

At this moment were forgotten those sublime principles and salutary institutions which had been consecrated by the 14th of July.

July. The laws had been proclaimed the protectors of liberty and order—they now established revolutionary laws; privileges had been abolished—they now destroyed property; toleration had been established—they now destroyed the temples, and massacred the priests. This rage soon became a delirium; they proclaimed fraternity upon the scaffold, liberty in the prisons, whilst France, enslaved, received laws at the feet of its assassins. They passed from a frightful state to a government feeble from the nature of its constitution; the sport of parties, which it had not strength to combat, there only remained the dangerous resource of opposing one to the other, and of maintaining itself by this continual struggle, which held them in equilibrium. Deprived of the means of pursuing a regular course, it was forced to substitute for the impulse of public spirit sudden shocks, and for confidence, violent measures. Law, supported by violence, paralysed all commerce, and ruined every proprietor. The law of hostages made innocence tremble; moveable columns desolated the country; thousands of citizens, victims of the law of the 19th Fructidor, groaned far distant from their country; transportation had hurried a number of respectable citizens to Guiana; persecution had excited entire departments to insurrection, had lighted up the flames of civil war, and French blood flowed, shed by the hands of Frenchmen.

Frenchmen! in the midst of all these evils, the day of the 14th of July appeared to your retrospection only as a point in your history separated by many ages from the epoch in which you found yourselves, when the 19th Brumaire suddenly restored you. The energetic will of a whole people was requisite to produce the 14th of July; the power, the genius, and the fame of a hero was necessary to revive it. Ten years of calamity, extravagant enthusiasm, barbarism, and destruction, were forgotten in an instant, and no more appeared to us but a painful and tedious dream. The 14th of July seemed but to separate us by a single tempestuous night from the 18th of Brumaire, December 9, which may, in a manner, be regarded as the morrow of that day. All the principles which had been forgotten were consecrated anew; and, in reinstating them, the government took care to efface every mark of the destructive regimen to which it succeeded, and to adhere to the wishes of the French people when they proclaimed their liberty on the 14th of July. It has repealed every disastrous law, brought back the citizens who were unjustly proscribed, dried up the tears of families, made ruins disappear, obliterated the traces of Vandalism, and merited the double title of a consoling and restoring government. It has restored to the French that liberty and equality which they had at first proclaimed. The people, emancipated from the ancient despotism and revolutionary laws, feel themselves, as on the 14th of July, free from the fetters
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of the feudal system and the dangers of terror. The farmer has no longer to pay tithes or forced loans, nor to fear imprisonment by his seignior, or detention as an hostage.

The 14th of July had consecrated the entire freedom of worship. The 18th Brumaire reopened the churches, protected all sects, and put an end to the persecution of priests. Every institution connected with the morality of nations has resumed its dignity. Industry reanimated by encouragements and recompenses; agriculture honoured and enriched; the roads repaired; navigable canals opened; and relief assured to indigence, and materials for labour to the tenants of the hospitals: every thing bespeaks the spirit of improvement, which essentially regulates the government, and predominates in all its operations.

Frenchmen, if, from the contemplation of these internal advantages, you turn your attention to the external operations of government, you will behold it repairing with inconceivable rapidity the disasters we had sustained. Our armies were disorganized, our fortresses without provisions, our frontiers without defence. Italy and a part of Switzerland were abandoned, and the enemy threatened the Var and the Rhine; when, by a kind of prodigy, every thing was instantaneously repaired. Formidable armies were collected; a rapid and skilful march, more astonishing than a victory, struck terror into the enemy; Marengo restored to us Switzerland and Italy; four grand battles gained in Germany conducted us to the gates of Vienna: the enemy demanded peace; the coalition was dissolved; and the various powers rallied round a government which preserves so much moderation in the midst of victory.

Thus, since the 18th Brumaire, France has reconquered all the benefits of the 14th of July, acquired in Europe more consideration than ever the monarchy enjoyed, and extended its territory to the limits assigned to it by nature.

Glory be to the 14th of July, and the 18th of Brumaire, December 9!

Letter from the Commune of the City of Berne, addressed to the Provisionary Legislature of the Republic, on the 15th July 1801.

WE have the honour, Citizens Legislators, to present to you a protestation, here enclosed, against the dismemberment of the Canton of Berne.

As long as Switzerland was treated as a conquered country, we yielded, like others in the same situation, to force; but now that our independence is declared, and that the division of the cantons is nearly every where re-established upon the ancient footing; the Swiss, and particularly the Bernese, ought not to suffer to be torn
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from that of Berne entire provinces which were legitimately acquired by it, and possessed by it for several ages.

This protestation is drawn up without passion: we hope that you will take it into consideration.

(Signed)

HERMANN.

Substance of the Convention said to have been concluded on the 17th June 1801, between the Russian Ministry and Lord St. Helens.

ART. 1. There shall be peace and friendship between the two powers, and their subjects.

2. Both the high contracting parties engage to abide by their ordinances, prohibiting any trade in commodities which are contraband of war, with the enemy against whom one of the two powers makes war.

3. The ships of the neutral powers shall sail without molestation to the harbours and coasts of the belligerent nations; the effects found on board the ships of neutral powers, with the exception of such as are contraband of war, or the property of the enemy, shall be free: the raw or manufactured produce of the countries engaged in war, which the subjects of neutral powers shall have purchased, and are bringing away on their own account, shall likewise be free: the articles considered as contraband of war shall make no alteration in the particular stipulations of the treaties with other powers. The powers engage to issue strict orders to the captains of their ships to conceal no contraband commodities.

4. The right of search shall be possessed only by ships of war, and not by privateers; a ship of war belonging to the belligerent power, which shall require to visit a merchant ship convoyed by a ship of war of a neutral nation, shall remain at the distance of a cannon shot, wherever the sea, or the place of meeting, does not render a nearer approach necessary; the commander of the ship of war of the belligerent party shall send a boat on board the convoying ship, partly to ascertain that she is fully empowered to convoy the merchant ship, with her specific lading, to the port for which she is bound, and partly to be certain that the ship of war belongs to the Imperial or Royal fleet. If the papers of the merchant ship are in proper order, and there appears no other ground for suspicion, no further visitation shall take place; but in the contrary case, the convoying ship shall detain the convoy the time necessary for visiting the ship: at which visitation one or more officers from the convoy shall be present. If the commander of a ship of war shall think proper to visit a merchant ship, for a reason which appears to him important, he shall send notice of his intention to the commander of the convoying ship, who shall be at liberty to send an officer on board to be present at the search; the merchant ship shall be

be carried into the nearest port of the belligerent power, and there be subjected to search with all possible care.

5. The commander of a ship of war of the belligerent parties, who shall detain one or more convoyed ships, shall be answerable for the expenses and damages; and, in case he shall exceed his instruction, suffer punishment. On the other hand, a convoying ship shall under no pretence forcibly oppose the detention of one or more merchant ships by the ships of war of the belligerent party.

6. This article relates to the judicial regulations which both parties engage to observe.

7. A ship is not acknowledged to belong to the nation whose flag it bears, if the captain and half of the crew are not of the same nation.

8. The principles and regulations established in this treaty shall be applied to all naval wars in which one of the two powers may be engaged, while the other remains neuter. These stipulations shall therefore be considered as permanent, and be held as a constant rule to the two nations with respect to commerce.

9. Denmark and Sweden shall receive back their ships and colonies when they shall accede to this convention.

10. This convention shall be ratified within two months, or sooner if possible.

Decree of his Imperial Majesty, relative to the Conclusum of the Empire on the 30th of April 1801, addressed to the Assembly of the General Diet of the Germanic Empire; dated at Vienna, the 26th of June 1801.

HIS Majesty having seen, by the conclusum of the Empire of the 30th April last, that the General Diet of the Empire, after having maturely deliberated on the decree of the Imperial commission of the 3d of March, relative to the co-operation of the states of the Empire in the convention necessary for terminating entirely the work of peace, has decreed as follows:

Tenour of the Conclusum of the 30th of April 1801.

The great importance of the object of this conclusum has imposed on his Imperial Majesty the necessity of examining its contents in all their relations, and in every point of view. The Supreme Chief has been guided by the most scrupulous attention in making this examination: he presents the result of it to the General Diet in the following declaration, which is conformable to the constitution of the Empire, to the paternal sentiments of its Chief, and which displays, at the same time, the characteristics of the most perfect frankness.

His Imperial Majesty may admit, that the negotiation which

he has been charged to prepare relates to the French government, although there is nothing said of it in the conclusum, and though many votes which have been counted with the majority appear to have a different meaning on the subject of this commencement.

His Imperial Majesty asserts, therefore, applying to the name of the things the proper and literal meaning, and the accustomed terms of the public law and of negotiations, that the preparation to be made with the French government, taken in its widest extent, does not contain powers for negotiating, still less for concluding and signing.

His Imperial Majesty was confirmed in this opinion by the consideration that the plenipotentiaries of the states of the Diet, to whom the terms of public law and of diplomacy are so familiar, would certainly have made use of the terms usual in affairs of this kind, if the majority of the votes of the states of the Empire wished to charge him with more than the preparation.

These considerations suggest the following questions :

Will the French government be disposed to take part in this preparation, when the powers granted for this purpose are so limited? and, if this participation is not declined immediately on the first proposition, will it consent to enter into the material points of such a negotiation, so far as that the result of it may be regarded as a solid basis for a new deliberation of the Diet, which may serve to direct the formation of the conclusum which shall be submitted to his Imperial Majesty?

The example of the Congress for peace, held some years since at Rastadt, contradicts this supposition, the government at that time having declined to treat till the deputation of the Empire should have received unlimited powers; and what has recently occurred, should, when it is compared with the contents of the conclusum, give such indications of the intentions of the French government, if not amounting to certainty, at least highly probable, that there is no ground to expect, much less to promise, a satisfactory result, conformable to the wishes expressed in the said conclusum. It is for these reasons, to say nothing of others, which arise from the nature of a commission so limited, and from the events which have taken place, that his Imperial Majesty founds the conviction of which he here declares with the fullest frankness, "That the end which the General Diet of the Empire proposes in entreating his Imperial Majesty to take charge of the preparatory arrangements, will not be attained."

In many of the votes it has been foreseen that his Imperial Majesty might have motives sufficiently important to render him scrupulous of accepting such a commission. Actuated solely by the alleged reasons, and to avoid exposing the dignity of the Supreme Chief to be compromised by an attempt which may be without success, his Imperial Majesty cannot consent to accept
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the commission of the General Diet, and to give his approbation in the character of Supreme Chief to this part of the conclusum. His Imperial Majesty, accustomed, and ever anxious not to depart from the line marked by the constitution, gives his consent to the co-operation of the Empire in the usual form of deliberation of the Diet; inasmuch as the majority of the states of the Empire having pronounced their opinions on the different modes of the co-operation of the Empire, to wit, in the first place, plenipotentiaries, to give it to his Majesty; secondly, an extraordinary deputation of the Empire; thirdly, by deliberation in general Diet, even laying aside the first modes proposed by many states of the Empire (and among them his Imperial Majesty, also in the character of a state of the Empire), in favour of the co-operation of the Diet assembled under its Supreme Chief; it is therefore no longer within the powers of the Supreme Chief of the Empire, to approve of the first modes of co-operation, which might yet be proper to accelerate the work of peace, which is still to be brought to a termination. The principal objects which are yet to be regulated by a particular convention to terminate the work of peace, are besides known by the treaty of peace of Luneville reciprocally ratified; and after the knowledge that his Imperial Majesty has of the negotiations for peace at Luneville, nothing is wanting to examine and judge of these objects but some historical information concerning public law, and some statistical researches equally accessible to all persons, and which may be rectified in the most certain manner by all who have a particular interest in the discussion.

In this state of things, when the Diet of the Empire has given the preference to the co-operation of the states in Diet, by the Empire, assembled under its Chief, the relations which subsist between the states of the Empire and its Chief, and the manner of conducting the affairs of the Empire, require (and it will be one of the first operations of the Diet of the Empire), that a complete conclusum on the objects to be regulated, in order to perfect the peace by a particular convention, should, as soon as the necessary discussion of the objects will permit, be laid before the Emperor to be ratified. His Majesty awaits with paternal solicitude the presentation of this conclusum, which will satisfy his expectation, if the general Diet, in forming it, will conduct itself according to the general rules which it has already established with much wisdom in the last conclusum.

His Imperial Majesty is moreover, &c.—(Then comes the protocol usual at the end of the Imperial decrees.)

Signed at Vienna, and sanctioned by the secret seal of his Imperial Majesty, 26th June 1801.

(Signed) The Prince of COLLOREDO, MANSFELD.
(L. S.) PIERRE ANTOINE, Baron DEFRANC.

Consular Arrêté of the 18th of July 1801.

THE Consuls of the republic, upon the report of the minister of the interior, the council of state having been heard, decree:

Art. 1. In the first ten days of Thermidor, the prefects of the departments of the Roer, the Sarre, the Rhine and the Moselle, and Mont Tonnerre, shall cause to be published in the whole extent of their department, the proclamation annexed to the present arrêté.

2. They shall convoke the mayor and members of the municipal councils of the surrounding communes one day in the same month, in order to receive the promise of fidelity to the republic, which shall be made by the said mayors and members of the municipal councils, as well in their name, as in that of the inhabitants of their commune.

3. The said prefects shall each be in the towns respectively indicated, on the day on which the union of the mayors and members of the municipal councils shall take place; they shall be accompanied by the sub-prefect of the district.

4. They shall cause to be read to the assembly the promise of fidelity to the republic, thus couched:

“We promise fidelity to the French republic, being and acknowledging ourselves discharged by the treaty of Luneville, from all oaths and duties to every foreign lord, prince, sovereign: we promise not to keep with them, directly or indirectly, any relation of subject: we promise to the republic, to have as enemies all those whom she shall have declared such, to have no understanding with them, nor to lend them any aid or favour directly or indirectly; on the contrary, to give notice to government of all relations, attempts, intrigues, and enterprises, which might affect the interest of the republic; and to assist with all our means towards her defence, and to fulfil faithfully, with respect to her, the duties of good and faithful Frenchmen.”

5. The secretary general of the department shall draw up proces verbal of the taking of the oath.

The First Consul, BONAPARTE.

By the First Consul,

The Secretary of State, H. B. MARET.

Proclamation of the Consuls of the Republic to the Inhabitants of the four Departments of the left Bank of the Rhine; Paris, 18th July 1801.

A SOLEMN treaty, concluded between the republic, the Chief of the Empire, and the Germanic body, and ratified at Paris the 25th Ventose, has united definitively your destiny to that of France.

The interests and the rights of the republic are become yours; your interests are become hers.

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In adopting you, she has avowed to you, as to all her children, good will and solicitude; she calls upon you to promise her, as they have done, fidelity.

Let this promise produce in all, forgetfulness of the ties from which the treaty has released you, and respect for those which now attach you to the republic.

Let us put an end to vain apprehensions which prevent some from enjoying the advantages of the union, and to the foolish hopes which lead others to disguise or disfigure them.

What reasonable mind can be blind to these advantages? Odi-ous privileges no longer check the industry of the labourer; game no more ravage the fields of the farmer, nor devour the fruits of his labour; disgraceful *corvées* have ceased for all; for all has ceased the degradation of feudal servitude; tithes are abolished; contributions of all kinds are lightened; taxes are equally laid upon the lands of the lord or the ecclesiastic, heretofore exempt from burdens, and those of the private persons who supported them alone; the internal duties of custom which were imposed upon the conveyance from one country to another, or which prevented the navigating the rivers, are suppressed; commerce is free with France, the most advantageous market in the world, and will no longer meet with those obstacles which the old frontiers opposed to it. Impartial justice, and regular administrations, are substituted for the arbitrary authority of the bailiffs.

Such are the advantages which the union assures to liberty and property.

It does not do less for the security and peace of the country.

Instead of being vexed with opposite and jarring interests, it will be under the shelter of an interest common to thirty millions of citizens. Instead of being subject to a multitude of petty dominations too feeble to defend it, but still strong enough to oppress it, it will be protected by a power which will always know how to make its territory be respected.

The union of the four departments to France is a pledge of prosperity to them, and their promise of fidelity to the republic will be the expression of their affection for her, as well as a recognition of the acts which have united them.

Bonaparté, First Consul of the republic, orders that the above proclamation shall be inserted in the bulletin of laws, published, printed, and stuck up in the four departments of the left bank of the Rhine.

Given at Paris, at the Palace of Government, the 29th Messidor (18th July), 9th year of the French republic.

The First Consul, BONAPARTE'.

By the First Consul,

The Secretary of State, H. B. MARET.

The Chief of the Administration to the Sub-Commissary of Marine at the Sables.

Rochefort, July 11, 1801.

I AM to transmit to you, Citizen, an advice which the minister has sent to this port, in consequence of an explanation which has taken place with the English government on the subject of the freedom of fishery, through the medium of Citizen Otto, French commissary at London for the exchange of prisoners of war. It appears that the English government understand,

1. That the freedom of fishery is not founded on a convention, but upon a simple concession on their part, which was produced by an appeal made latterly to the humanity of the British ministry, and of the whole nation; and that this concession will always be subordinate to the convenience of the moment.

2. That this concession never referred to the great fishery, nor to the trade in oysters or fish, which, according to the opinion of the English, ought to be subject to the same checks as all other commerce.

You see by this, that the freedom of fishery is reduced to that of shell-fish, which is carried on on the coast.

Political Observations, extracted from the Moniteur of the 22d July 1801.

IT is reported at Vienna that the French are forming considerable magazines at Peschiera and Mantua; that great numbers of recruits are passing the Alps to complete the corps in Italy, and that thus France again appears disposed to war.

Rumours are circulated by the same agents at Paris, that the court of Vienna is raising new corps; that it preserves on the war establishment its artillery, accelerates the recruiting service, and is collecting its army. It is therefore concluded that the court of Vienna is disposed for war.

It is said in Germany, that the French troops have entered Rome, and taken possession of the territory of the Holy Father.

It is said at Paris, that the Austrian troops have invaded the Upper Palatinate, and that actions have taken place there. The officers killed and wounded are named; and thus the House of Austria has already commenced war and violated the treaty of Luneville.

It is announced at Vienna that 35,000 French have passed the Rhine at Cassel, and are advancing by forced marches into Westphalia.

It is stated at Paris, that a considerable corps of Austrians are embarking at Trieste, on board of English vessels, in order to reinforce the English army in Egypt.

At Vienna, it is mentioned, that the republic will not send an ambassador to his Imperial Majesty.

At Paris, it is said that the Count de Cobentzel sets off in a few days.

All these rumours, originating from the same source and tending to the same end, are equally false.

Never has the continent been less exposed to war. It exists only in the heads and imaginations of the agents of England, whose impudence and art are extraordinary. Bulletins drawn up to suit the occasion, and secretly sent to the different journals, diffuse at once all these alarming details; and the journalist, proud of possessing at first hand such important articles, arranges them in his own way, in order that they may be accredited.

How detestable is that system of politics which can only find repose and tranquillity in the disorder and confusion of the world!

Were all the mothers who have lost their sons—were all the wives who have lost their husbands—were all the children who have lost their fathers in Germany and France, in this long and horrible war, to pass the channel, and present themselves in a crowd in Windsor Park, they would say to the English cabinet:—"It was in your cause, it was to gratify your passions, that we lost all that was most dear to us!"

The Chancellor of the Exchequer might then procure from the Treasury an account of all the money expended by England during the war; but he would soon be sensible, that three or four hundred millions granted in subsidies to the princes of the continent are trifling when compared with the aggregate of the calamities produced by his politics; and this crowd of people would exclaim—"Why did not you keep your money, and leave our fathers and husbands and our children in the enjoyment of life?" Instructed by experience, all the people of the continent now vie with each other in saying—"English, keep your money; we will no longer cut each others throats on your account."

Fundamental Articles of the religious Pacification, said to have been proposed by the Pope, in July 1801.

1. **T**HE Pope acknowledges the oath required from the ministers of the Catholic worship, since the commencement of the revolution.

2. The sale of national property is lawful in conscience; and whoever should maintain the contrary, shall be considered a disturber of the public peace.

3. The Pope acknowledges the legality of the rights of bishops in place; they shall appoint cures, with the consent of government.

4. All the priests shall acknowledge the authority of their respective

spective bishops, and shall submit to them, under pain of transportation.

5. The First Consul shall appoint to the vacant sees, and the Pope shall confirm his nominations.

General Orders, circulated in consequence of the Apprehension of Invasion.

Portsmouth, July 23, 1801.—Parole, Sunderland.

G. O.—Field officer for the day, to-morrow, Lieutenant-colonel Smith, 1st Somerset.—The guards and picquet will be furnished to-morrow by the 1st Somerset.

Winchester, July 22, 1801.

G. O.—The troops in the south-west district are again called upon, in the most pointed manner possible, to be in constant readiness to move on the shortest notice, according to the orders and regulations already delivered to the several battalions.

The commanding officers of corps are especially required to pay constant attention to the state of the regiments, as it regards the readiness on the instant to move to any part in the district which may be threatened by the enemy, and they will be held responsible for that particular circumstance of duty.

The commanding officers of regiments will frequently turn them out, and parade them according to the order for the light equipment, and see that the officers, as well as men, are properly appointed in every respect, in conformity to his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's orders.

The General concludes, it is on this occasion unnecessary to repeat what he expects from the zeal, ardour, bravery, and, above all, discipline of the troops he has the honour and satisfaction to command; but he relies on the unremitted exertions of commanding officers, on whom he again calls to make known to the troops the nature of the service they may expect in case of invasion from the enemy, to point out to them distinctly how much, at this crisis, the country depends upon them for its preservation and defence against a barbarous, implacable, and a desperate enemy.

Every thing will of course be expected from the high state of discipline in which the troops in this district are; and should the occasion offer, there is no doubt, it is to be hoped, that every advantage will be reaped from it.

The portion of the companies already ordered, must continue to be practised constantly in the mode of service adopted by light troops, as these will be found essentially useful.

Commanding officers will take care that their battalion guns, with every thing belonging to them, horses, harness, drivers, and the men appropriated for them, are expert in their exercises.

Ammunition

Ammunition for their guns must be filled without delay, and ball-cartridges ready to be instantly delivered out to the men when ordered.

The women, sick, and heavy baggage, will be disposed of according to the orders already given, and be sent to Amesbury; if the army moves forward to the coast, any superfluous baggage, found on the march, will be immediately burned; and as the General is resolved on this point, officers are again cautioned accordingly.

A most rigid observance of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's orders will be expected, and the commanding officers of corps will, upon all occasions, be looked on as responsible for a strict obedience to them, in every respect whatever.

If any officers are absent on any other leave, except his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's, they are to be recalled without delay; and on no account is any officer to be absent from his regiment.

The officers of the royal navy, who command the sea fencibles along the coast of the south-west district, will immediately distribute the men, and report accordingly to the Admiralty and the General; they will see the batteries put in the best order they can without delay, and point out separately and distinctly what they require for the defence and service of them.

(Signed) T. BRINLEY, A. A. General*.

Circular Letter, issued in the latter End of July 1801, from the Office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Lords Lieutenants of Counties.

INTELLIGENCE having been received that the naval and military preparations which have been for some time past carried on in the ports and on the coasts of France and Holland have of late been pursued to a great extent and with increased activity; and these preparations being apparently directed to the object of making an attack on some part of the united kingdom, his Majesty considers it as of the utmost importance that the most effectual steps should be taken without loss of time for employing to the best advantage that part of his military force which the voluntary zeal and spirit of his subjects have placed in his hands for the public security. I am accordingly commanded by his Majesty to request that your ——— will signify to the commanders of the several corps of volunteer cavalry and infantry within the county of ———, his Majesty's earnest wish that all corps of this description may be kept in a state of the utmost readiness for such immediate service

* Orders, nearly similar to the above, were about the same time circulated through all the other districts of England.

as may be conformable to their respective engagements, and as the exigency of affairs may require. For this purpose, I am directed particularly to recommend, that under the present circumstances the respective corps of volunteer cavalry and infantry should assemble for the purpose of performing their military exercises as frequently as their necessary avocations will permit. His Majesty places the utmost reliance on that zeal and fortitude which have been displayed by all classes of his subjects throughout the whole of the present contest, and which he is convinced will ensure the most vigorous exertions for maintaining, against every hostile attack, the honour, the security, and the independence of the united kingdom.

Order, issued by the Secretary at War, in consequence of the Apprehension of Invasion.

War Office, August 1, 1801.

ALL officers on the half-pay of the land forces, resident in Great Britain and Ireland, who are not serving in the militia, or who do not hold offices under government, are hereby required immediately to transmit to the general officers commanding in the districts within which they respectively reside, an account, in writing, of their age, past services, and present place of abode, in order that their services may be called for as circumstances shall render it expedient: and such as think themselves, from age or infirmities, unfit for service, even in this country, are to accompany their reports with sufficient vouchers of their inability, and the causes thereof.—Such officers on half-pay as are serving in the militia, or are otherwise employed under government (officers of the yeomanry and volunteer corps excepted, whose reports are to be made to the generals commanding in districts as above mentioned) are to transmit similar accounts to the Secretary at War, specifying also the nature of the public situations which they possess. The general officers commanding in districts will make returns to the Secretary at War of the names of the officers who shall report themselves in pursuance of the above notice. And every officer who shall neglect to make his report either to the commander of a district or to the Secretary at War, according to the circumstances of his situation, within one month from the date hereof, will be considered as otherwise provided for, or dead, and his name will be struck off the half-pay list accordingly.—By his Majesty's command.

C. YORKE.

Answer

Answer of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America, to the congratulatory Address of the Inhabitants of the Town of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, presented on the 5th March 1801.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN my sincere thanks for your kind congratulations on my elevation to the first magistracy of the United States. I see with pleasure every evidence of the attachment of my fellow-citizens to elective government, calculated to promote their happiness, peculiarly adapted to their genius, habits, and situation; and the best peaceable corrective of the errors or abuses of those intrusted with power. The constitution, on which our union rests, shall be administered by me according to the safe and honest meaning contemplated by the plain understanding of the people of the United States, at the time of its adoption; a meaning to be found in the explanations of those who advocated, and of those who opposed it; and who opposed it merely lest the constructions should be applied which they denounced as possible.

These explanations are preserved in the publications of the time, and are too recent in the memories of most men to admit of a question.

The energies of the nation, as far as depends on me, shall be reserved for the improvement of the condition of man; not wasted in his destruction. The lamentable resource of war is not authorized for evils of imagination, but for those actual injuries only, which would be more destructive of our well-being than war itself. Peace, justice, and liberal intercourse with all the nations of the world, will, I hope, with all nations, characterize this commonwealth.

Accept for yourselves, Gentlemen, and the respectable citizens of the town of Providence, assurances of my high consideration and respect.

*Messrs. Eddy, Russell, Thufbe,
Wheaton, and Smith.*

THO. JEFFERSON.

Washington, March 27, 1801.

Circular Letter, dated 19th June 1801, sent by the Russian Government to all its diplomatic Ministers and Agents, for the Regulation of their Conduct with regard to the foreign French Ministers and Ambassadors.

Circular, &c.

ALL the relations of policy, commerce, and correspondence with France, which were interrupted, and, in consequence of the revolution in that country, have not yet been re-established in their full extent; but as at the present moment negotiations are

going on to effect a reconciliation with that power, by every means consistent with the dignity of the Emperor, and the interests of his people; his Majesty has been pleased to charge his ministers to apprise his foreign ambassadors and agents that he is willing to renew the usual course of connexion with that government, and that the conferences respecting that object are in full activity.

In the situation in which this matter stands, therefore, it is no longer proper that the ambassadors of his Imperial Majesty should continue to observe any distance towards the ambassadors of the French government. It is therefore enjoined you, Sir, on all occasions, to testify the ordinary and becoming respect for them which is usual between the ministers of powers that are in good understanding with each other, and to communicate with them on all occasions in which the interest of our most gracious sovereign may be concerned.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

The Prince A. KURAKIN.

Circular Letter, sent at the same Time, respecting the Agents of the Batavian Republic.

Circular, &c.

AS the Emperor on his accession to the throne found that the Batavian republic was recognised, and that a minister from the same had been accredited by the Emperor his father, his Majesty has thought it his duty not to innovate in the least upon their proceedings. As this resolution of the Emperor, however, removes all the reasons of hostility, and the grounds of further interruption of correspondence between the two governments, you are therefore directed to communicate with the ministers of the said republic, who reside where you are, respecting every object of policy, commerce, or other relation, in which the interest of the service of the Emperor your master is concerned.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

The Prince A. KURAKIN.

Declaration of the Emperor of Russia, relative to the Germanic Constitution, as expressed in the Petersburg Court Gazette, of the 30th of June 1801, in an Article under the Head Bamberg.

THE ecclesiastical princes are, in the constitution of the German Empire, a part full as legitimate as the secular princes. The one and the other have for their support the peace of Westphalia, which has placed the shaken Empire upon a basis on which repose the rights of the ecclesiastical princes. This peace has strong guarantees, none of whom has yet made known his opinion. The wise Catharine II. always took care to support, with a firm hand, the bond of the Germanic constitution. Her successor upon the throne

throne wishes to follow her system, and the ecclesiastical princes may confide in his powerful mediation. The delay in deciding the business of the indemnities, affords ground to believe that the peace of the Empire will be yet subjected to a great many changes. Prussia herself, notwithstanding the friendship that unites her to France, does not treat this important affair with precipitation.

Proclamation of the Bavarian Government, published the 10th July 1801, at Munich.

HIS Highness the Elector, since he resumed the reins of government, has constantly reclaimed from the court of Vienna such of his subjects as, during the war now ended, and during his residence in his hereditary dominions, were carried away by force, and constrained to enter the Austrian service. But his remonstrances have been without effect, as his Highness the Archduke Charles, whose equity commands the greatest confidence, now presides in the Imperial council of war; the Elector therefore ordered his former demands to be renewed by his plenipotentiary minister, Baron Gravenreuth. His Highness the Archduke Charles answered in a positive manner by a counter official note, dated June 10th, that he had no intention either to enrol by force any of the Elector's subjects in a foreign service, or to retain any who might have been improperly engaged in the Emperor's armies; that the regulations were precisely adverse to any such thing; that if, in the course of the war, they had been in any way infringed, this was owing to the imperious force of circumstances; that such abuse should be instantly at an end; that if persons in subordinate command should do any thing to the contrary, they should be subjected to a rigorous responsibility, so that the law should have full effect. This answer was made public, in an order signed by the Archduke's own hand, on the 10th of June, in order that any of the Elector's subjects who may have been forced into the Emperor's service might return to their families. It is, in particular, enjoined to all bailiffs, and others employed in civil offices, to make known this declaration to the people of their districts, and to those who are in office under them; and to give all aid in their power toward its execution.

Proclamation, issued at Lisbon, on the Occasion of the Peace between Portugal and Spain.

HAVING, with the mercy of God, been enabled to put a stop to the effusion of human blood, who by his all-powerful providence has caused the blessings of peace to succeed the horrors of war, consummated, by the divine power, by a treaty of peace and
amity,

amity, concluded at Badajos on the 6th of June of this present year, between me and the King of Spain, followed by the formal ratifications, ultimately exchanged in the aforesaid city of Badajos, by the same authorities, on the 16th of the same month of June, by virtue of which treaty of peace and its ratifications, is re-established a sincere and constant amity and friendship between me and his Catholic Majesty Don Charles IV. our heirs, successors, kingdoms, states, provinces, and subjects, of every condition whatever, without exception of persons or places. This we make known to our supreme council (Desembargo de Paço), for them to promulgate the same throughout my kingdom, that from the day of this publication, after having returned thanks to the Almighty for so great a blessing, all my subjects, of every rank and condition whatever, are to abstain from every kind or act of hostility, and to prosecute no further hostilities against the persons and property of the said court of Spain or its subjects; but, as heretofore, to renew an open communication, a sincere friendship, and reciprocal correspondence, and to use every means to attain the re-establishment of entire union. And whoever acts to the contrary will incur the penalties and punishments inflicted on the disturbers of the public peace.

We have caused this, by means of our council, to be publicly affixed, and to be made as public as possible.

Given at our palace at Queluz, 20th July 1801.

(Signed)

PRINCE REGENT.

Note, announcing the Conclusion of Peace between France and the Pope, published in the Florence Gazette, on the 23d July 1801.

To the Publisher.

Sir,

YOU will please to inform the public, in your Gazette, that, on the 15th of July, a treaty was concluded at Paris between the government of the French republic and the Pope. It was signed, on the part of the republic, by Citizens Joseph Bonaparté, counsellor of state; Cretet, counsellor of state; and Bernier, priest; plenipotentiaries nominated by the First Consul. On the part of the Pope, it was signed by Cardinal Gonsalvi, secretary of state; Monsignor Spina, archbishop of Corinth; and Father Caselli, as his plenipotentiaries. The treaty is to be finally ratified within forty days from the date of its signing.

The news propagated in Italy of the march of the army of observation, sometimes to Rome, sometimes to Naples, are absolutely false. That army has made no such movement. On the continent, France has no enemies. Her government, faithful to its friends and its principles, will every where maintain the peace which

which it has by victory and moderation gained. It has now only Britain to contend with.

(Signed) AGAR,
Commissary of the French Republic in Tuscany.

Remonstrance, delivered on the 25th of July 1801, by Citizen Bacher, Charge d'Affaires of the French Republic to the Diet of the Empire, at Ratisbon, to the directorial Minister of Mentz, who immediately communicated it to the other Ministers, and published it.

Extract of a Dispatch from the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Republic, addressed to Citizen Bacher.

Paris, July 26.

YOU will complain to the Diet, that the English are recruiting every where in the Empire, which is manifestly contrary to the spirit and text of the treaty of Luneville, and you will demand, that the severest measures be taken to prevent these illicit recruitings.

In the absence of the minister, and in virtue of the arrêté of the First Consul of the 9th of this month.

(Signed) CAILLARD.

Proclamation, published at Florence previous to the Coronation of the King of Etruria.

Louis I. by the Grace of God, Infant of Spain, King of Etruria.

IN consequence of the solemn treaty concluded and signed at Luneville, on the 8th of February last, and the conventions which followed it, we, called to the august throne of Tuscany, charge the Marquis de Gallenella, and Count Cæsar Ventura, Grand Cross of the royal order of Charles II. gentleman of the chamber in waiting, and privy counsellor of his Royal Highness the Infant of Parma, to take possession in our royal name, and in quality of our plenipotentiary, of the kingdom of Tuscany; and to receive to that effect the homage and oaths of inauguration in the accustomed forms, and the usages heretofore observed upon similar occasions.

We desire that the said Marquis Cæsar Ventura be received as aforesaid, in quality of our plenipotentiary, until our arrival.

We confirm, until new orders shall be issued to the contrary, all the laws, decrees, and customs, heretofore maintained; as also the actual provisional government, the individuals who compose it, together with the governor, provisional commissary, the judges and tribunals of justice, and all other persons now employed in the civil, military, and financial departments. We charge the said provisional

provisional government to give orders and take care that our present regulations be carried into effect.

Given at Parma, the 26th of July 1801.

(Signed)

LOUIS.

A true copy.

(Signed)

General MURAT.

The royal provisional government, in publishing the sovereign dispositions above expressed, charges the supreme magistrate of the Florentine state, and the governor of Sienna for the Siennese, to make the necessary communications of it without delay.

Given at the residence of the provisional government, in the Old Palace, the 28th of July 1801.

(Signed)

JOSEPH-FRANCIS PIERALLINI.

ANTOINE CERCIGNANI.

BERNARD LESSI.

JULES PIOMBANCI.

Chev. J. B. NUTI, Secretary.

Proclamation of General Murat, commanding the Army of Observation of the South, to the Tuscans; dated Head-quarters, at Florence, July 26, 1801.

Tuscans!

THE French people are linked to you by ties of attachment, founded upon mutual esteem. They respect your manners and your habits. They are persuaded that the happiness and the virtues of a nation depend upon a perfect agreement between its character and its laws.

The prince who is to govern you has announced that he is about to take the reins of the state. You will preserve a just veneration for the institutions and the memory of those princes who have raised this country to the highest degree of splendour. The first use which Louis I. makes of his authority is to confirm the worth of their wisdom, in securing the empire of their laws, and all the regulations that proceeded from them. Your country is that of the arts and sciences; the new monarch, who is to reign over you, has fixed the attention of Europe by his taste for the sciences and the arts, by the success with which he has cultivated them, as well as by the milder virtues which render men just and princes beneficent. His accession to the throne affords you a presage of all those glories which illustrated Tuscany under the reigns of the Medicis and the Leopolds: this minister is to receive your oath of fidelity; he even has already received that which he swore to make you happy.

Tuscans!—Since my command amongst you, I used every endeavour to make you feel the blessings of peace. The troops have preserved

preserved the strictest discipline, persons and property have been respected. You supported no other charges but such as the expense of my army, on the severest calculation, rendered necessary. The testimonies of your attachment have been the rewards of my care. Your King will heal the wounds inflicted by war: encompassed by your love, you will always find yourselves protected by his paternal solicitude.

Tuscans!—You should look upon the French as a friendly people, who are willing to respect, amongst foreigners, monarchical principles, while they cherish republican principles within themselves.

J. MURAT.

Speech of Citizen Bourgoing, Minister of the French Republic to the Court of Denmark, delivered to the King upon his taking Leave, on the 29th July 1801, and introducing his Successor General Macdonald.

Sire,

CALLED to represent the French republic at another court, I leave your Majesty's court with a regret no less sincere than well founded. One consideration, however, limits the extent of that feeling, namely, that my mission to your court has coincided with one of the most brilliant epochs of your Majesty's reign.

I leave this country penetrated with the goodness with which I have been loaded during my short stay in Denmark, a stay which I could have wished to lengthen; happy if my gratitude shall be rewarded with some kind remembrance; more happy still if my new mission, as I hope it will, procure me the opportunity to testify to the Danish nation my sincere attachment, to its government my high esteem, and to its sovereign my profound devotion.

Speech of General Macdonald, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, on his Audience of Introduction, 29th July 1801, to the King of Denmark.

Sire,

THE French nation, which has never reckoned the number of its enemies during the long and terrible contest which it so courageously maintained and so gloriously terminated, beholds with a constant and sincere satisfaction the relations of friendship which have never ceased to prevail between France and Denmark.

The Chief Consul of the republic, Sire, could confer upon me no more flattering proof of confidence than in giving me charge to keep up that good understanding with your Majesty, and at the same time to be the interpreter of the French people and of their armies, in communicating to your Majesty the expressions of the admiration raised in the minds of the French people by the un-

bounded devotion, the noble and magnanimous resistance displayed by the Danish nation in defence of their violated rights—a resistance which will raise to them a lasting monument of fame.

It is no less agreeable than flattering, Sire, for me on this occasion to assure your Majesty, that I personally share in these sentiments; in particular, I congratulate myself on the opportunity I have of observing more nearly the virtues, the high wisdom and integrity with which this government is conducted, and which are the surest pledges of the energy with which your Majesty will maintain the interest of your people, the honour of your arms, and the dignity of your crown.

Substance of the Answer of Bonaparté to the Notes of the Russian Minister M. Kalitscheff.

THE First Consul of the French republic acknowledges the receipt of the convention of Petersburg of the 16th of June, and takes this opportunity to assure his Imperial Majesty of the lasting good disposition and sentiments of the French government towards his Majesty's person and government; and assures him, that he will do every thing that may be pleasing and agreeable to the court of Russia; and that this end would have been attained sooner, if the negotiations with England, the situation of affairs in Italy and Egypt, and the war with Portugal, had not thrown certain invincible obstacles in the way of the business*.

Proclamation of Generals Jourdan and Merle to the French Troops in Garrison at Turin †, 30th July 1801.

Soldiers,

YOU demanded your pay, and you have received it. Your grievances are at an end; and any further signification of discontent would be a crime which would draw upon you punishment by the French government. Agitators with guilty intentions are now digging the mine in which they hope to overwhelm you. Hear your leaders; hear the voice of honour! hear Bonaparté, who, through us, thus addresses you—"Soldiers!" he says, "whose courage has fixed the admiration of all Europe, who have acquired rights to the gratitude of your country—Soldiers! you

* The Moniteur termed the said notes forgeries and impertinencies. It is, however, generally supposed that they are true in substance. As to the above, the editor apprehends that it is not authentic, and considers it as only a probable conjecture.—See the Notes pages 319, 320.

† This proclamation was published in consequence of some disturbances in that city.

have

have erred: beware! But one step further—and you are rebels—enemies to the republic. The army—the nation—have their eyes upon you. One step farther—and you are dishonoured! Your laurels are tarnished. You are no longer the children of your country.”

Soldiers! we would gladly hope that this language will awake in your breasts those sentiments of honour which have ever distinguished the defenders of your country—that you will efface, by future submission to your chiefs, the remembrance of the events which are past; but had the spirit of insubordination proceeded to such lengths as to render other motives necessary, we should have said—Soldiers! recollect, that in the 7th year of the republic, the enemy took advantage of the disorders of our retreat, and the fields of Italy were deluged with the blood of your comrades in arms. The French government pardoned the leaders in that insurrection. Its generosity, however, could not command their gratitude. They still cherish a spirit of hatred and revenge against the French. They are even now almost ready to carry into effect their guilty purposes.

Soldiers! while you are ready to rise in tumults against your commanders, they are, on the other hand, watchful for your good. The greatest dangers now surround you. A great conspiracy is formed against you. The conspirators know, that, in union with your chiefs, you are invincible. They incite you to insurrection, and watch the moment to assassinate your officers, with all the agents and the friends of the French government. They will then attack you; when, without leaders, and stung with remorse, you must easily fall before them.

Soldiers! this statement is distressing, but it is true. Every consideration requires your immediate return to your duty. Swear fidelity and obedience to your commanders, as they engage with due care for your safety and your wants.

This proclamation is to be printed and read at the head of every company.

JOURDAN.

MERLE.

Occasional Instructions to be observed by the Troops, if suddenly ordered to march, and assemble on any named Point, given in the Beginning of August 1801.

THE instructions of March 1801, have pointed out the state in which the troops are required to move at a moment's warning, and for which commanding officers must undoubtedly have prepared their respective corps.

Being therefore provided with the country carriages, batmen, &c. as prescribed by those instructions, and leaving every forbidden encumbrance whatever behind them, they will march as much as

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possible

possible together, in the small brigades of contiguous regiments, into which they will be divided, agreeable to the particular routes and orders that will immediately be forwarded from head-quarters, on the certainty of the enemy's appearance. Such brigades will have each a named commander, or otherwise be commanded by the eldest officer in rank for the time.

In the first hurry of assembling the troops on the landing of an enemy, it may be impossible, in all cases, to prescribe positive routes, and to prevent crossing, crowding, and interference, in the march of so many bodies, moving from distant places and tending to the same point. The prudence and arrangement of the senior officers must, therefore, in the best manner obviate such unavoidable difficulties.

When the troops march in corps, and encamp, they are the more easily provided for; but when they must be cantoned or hurried on, they must be satisfied with the most crowded and slightest accommodation, and a rigorous discipline must prevent them from requiring more than the country and circumstances can allow.

On the routes where troops are to march, sufficient bread may certainly be provided in the large towns, on a short notice. Should this not be the case, commanding officers are themselves to obviate the difficulty in the best general mode they can, and not permit individuals to trespass, or commit outrages.

Whether the troops canton or encamp, a commissary will be ordered to attend each brigade, to regulate and provide for the march, and to whom every necessary assistance must be given.

If there is no commissary or assistant quarter-master, and that the pressure is such, that provision of straw, forage, or bread, must be had on the spot, the commanding officer must appoint one or more intelligent officers to act as commissaries and assistant quarter-masters for the time, who will go forward with proper assistance, call upon the magistrate or magistrates of the neighbourhood, and, representing the necessity of the case, as the only means of preserving property, and the regularity of the troops, induce them to take such immediate measures, and give such orders as will on the spot produce the necessary supplies; for all which the commanding officers of each regiment (signed also by the commissary or assistant quarter-master) will give full and distinct acknowledgments in writing, specifying, in words, the quantities of each article received; the number of persons and horses hereby provided for, and for what time. Registers of every receipt so granted will be kept by commanding officers, as necessary checks, if called upon, and the receipts themselves will be afterwards collected, and discharged by the commissary general, at the fair rates of the country.

The troops will encamp on the commons, wherever there are such. Otherwise they must encamp on such grass fields as are most convenient for their march, and to which they can do the least damage.

damage. And, if unavoidable damage in such case is done, the commanding officer of the encamping corps will grant a certificate of the nature and amount.

By order of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

Proces Verbal of the taking Possession of the Sovereignty of Tuscany, made in the Name of his Majesty the King of Etruria, by his Excellency the Count Cæsar Ventura, Marquis de Galinella, Knight of the Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Charles III. Gentleman in Waiting, and Member of the Privy Council of his Royal Highness the Infant Duke of Parma, Plenipotentiary of his Majesty.

THE minister plenipotentiary, M. the Count Cæsar Ventura, General Murat, and M. Agar, the commissary, having consulted about the ceremonial of taking possession, the morning of the 2d of August was chosen for that grand ceremony.

At seven in the morning, the great clock in the Old Palace, which is used for indicating great festivals and galas, announced the solemn act which was to take place.

A detachment of two hundred grenadiers, with their officers, and drums beating, made their appearance at nine o'clock. They were immediately distributed to the posts assigned them.

His Excellency the General in Chief Murat arrived with his staff at eleven, and was received at the gate of the Old Palace by the Marquis Fabio Fearoni, and the Marquis Giovanni Gerini, who accompanied him to what is called the saloon *des Deux Cents*, where an alcove was erected for him and his *etat major*, till the beginning of the ceremony.

The wife of the General, and the widow of the deceased Spanish minister, the Chevalier Quineros, came together. They were received at the gates of the Palace by the prior, Chevalier Jean Baptist Grisoni, deputed from his corps, and accompanied them to the seats appointed for them.

His Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary, the Marquis Count Cæsar Ventura, came immediately afterwards, with seven knights, and went to receive four senators, who accompanied him to the grand saloon.

The Plenipotentiary and the General in Chief entered the saloon at the same time through different passages, receiving the ordinary salute from the militia. Their march was so concerted, that they arrived at the same time before the throne, so that neither should have the precedence.

In the mean while, the Senate, the civil magistracy, and the other ministers who were to assist at the ceremony, took the places assigned them. The Minister Plenipotentiary, and the Commander in Chief, also took their seats.

Every

Every one being seated, a most profound silence took place in the saloon, where there were not less than two thousand five hundred persons of different orders of the state. The first minister began the ceremony: the notary of state, the Doctor François Gonella, made a very long speech, in which he praised the wise measures taken by the French republic, and the qualities of the First Consul Bonaparté, to whose genius the continent of Europe was taught to look for peace. He added, that, by the happy concurrence of his measures with those of his Imperial Majesty, peace was signed at Luneville. He then read the whole of the 5th article of the treaty; after which the Minister Plenipotentiary also read the proclamation of the 26th of July, by which his Majesty Louis I. announced himself, in virtue of that article and posterior regulations, to the Tuscans, as the new King of Etruria, and charged the Marquis Count Cæsar Ventura to receive, as his plenipotentiary, the usual oath of fidelity and obedience.

The royal advocate, Thomas Magnani, *ad interim*, then stood up, who acted as *Directeur des Informations*, and who, in that capacity, invited, in an elegant speech, the Senate, and the civic magistracy, to take the oath of fidelity and obedience to the new sovereign, whose rare and well-known qualities could alone compensate for the sovereign they had lost.

The Senator Lieutenant Count Roland del Benino next rose, and made a suitable answer to this speech. He expatiated equally on the greatness of the boon which Tuscany had received, and the confident expectations entertained that the known qualities of the new king would compensate for the loss of the prince whom he succeeded. He concluded with adhering to the treaty of Luneville, and the arrangements which it made. He then, as well as the whole Senate, in the name of the Tuscan nation, swore to Louis I. the same fidelity and obedience which they observed towards his predecessors.

After this speech, the Senators and the elders of the civic community, each according to his respective order, advanced to the foot of the throne, where, after saluting the portrait of his Majesty, the Minister Plenipotentiary and the General in Chief took the oath, laying the right hand on that part of the Holy Gospel which contained the ecclesiastical ceremony of the equestrian order of St. Etienne. When all of them had returned to their respective posts, the Notary of State read, in a loud tone of voice, the solemn instrument of the oath, naming loudly the seven personages who assisted as witnesses, and prayed to Heaven for the prosperity and preservation of the new king, Louis I. The happy auguring was resounded by universal plaudits, and the shouts of *Evviva!* with which the new king was proclaimed by this numerous assembly.

Thus ended this august ceremony, during which, every time that mention was made either of the French republic or the royal personages,

personages, the Minister Plenipotentiary and the General in Chief took off their hats at a signal made to them by Joseph Corsi, the master of the ceremonies, and according to what was before agreed upon.

The discharge of cannon accompanied this solemn pomp, and, at the close of it, the Minister Plenipotentiary and the General in Chief withdrew, observing the same ceremony as on their arrival.

The first Minister *des Reformations* and Notary of State,

(Signed)

D. FRANCISCO GONELLA.

The Master of the Ceremonies,

(Signed)

GUISEPPE CORSI.

Florence, Aug. 4, 1801.

Letter, addressed to Admiral Latouche Treville, Commander in Chief of the naval Forces on the Channel, in consequence of Lord Nelson's Attack upon the French Flotilla at Boulogne, on the 4th of August 1801.

Citizen General,

THE sub-prefect of this district, the mayor of Boulogne, and his official assistants, owe, in their own names, and in the names of their fellow-citizens, the testimony of their admiration and gratitude to you, and to the brave flotilla placed under your command, at the front post nearest to England. They request you to transmit their thanks to the gallant soldiers and seamen, who, on the 4th of August, so gallantly supported the national honour. We have seen, Citizen General, with what unshrinking firmness, what invincible courage, your comrades in arms, with great inferiority of numbers and means of action, withstood for fifteen hours a bombardment, directed by a man whose name is dishonoured by two victories over the civilization and liberty of the seas. We have seen the thunder of the English arsenals fall harmless on the waves, without touching one of those gallant men who have it in charge to defend our own coasts, and to spread terror and desolation on those of England. What reception will those English dastards give to our heroes, who go, guided by the auspicious genius of Bonaparté, and the flag of Latouche Treville, to avenge the wrongs of the world on a land that has, for twelve years, fostered the war, distractions, and monopoly which desolate Europe?

Citizen General, we are earnestly authorized by all our fellow-citizens to assure you, that there are among us, none but true-hearted Frenchmen—so much the more so for their near vicinity to England.

Letter

Letter delivered to the Captains Commandants of the Dublin Yeomanry Corps, 7th August 1801.

Sir,

AT the present juncture, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant naturally looks with much anxiety to the completion of the yeomanry corps in every respect, as an object of the first importance; and the yeomanry of the city of Dublin having ever been distinguished for their exertions in the cause of their King and country, his Excellency is peculiarly solicitous to render the services of that loyal and patriotic body as efficient as possible.

His Excellency therefore directs me to impress upon you the necessity of completing the corps under your command, in all points, without delay; he has a firm confidence in the tried loyalty of the citizens of Dublin for the accession of numbers to fill the entire establishment; and in point of equipment, special care will be taken that every thing necessary shall be supplied by Government.

As the avocations of the members of the Dublin yeomanry have necessarily prevented them from attending at exercise for some time past, his Excellency feels that they will be anxious at this moment to improve their discipline to the utmost; and as he is determined to second them by every means in his power, he has resolved to permit them to exercise two days in the week for the four weeks ensuing, with the usual allowances.

His Excellency desires you will make this known to the corps under your command; and he feels confident, that, if the occasion should call for it, the Dublin yeomanry will again display that energy and patriotism which has entitled them to the applause of Government, and of their country.

I have the honour to be, &c.

E. B. LITTLEHALES.

Political Observations, published in the Moniteur, the French official Paper, of the 10th August 1801.

THE English journals of the 4th of August directly excite the people of London to the massacre of M. Otto, and no public measures are adopted to put a stop to this licentiousness, or to punish men who seek the destruction of social order. What! is it credible that in an age of high civilization like the present, in the midst of a city so enlightened as London, and among a people so cultivated as the English, crimes are permitted which inspire us with such indignation and horror when we read of them, even in the history of Caribs and the most savage tribes? The events of Rastadt had already shown us how little certain agents of the English government regard the sacred character of an ambassador. The

3d of Nivose, as calculated by the soi-disant Archbishop of Arras and Dutheil, sufficiently proved that there was nothing, however sacred in the rights of nations, or in the law of nature, which certain English agents would not dare to violate. We say certain agents of England, for God forbid that we should attribute to a king, whose private virtues all England acknowledges, atrocities and crimes which belong to some wretches of the character of Mr. W———* ; and if any should be disposed to treat this assertion as erroneous and calumnious, it would be easy for us to give authentic proofs that several assassins, excited and hired by Mr. W———, coming from England, have been seized at Paris, and detained for several months in the Temple. It is not at all their own declarations that we depend upon, but original, incontrovertible documents. Next to the character of an ambassador there is none more sacred than that of prisoners of war. The same journals, however, inculcate the expediency of assassinating prisoners. If ever the violent editor of the T——, who, in his last numbers, has displayed a soul more atrocious than that of Marat, should have any direct influence, what would remain sacred in England? The ministers of religion would be massacred on their altars, the King upon his throne, and men of property in the midst of their possessions; for the people which would begin with the murder of an ambassador and prisoners, who are under the faith of their honour, would not stop in their career till after they had run the whole circle of crimes.—Do not the English ministers, the members of Parliament, and of the high courts of justice, feel that in suffering the soi-disant Bishop of Arras, Dutheil, and Georges, to show themselves publicly in London, is to avow the 3d of Nivose? That to send assassins from London by Hamburgh, with the commission of an English minister (Mr. W.), to assassinate the First Consul, is, by exciting crime, to endanger the lives of all sovereigns, of all ministers, in short, of all men who exercise influence over nations? In fine, why do they not feel as well as suffer, that the journals, and the ministerial journals, excite to the massacre of prisoners, and menace Citizen Otto? Is it not to fill Europe with horror? If I had the honour of being an English officer, I should regard as a personal insult the provocation to assassinate prisoners, and I should make it my particular business to punish those miserable scribblers who are big with crimes.

We ought here to remark, that this language is not that of the Morning Chronicle, nor of the other journals acknowledged to be conducted on liberal principles. It proves, that what has happened in France would happen in England, if a revolution took place in that country. The men who, hired by the govern-

* The name of one of the late English ministers is here given at length.

ment, would at first display all the fury of their minds in supporting the cause of the existing government, would, when the government was overthrown, ardently embrace the most intemperate party, and endeavour to cause their former opinions to be forgotten, by advising and executing the most unexampled crimes, which at the epoch of a grand revolution dishonour its cause, and produce calamity and death to the true friends of liberty.

We will, before concluding, make one other observation. It is, that we are assured that the respectable Mr. Addington, and the other members of the English ministry, have been highly displeased at the foolish and atrocious conduct of their journalists, and that they have refused to hold any intercourse with the Bishop of Arras and Dutheil.

Decree of his Imperial Majesty, addressed to the general Diet of the German Empire.

IN several votes it has already been anticipated, that his Imperial Majesty might have motives of sufficient importance for his reluctance to accept this commission. Solely directed by the reasons alleged, and not to risk a diminution of the dignity of the head of the Empire by an unsuccessful undertaking, his Imperial Majesty could not agree to accept the commission of the general Diet, nor to approve, in his quality of Supreme Head of the Empire, of that part of the conclusum. His Imperial Majesty, however, being always accustomed, and ever anxious, not to transgress the boundaries traced by the German constitution, gives his assent to the co-operation of the Empire, in the usual form of a deliberation of the Diet of the Empire; since the majority of the states having decided upon the different modes of co-operation on the part of the Empire (viz. 1. the full powers to be given to his Imperial Majesty; 2. an extraordinary deputation of the Empire; and, 3. the deliberation of the Diet itself), by rejecting the two first modes proposed by several states, and among others by his Imperial Majesty, in his quality of a state of the Empire, in favour of the co-operation of the Diet assembled under its Supreme Head, the latter has no longer any authority to approve of one of the two first modes of co-operation, though they might be very well calculated for accelerating the work of peace, which still remains to be accomplished.

The principal objects which still remain to be adjusted by a special convention to complete the peace, are, in other respects, known from the treaty of peace at Luneville, which has been reciprocally ratified; and from what his Imperial Majesty knows of the negotiation for the peace of Luneville, in order correctly to examine and decide upon those points, nothing more is necessary than

than an historical acquaintance with the law of nations and statistics, within the reach of all; and they may be ratified in the most secure manner by those who have a particular interest in their discussion.

In this state of affairs, in which the Diet of the Empire has given a preference to the states in the Diet assembled by the Empire under its Chief, the relations which exist between the states of the Empire and its Supreme Chief, and the manner of treating the affairs of Europe, require (and this will be one of the first transactions of the Imperial Diet) that a full conclusum on the objects to be regulated for completing the peace, by a particular convention, should be submitted to the ratification of his Imperial Majesty as promptly as a proper discussion of this affair may permit. His Imperial Majesty waits with paternal solicitude for this conclusum, which will not fail to satisfy his expectations, if the general Diet, in forming it, be guided by the regulations laid down with so much wisdom in its last conclusum.

Done at Vienna, and sealed with the seal of his Imperial Majesty, June 26, 1801.

Official Note from M. Von Dohm to the Chapter of the Bishopric of Munster.

THE undersigned minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Prussia, at the electoral court of Cologne, privy counsellor, and ambassador to the circles of the Lower Rhine and of Westphalia, is charged by his most gracious master to make the following declaration, in his Majesty's name, to the reverend chapter of the bishopric of Munster:

By the premature death of his Highness the Elector of Cologne, sincerely lamented by his Majesty, the bishopric of Munster has become vacant, at the very moment when the Empire, assembled under its Supreme Chief, is on the point of entering into considerations and resolutions, in what manner and to what extent the 7th article of the treaty of peace of Luneville is to be carried into execution.—According to this article, and the result of the negotiations of the Congress at Rastadt, on which it is founded, it is already settled, that those secular states which have suffered by ceding the left banks of the Rhine, shall receive indemnifications, which are to be effected by secularizations. The confiscation of our higher and lower ecclesiastical foundations is therefore unavoidable; a change which, probably, may be the fate of every individual of them, and only the termination of the business of the peace of the Empire will decide which of the ecclesiastical countries will retain their present constitution, and which will receive another. From this situation of affairs it naturally follows, that on ecclesiastical foundations be-

coming vacant during this state of uncertainty, the elections must provisorily be suspended, lest they might impede the indemnifications stipulated in the treaty of peace, and prevent the final tranquillization of the distracted German Empire. A suspension, grounded on such momentous reasons, cannot prejudice the election, if it should afterwards take place, and will evidently promote the welfare of the country, as the election of a regent, probably for a short period only, could not produce any alteration in the decision of a higher authority, and would cause an unnecessary burden to the country. His Prussian Majesty has already communicated to the Supreme Chief of the Empire his sentiments on this business, agreeably to the harmony subsisting between them, and rests firmly assured, from some previous intimations of his Imperial Majesty, and from his wisdom and his care for the welfare of the Empire in general, that he will consider this object in the same point of view, which his Majesty the King likewise expects from his high co-estates, to whom he has also declared himself on that subject, with patriotic frankness, at the Diet. His Majesty entertains no doubt that the same considerations will not have escaped the enlightened wisdom of the reverend chapter; and from this conviction he declares, by means of the undersigned, his most gracious expectation and desire that the election of a new regent of the bishopric of Munster may be suspended for the present, till its future fate shall have been decided agreeably to the treaty of peace. His Majesty's sole object in so doing is, to remove all obstacles to a final and general tranquillization of Germany, and to promote the real good of a country for which he is sincerely interested, from neighbourly and other respects, and to which he will further grant that protection by which it has so happily escaped all the calamities of the late destructive war. His Majesty has likewise particularly charged the undersigned to assure the reverend chapter, and all individual members thereof, of his most gracious sentiments under all circumstances. But in return, his Majesty expects with confidence, that his well-meant advice and desire will be observed without any difficulty, and that the reverend chapter will, as soon as possible, give his Majesty the assurance that, before the final adjustment of the treaty of peace, and the decision of the future relations of the bishopric of Munster, thereby effected, a fresh election will not be spoken of.

This is the declaration which the undersigned is charged to make. He entertains no doubt that the reply with which he shall be honoured by the reverend chapter, will fully answer his Majesty's expectations, which he begs may be speedily addressed to him at Hindesheim. In expectation whereof the undersigned embraces this opportunity of renewing to the reverend chapter his esteem and attachment.

Hornburg, Aug. 15, 1801.

(Signed)

DOHM

The

The Prussian ambassador at Vienna also delivered to the ministers from the states of the Empire there, the following remarkable Declaration :

The universally esteemed Elector of Cologne and Prince Bishop of Munster being dead, his Prussian Majesty cannot but think it adequate to his own interest, and to that of all the other states of the Empire whom it concerns, as well as to the Empire in general, on account of its present great embarrassment, that the archbishopric of Cologne, as well as the bishopric of Munster, do remain vacant for the present. His Imperial Majesty has therefore been requested not to authorize any fresh election, which, if it should nevertheless take place, he would be obliged to declare null and void.

Consular Decree, August 21, 1801.

THE Consuls of the republic, in order to assure the execution of the law of the 1st of November 1797, prohibiting the introduction of British merchandise, upon the report of the First Consul, decree,

Art. I. Reckoning from the 23d of September next, all dimities, muslinets, linens, cloths, and velvets, which do not bear the mark of the manufacturer, and the national stamp, with the number, shall be adjudged to be English manufacture, and shall be confiscated, conformably to the law of the 1st November 1797.

II. The Government will send to every prefect, in sufficient number, two sorts of stamps, the one to mark the stuffs at present in the magazines, the other to be placed on those manufacturing.

III. Each prefect shall name a commissary for every principal city, who shall stamp, without expense, all stuffs now in the magazines. He shall likewise appoint one for all the manufacturing towns, to stamp the stuffs just issuing from the manufactory, and before the glossing and bleaching. These marks shall be made after a prescribed manner, and placed at both ends of each piece : a register shall be opened, containing the number of marked pieces, and the names of the manufacturers. The register shall be deposited in the municipality, and be signed by the mayor.

IV. After the 23d of September, the pieces seized without a mark, or with a forged mark, shall be confiscated, conformably to the law of November 1st, 1797 ; and delivered up to the Government, in order that the sale should be made to a foreigner, and the money arising therefrom to be distributed to those who seized it, according to the terms of the same law, viz. the half

of the price, according to the computed value, shall be ultimately paid by the Government.

V. The Ministers of the Interior and of Finance are charged with what concerns them in this respect, and with the execution of the present decree, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

(Signed)

BONAPARTE'.

Circular Letter addressed, on the 30th August 1801, by the Prefect of the Department of Angers, to the Sub-prefects and Mayors of his District.

TO conquer the continental peace, the French people have exerted all their means. The conquest of the maritime peace now calls for all their thoughts and all their efforts. The task of our brave armies is fulfilled; but that of the sailors is beginning; and the moment approaches when they will make our flag illustrious as the former have made our arms. Armaments are ordered in all the ports of the republic. It is therefore necessary that the mariners answer the call of Government, and fly without delay to the post of honour.

The municipalities are responsible for the non-execution of the orders for raising men for the service of the ships of war, or for that of the ports and arsenals of the republic, in case they should refuse to give to the syndics of the naval forces the assistance of which they may be in need; the expenses of search, of the arrest and conducting of sailors who are in their charge. I must further apprise you, that the officers who are in search of naval deserters, or vagabonds, are obliged to concert with you for the success of their pursuits, and that the penalties pronounced against the public functionaries for the non-execution of the laws relative to military men in the land service, are alike applicable to persons in the sea service. These penalties are two years imprisonment, and, besides, a fine, regulated by the law of the 17th of last Ventose, of five hundred francs for the *minimum*, and fifteen hundred for the *maximum*.

I am persuaded, citizens, that you are sufficiently penetrated with a sense of your duties, and the wants of your country, not to put yourselves in the way of incurring these penal dispositions, but to contribute, on the contrary, all your means and all your efforts for the success of the armaments which are preparing. Every citizen who has embraced the maritime profession is bound to the public service by sea and in the arsenals, and for this purpose he is classed, and dispensed from every other service. Accordingly, young mariners cannot avail themselves of the benefit of the law of the 17th Ventose, and of the consular decree of the

5th Germinal, of the year 8. If any of them have surprised your oath and of the military authority, to obtain definitive leave of absence, they cannot succeed in withdrawing themselves from the requisitions of which they will be the object. These leaves of absence ought to be considered as null and void.

(Signed)

MONTAULT DE CAULES.

Proclamation by the Electoral Prince of Bavaria.

WE have already, on the 10th of November last year, caused it to be made known to our provincial colleges, that, throughout the whole of our high states, the Catholic religion is no longer to be considered as an essential article, nor other professions of faith thenceforth to be excluded. To this ordinance we were moved, as well by the conviction that there is neither in the Imperial nor the provincial constitution any ground for such exclusion, as from the consideration that the concurrence of the professors of other religions must contribute to the improvement of the country, the exercise of trade, the cultivation of land, and the necessary enterprises, improvements, and encouragement of trading industry. This is confirmed by the example of other states, far advanced in cultivation, where the exclusion of those who profess other religions on account of the peculiarity of their tenets, when in other respects they possess all the qualities of good and useful citizens, has long been acknowledged to be contrary to reason and the spirit of the Christian religion. But although the profession of other religious tenets be permitted, nothing is authorized which may be contrary to the subsisting legal relations, or which may demand any new regulations. We have therefore thought it conformable to our views to make known our best intentions to all our subjects, in the confidence that, laying aside all religious hatred, they will endeavour to receive, with that respect and love which every religion prescribes to men, the professors of other religions, who wish to establish themselves in our high states, agreeably to the laws. All provincial magistrates are at the same time reminded that they are neither to oppose any obstacle, nor to permit any obstacle to be opposed, to the establishment of the professors of other religions, so far as they comply with the requisitions of the laws, distinguish themselves with ability, or are provided with sufficient property, and that they are to conduct themselves at all times in strict conformity to this our will. In other respects it would be a misinterpretation of our princely intentions, if this regulation, flowing from a principle of real state policy, were to be considered as any restraint on, or degradation of, the present state of the religion of our subjects, to which we will never offer any molestation.

Munich, August 26, 1801.

MAX. JOSEPH, Elec. Prince.

Proclamation

Proclamation, published at Leghorn September 1

LEWIS, by the grace of God, Emperor of Spain, King of Tuscany, and Hereditary Prince of Parma, Placentia, Guastalla, &c.

The ~~Government~~ ^{Government} which we have experienced in taking into our hands the reins of the state, is in some degree troubled by learning that the late political changes have left in some of our dearly beloved subjects the seeds of division. It is our will that the commencement of our reign should be signalized by the decisive resolution of granting a perpetual amnesty with respect to every cause of reciprocal distrust. Where the law is the same and equally administered for all, where the government acts in conformity to that law, parties neither are nor should be known.

Attachment to the government, submission to the laws, and respect for the magistrates, are the essential duties of subjects. If in the conflict of past events, some have neglected these duties, they are not therefore the less sacred and agreeable to the hearts of Tuscans. Let those who may have deviated from the exercise of principles so just, instantly resume the practice of loyalty and virtue! A vigilant system of politics and impartial justice shall punish those who may be guilty of violating the laws, or treating with contempt the constituted authorities.

To extinguish the spirit of discord, and prevent the repetition of odious appellations, shall be the constant care of the magistrates.

We trust that these maxims which emanate from our heart, and which shall uniformly guide us in the exercise of our power, will, by their general diffusion, consolidate that desirable union, and that unanimity of virtuous sentiments, that have ever constituted the dignity and the happiness of this illustrious nation.

Proclamation issued by the Government of Hanover.

Hanover, Sept. 2, 1801.

THE troops of his Prussian Majesty being authorized to occupy a part of the German dominions of his Britannic Majesty, it follows, that, according to the established rules and privileges, these troops must have safe conduct as long as they are allowed to continue in their quarters here. In pursuance of this, it is ordered and commanded to all subjects of his Britannic Majesty, in his German dominions, under penalty of imprisonment, not to give occasion, in any manner whatever, to desertion amongst the Prussian troops, during their occupation of the said German dominions, and particularly on their intended evacuation; but to give notice where such deserters are to be found; if possible to take them up, and deliver them to their nearest commanding officer, or to our nearest magistrate.

This

This is to be noticed and strictly observed by all servants of the government, to be printed and affixed in all places of public resort.
(Signed) KIELMANSEGG.

Substance of the Address of Citizen Ruttiman, temporary President of the Executive Council, to the Helvetic Diet, assembled at Bern, on the 7th September 1801.

YOU are summoned to deliberate upon the plan of constitution published on the 29th of May last. You have at length to establish a permanent order of things in the Helvetic republic. At this decisive moment every eye is fixed upon you. Your time is too precious to admit of my entering into a laboured harangue. It is necessary to act, and to act with promptitude. In affairs of state, as in those of individuals, there are certain precious opportunities, which must be instantly improved, or they are irrecoverably lost.

At the commencement of the fourteenth century, the plant of liberty shot forth in Switzerland; may it still be seen to blossom at the commencement of the nineteenth! Time must have instructed us in many things. For three years we have trodden, as it were, upon burning coals. Our liberty primitively sprung from the sorry huts of a nation of shepherds: let us not forget our origin. Our country contains many more cottages than sumptuous palaces; and it is from the latter that slavery frequently traces its descent. Let us, however, beware, on the other hand, of holding the arts and sciences in contempt. They ennoble the human race; their mild effulgence inspires life and vigour, elevates man to a sense of his own dignity, and renders him truly free. Proceed—every revolution is a victory—the conqueror may act as a magnanimous hero; but let him not renounce his right.

Commit no infringement of the rights of man, but proceed in the path of justice. It is justice only that can prevent the ruin of our morals; and a people without morals is already devoted to destruction. May the maxims of religion, the conviction of the existence of an Eternal Being, and the lessons of Christianity, continue to transform us into better men and better citizens! Do not flatter the people, for flattery is the ruin of nations as well as of kings. May the rigid economy, to which Switzerland owes her past happiness, re-appear among us! The maxims adapted to the conduct of individuals, are those which should also regulate the affairs of our petty state. Do not look so much to the revenue we may be able to raise, as to the expenses which may be superseded. With us the farmer and the artisan are not in a condition to support considerable imposts. May the bitter remembrance of the past be extinguished! Forget individuals, that you may recollect

events. Who is the man that can boast of having committed no error during the course of this too long revolution? Reflect that the human mind may be frequently deceived, while the heart still remains good, still cherishes the cause of liberty and its country. This day is the commencement of a new epoch. Endeavour to unite all the inhabitants of Helvetia in one family. May brothers sympathize in the joys and sorrows of brothers! may they rise together, and lie down together, as in the days of our fathers!—Maintain an indissoluble union. The old observation is still applicable; union strengthens the most feeble states; discord destroys the most powerful. Let the experience of the past teach you to fix the future while it is in your power. Awaken the national spirit—reanimate the national honour. Let every man feel proud of the name of Swiss, and make it an appellation of honour in foreign countries. You will accomplish this desirable object, if the order of things which you are going to establish will give us peace and tranquillity, and secure our liberty and independence.

Begin your work with energy, but with prudence. Reject not a certain good, in the pursuit of that which appears better, but which is concealed in the lap of expectation. Hesitate not to leave something to be done by time. What is of the most urgent importance, is to replace the present provisional order of things by a definite system. Render this system permanent, and all the people of Helvetia will bless you to the remotest generations. May God bless your labours.

[At the conclusion of this address, a call of the members took place. They came forward in succession, and laid the act of their nomination upon the table. All of them were present. The Assembly consists of eighty-one members.]

Abstract of the Second Report of the Committee of the House of Lords, which was delivered to their Lordships in April 1801.

WHEN it became known to some of the most stirring members of the Society, which, under the name of the London Corresponding Society, is so particularly described in the former Report, that the act for preventing seditious meetings had expired, they drew together at first in small parties with a degree of caution, changing frequently their place of meeting, and omitting their accustomed forms; being still apprehensive, as they expressed themselves, of the act which had not then expired, for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act. In this condition, various plans were formed in different meetings for resuming and carrying on with more security their former practices. Among other devices, one was proposed and adopted by a considerable number, to assume the name and appearance of a benefit society.

Those who were thus to take the name of a benefit society had no other purpose, but to mask under the name a political society, formed for purposes the most flagitious; for it was expressly declared, that no fund, raised by regular contribution, should form the stock of this society, no persons admitted members but those of democratic sentiments, who were to receive copies of the rules of a benefit society, not that they should be observed, but that they might deceive the magistrates, in case any of the meetings should be suspected; converting thereby, in fraud of the law, an excellent establishment for the relief of the sober and industrious poor, into an instrument for the destruction of sobriety and industry.—Many members of the former Corresponding Society and their friends were in this manner engaged. Others appear to have been at the same time concerting a deeper design of a secret society, which after it had attained a proper maturity, was announced to the benefit society that had been established about three weeks, and became numerous, by two persons in the character of delegates from a Society for Emancipation, and desiring to know, whether the pretended benefit society would connect itself with their society. The proposal was favourably received, and a future meeting appointed, at which they should be furnished with the instructions of the plan of that society. At that meeting the instructions, produced in writing, were to this effect: the members to be admitted by a test, or declaration on oath, to be sworn on the Bible, when it can be produced; but it is observed, that since Paine's Age of Reason it is looked on as a mark of incivism to keep a Bible. The persons intrusted to swear others, or, in the phrase of the Society, to initiate them, are termed Conductors. They receive a written appointment, with a printed instruction, and printed declaration (copies of each of these are annexed to this Report); ten initiated are allotted to each Conductor, who is to make a report of them, at stated times, to another officer, called a Superintendant, appointed over every ten Conductors. To each Superintendant a Messenger is assigned, by whom he is to communicate with the Executive, the names and number of which are only to be known by themselves, or perhaps to the Messengers; but they are supposed to be persons of superior consequence. Signs are instituted, by which the members may know each other; but it does not distinctly appear whether all the initiated, or only the Conductors, are intrusted with the knowledge of the signs. The plan, thus explained, was fully approved, and the Benefit Society agreed to form one indivisible society, under the name of United Britons. This association appears to have taken place about the middle of the month of March last. Of the practice and habits of this association, the Committee has received more precise information. In their general meetings they are somewhat reserved on the subject of religion, for fear of frightening away persons who

have some respect for religion (which happily has been the case, and has contributed to the detecting of their schemes). But it appears to your Committee that a very principal object of their leaders has been to use every means in their power to work upon all persons whose religious opinions differ from those of the establishment: for which purpose the General Executive has recommended it in the strongest manner to their followers to mix as much as possible with such persons, and, by concealing their own sentiments, which are adverse to all religion, and seemingly adopting those of the persons with whom they should communicate, to gain proselytes to their political designs, and thus to promote the execution of their mischievous and determined purpose of overthrowing the constitution. In the confidential meetings of the initiated, however, they endeavour to turn the people against religion, in order to overthrow the state through the church; observing, that if there were no priests there would be no king. Amongst the most frequent subjects treated in these confidential meetings of the initiated, plans of insurrections to be excited on the pretext of the high price of provisions, but directed to the subversion of Government, have been discussed, and the means traced out for procuring arms of the most dangerous species. The members are instructed to frequent clubs where workmen and soldiers resort, to appear there unconnected, and to hold opposite sides in the questions they are instructed to raise. Their purposes are of a more sanguinary complexion than the ordinary mischiefs of a mob; for your Committee has had particular information of the time and place, and of some persons attending the meeting within a very recent period, when a plan of assassinating certain members of Parliament at their own houses, formed with no inconsiderable degree of contrivance, was proposed, and seemed to meet the general acquiescence of all the company that it would be meritorious.

It has also appeared to your Committee, that societies of a similar formation with this, since the period when it became generally known that the act for preventing seditious meetings had expired, have been formed in various parts of the country, and, after the expiration of the act for suspending the Habeas Corpus act, assumed a bold and daring aspect. Besides these places, where the operations of such societies have only been known to the vigilant attention of the magistrates, and kept down by their prudence and firmness, a very dangerous conspiracy of a similar nature had manifested itself in some parts of the country; which, from all its forms and habits, affords the strongest presumption of mutual intercourse between those conspirators and the United Britons; the only apparent difference being, that the meeting in the country, being chiefly connected with manufacturers, is obliged to assume a more apparent concern for their interest in regard to the dearness of living, and ostensibly aims at the reduction of the price of provisions,

visions, or the increase of the price of labour ; whereas the Society of United Britons in London does not hesitate to profess their wish to frustrate every plan for the relief of the poor ; the high price of provisions being most favourable to their object of exciting insurrection.

The Committee has further to observe, that by most certain intelligence it appears that there still exist in the dominions of the King's enemies at least two established committees of traitors to the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, actively employed in carrying on correspondence, by their agents, with the leaders of these societies, and abetting them in the most atrocious circumstances of the crimes they are meditating, and encouraging them by holding out hopes of invasion.

The Committee has also had great reason to believe, that many of the United Irish, who, either by the lenity of the Government of that country, or by their own apprehension of its just severity, have taken refuge here, have by all the means they had been used to practise, stimulated and inflamed the minds of the members of these meetings to an higher pitch of extravagance, and rendered it more necessary to subject them to that control, which, in its former exercise, was as useful to themselves as it was salutary to the state ; for it is remarkable that no restriction could be more truly preventive of evil, than the statute in question has proved to be, there having seldom occurred an occasion for enforcing the act during the period of its continuance ; it is therefore the unanimous and decided opinion of your Committee, that the bill * now referred to their consideration ought to pass into a law.

Appointment of a Conductor.

Fellow-citizen,

The Bx appoints you to act as a Conductor. They expect you will faithfully discharge your duty, agreeable to the instructions you receive.

Health and respect.

March 14, 1801.

A. M. Z.

Duty of Conductors.

There shall be in each department a number of officers, to be called Conductors, who shall receive their orders, sealed, from an officer entitled a Superintendant. Each Conductor is required to call on members to the number of ten, to convey to them the orders of the Executive, to receive from them whatever sums of money they may choose to contribute towards defraying the public expense ; as also the name and place of abode, sealed, of all persons entered as members, or any other communications they may wish to transmit to the Executive ; all of which he shall faithfully

* The bill for continuing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act.
deliver

deliver to the Superintendant. Each member is required to exert himself, to the utmost of his power, to unite his friends in the bond of brotherhood and affection, which shall be done as follows : — On his becoming acquainted with any person of good character, who has manifested a firm attachment to the cause of justice and humanity, desirous of being a member, he shall present the declaration for his voluntary acceptance; his name shall then be returned to the Conductor who lives most contiguous to him, who shall faithfully transmit to the Superintendant his report, to commence every second Monday.

Declaration.

In the awful presence of Almighty God, I A. B. do voluntarily declare, that I will endeavour, to the utmost of my power, to obtain the object of this union; namely, to recover those rights which the Supreme Being, in his infinite bounty, hath given to all men; and that neither hopes nor fears, rewards nor punishments, shall ever induce me to inform on, or give evidence, directly or indirectly, concerning the business of this or of any similar society. So help me God.

*First Report of the Secret Committee of the House of Commons;
presented April 1801.*

THE Committee of Secrecy, to whom the several papers, which were presented (sealed up) to the House, by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, upon the first and second days of this instant April, by his Majesty's command, were referred; and who were directed to examine the matters thereof, and report the same, as shall appear to them, to the House;

Have proceeded, with the utmost diligence, to the consideration of the matters referred to them; but, from the extent and variety of the information respecting different parts of the united kingdom, which has been laid before them, they are under the necessity of requesting the indulgence of the House, for a short time, before they can submit the result of their investigation on all the points to which it has extended. Your Committee, however, think it incumbent upon them to state, without delay, that they have received the fullest proofs that a dangerous and treasonable conspiracy for the subversion of the constitution and government, which in the year 1798, in concert with a foreign enemy, produced the horrid and sanguinary rebellion in Ireland, and the progress and extent of which, in Great Britain, is detailed in the Report of the Committee of Secrecy in the year 1799, has never been abandoned. The hopes and activity of the disaffected were checked, and their intentions frustrated, by the vigilance of Government, and by the effect of the laws which were adopted: but
their

their principles and designs remained unchanged, and they have for some time, and more especially of late, been endeavouring to take advantage of the distress occasioned by the high price of provisions, for carrying those wicked designs into effect: it has particularly appeared to your Committee, that the instigators of these proceedings have, on repeated occasions, secretly expressed their wish for the aggravation of those evils, which they every where endeavour to use as a pretext and engine for exciting popular discontent: they appeared to have derived their principal encouragement from the pressure arising from the scarcity; from the hopes of assistance from a foreign enemy upon the invasion of Great Britain or Ireland; and from the expiration of the laws before referred to, which, from the concurrent testimony from different parts of the kingdom, they acknowledge and declare to have been the principal obstacle to their measures. Within a few weeks past, and to the latest period to which the information received by your Committee can apply, their activity has been great and increasing in the metropolis and in other parts of the kingdom; every effort is employed that can tend to disturb the public tranquillity; and recent intelligence has been received from different quarters, which justifies your Committee in believing, that, at this moment, the immediate object of the disaffected is to endeavour, by a sudden explosion, to avail themselves of the interval which may still take place before those laws can be renewed. The dangerous system of a secret confederacy, under the obligation of an unlawful oath, which prevailed in Ireland, and afterwards extended itself to Great Britain, has been revived, with additional precautions, for the purpose of eluding detection, and of ensuring concert, secrecy, and dispatch; and it appears to be in agitation, suddenly, by those means, to call numerous meetings, in different parts of the country, at the same day and hour, to an extent which, if not prevented, must materially endanger the public peace; and that amongst the persons most forward in instigating these criminal proceedings, are some of those who had been detained under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, and who have been recently released from confinement. These considerations your Committee have felt themselves bound to submit, in the first instance, to the wisdom of the House, believing that any delay in so doing would be attended with material danger to the country; and, for the same reason, they feel it a duty incumbent on them, to take the first moment of stating to the House, their strong and unanimous opinion, grounded on the information which they have received, that no time ought to be lost in renewing those measures of precaution, which the wisdom of the Legislature has before adopted; particularly the act for the suspension of the provisions of the Habeas Corpus act, and the act to prevent seditious meetings; which, while they remained in force, were attended with the happiest

happiest effects in preserving the public tranquillity, and which your Committee have the most confident hope would have the same salutary operation, under the present circumstances.

Circular Letter, addressed by Monsignor Erskine to the French Bishops residing in England.

Illustrious and Rev. Lord,

IN obedience to the express order which I have received from our most Holy Father, Pope Pius the Seventh, I send you, my Lord, the pontifical brief, which you will find annexed hereto. I pray you to inform me of the receipt of it without any delay, and also to send me, without delay, the answer which shall seem fit.

His Holiness has not neglected to employ all possible means to preserve you in possession of your see; but he has suffered the most lively regret in finding that the urgency of circumstances renders the resignation of the bishops indispensable; it is necessary for the unity, the peace, and the re-establishment of the Catholic religion in France.

His Holiness charges me, besides, to assure you, my Lord, that he has, in the best manner that he could, recommended your person to the First Consul, with the design either of directing his view towards you in the nomination to the sees of the new conscription, or at least to provide for your subsistence; and such, my Lord, is the desire of the Holy Father to contribute to your comfort in the best manner possible, that he will not neglect any one favourable occasion of lightening the burden which presses on you, and of providing for your personal wants.

Having thus fulfilled the orders given me by the Sovereign Pontiff, it remains to me to offer you for myself all the services that can depend on me, to assure you that I am, my Lord, &c.

CHARLES ERSKINE.

London, 42, Great Marybone Street,
Sept. 16, 1801.

The Pope's Brief.

Pius VII. to his venerable Brethren the Archbishops and Bishops of France, having the Communion and Favour of the Apostolic Chair.

Venerable Fathers,

Health and Apostolic Benediction!

SO many and so signal are the services which, both as a general body, and as individuals of the Catholic faith, you have performed, that on this account you have ever merited from us and from our predecessor Pius VI. now happily at rest, the highest commendations and the highest praise of your virtue.

But

But although what you have done for the church, and for the advantage of the faithful, be very great, and highly glorious to you, yet the state of the times forces us to notify to you, that you have not yet fulfilled that meritorious career of glory for which the counsels of Divine Providence have reserved your courage in these times. Greater sacrifices, O venerable fathers, still remain to be added to those by which you have distinguished yourselves, and you have still to add higher claims to those which you now have to the gratitude of the holy church.—The preservation of the unity of the holy church, the re-establishment of the Catholic religion in France, demand a new example of virtue and of greatness of soul in you, which may teach all nations, that the holy zeal with which you burn for the church has for its object its advantage, and not your own.—Your ecclesiastical seats are voluntarily to be resigned, and the same must be given up freely into our hands. It is requiring much of you, venerable brethren; it is, however, equally necessary, both that we should make this demand, and that you should comply with it, in order to re-establish order in France in the affairs of the church. We feel, indeed, how much it must cost your hearts to abandon those flocks which are so dear to you, to the safety of which you have given so much attention, and which, even in your absence, have been the object of your most tender solicitude. But the more bitter the sacrifice, the more agreeable will it be to God; the reward which you will have to expect from it will be proportioned to your grief and to his benevolence. With the whole energy of our soul, do we call upon your virtue; we call upon you by the blessed name of Jesus, to complete this sacrifice for the preservation of unity.

A knowledge of the distinguished piety, and of the remarkable virtue which we have ever remarked in you in the most trying circumstances of the church, makes us certain that you will immediately forward to us your voluntary letters of abdication. We cannot entertain a doubt that any of the wise and virtuous pastors of the French church can for a moment hesitate to comply with our paternal advice, and to follow the illustrious example of Gregory Nazianzen, when he resigned the bishopric of Constantinople. And certainly, in the situation in which we stand, what reason can we have to suspect that any of you would resist our counsels and our entreaties, if he recollects what the church in general has resolved, and what St. Augustine has said—*Contra Crescentium*, lib. 2. c. xi.—“We are not bishops for our own sakes, but for the sakes of those to whom we administer the sacrament of the Lord; and for these, as necessity shall require, we are either to be or not to be, as it is not for ourselves, but for them, that we govern.”

For you know, venerable brethren, that many of the most distinguished prelates of the church, that they might conform to this

principle of the church and preserve unity, have voluntarily abdicated their seats ; and almost three hundred Catholic bishops, a little before the celebrated collation of Carthage, openly professed themselves to be ready, and thought themselves bound, to abdicate their bishoprics, if it should be conceived that their abdication would tend to remove the schism of the Donatists. Many of you, indeed, venerable brethren, had before your eyes these examples, and adopted similar sentiments, when, in consequence of the letter of the 3d of May 1791, of the late Pius VI. of happy memory, our predecessor, you professed yourselves willing and ready to resign your charges, if the good of religion should require it, for which that most wise Pontiff bestowed on them the greatest praise. Nor were there wanting some of you lately who signified to us in your letters, that you would cheerfully do the same, if it should seem necessary for the preservation of religion in France. Now since we have arrived at those times, in which the voluntary abdication of your charges is absolutely necessary for the good of the Catholic religion, we cannot doubt that you will yield this obedience to God by making this new sacrifice, to offer which to him you know yourselves bound, and have already so laudably professed yourselves ready, should the good of the church require.

Confidently trusting, therefore, in consequence of the opinion which we have always entertained of your religion and virtue, that on perusing our letter, both to increase your merits to the church, and to preserve the unity of it to France, you will, without delay, implicitly comply with our exhortation ; we first congratulate you on account of that immortal glory which you will obtain from this splendid testimony of virtue, religion, and obedience, which you are now about to give to the whole church. This glory, indeed, will be so great as to be far superior to the praises you have already obtained, by undergoing so many dangers and enduring so many calamities with so much constancy, for preserving religion in the churches intrusted to your fidelity.—For, according to what the same St. Augustine writes, in his letter to Castorius, “ It is far more glorious to have laid down the burden of episcopacy, in order to ward off the dangers of the church, than to have undertaken it for the sake of ruling.” We also congratulate you on those ample rewards to which this sacrifice will entitle you from God, the rewarder of the good. For, as the same St. Gregory Nazianzen writes, “ Those who abdicate thrones will not lose God, but will acquire a heavenly throne, much higher and safer.” In the last place, we congratulate you, considering those advantages the whole priesthood will receive from these memorable examples of minds labouring, not for themselves, but for the things which belong to God and the church : these instances of obedience, humility, faith, and of all episcopal holiness, with which you are about to crown the end of your episcopacy—this virtue of yours, indeed, will shut the mouths of those detractors
of

of the priesthood who calumniate the ministers of the sanctuary, by asserting that they find nothing in them but pride, haughtiness, and avarice. This new glory, by which you will render yourselves illustrious, will extort an involuntary admiration of your virtue, from men who will be obliged to confess, in regard to the church, what the same St. Augustine affirms in the above-mentioned letter to Castorius: "That there are some men in its bosom who seek not those things which are their own, but the things of Jesus Christ."

We are compelled by the exigency of the times, which even exercises its violence on us, to signify that it is absolutely necessary for you to give a written answer within ten days, and that your answer be transmitted to the person by whom the present letter will be delivered to you, which you ought to testify by an authentic document that you have received. We must also signify to you, for the same urgent causes, that the answer given must be definitive, not dilatory; so that unless a definitive answer be given within ten days (and that you will do so, we entreat you again and again), if a dilatory answer is returned, we shall be obliged to consider you as having refused to comply with our request.

But that this you will not do, we have reason to hope, from your ardent desire both to preserve religion, and to promote the peace of the whole church; from your obedience to us, which is the peculiar duty of children; and from that anxiety which you have always shown of assisting by your virtue, our infirmity, under that great load of cares with which we are oppressed. Nay, we are certain, that, with cheerful and ready minds, you will obey our commands, with which we are obliged to try your virtue, in order to establish the good of the church; especially since you possess too much penetration not to know, that if you refuse to comply with our request, that no obstacles may be opposed by us to preserving the unity of the Catholic religion, and restoring the tranquillity of the church (we declare with grief, but we must declare, while so much danger hangs over the Gallican church from us), we must necessarily have recourse to that conduct which will remove all impediments, and by which alone the good of religion can be promoted.

By the favour and good will which we have always shown towards you, venerable brethren, by the opinion we have always had of your virtue, dignity, and merits, we flatter ourselves that you are so persuaded that we do not think it necessary to expend many words in assuring you, that nothing has been omitted on our part which could tend to prevent you from being exposed to this bitterness. But it is with great grief we must confess that all our anxiety, and all our labour to resist the necessity of the times, has been fruitless. We are compelled to yield, that the Catholic religion may be benefited by this sacrifice. After maturely weighing these circumstances, we should seem to question the sincerity

of your religious profession, if we should conclude that you will prefer your own advantage to the preservation and good order of the church, forgetting what St. Augustine said, in the name of the African bishops, to the tribune Marcellinus, when he declared that those bishops were ready to abdicate their chairs: "Why should we hesitate to make that sacrifice of humility to our Redeemer?—Did he descend from heaven in the human form, that we should be members of his body; and shall we fear to descend from our chairs, to prevent his limbs from being torn by cruel division?"

"Personally we are only faithful and obedient Christians. This we always are, but we were ordained bishops for the Christian people. As bishops, therefore, let us do what may benefit Christian people, by promoting Christian peace. If we are useful servants, why should we prefer our temporal grandeur to eternal gain in the Lord? The episcopal dignity will be more fruitful to us, if by laying it down we collect the flock of Christ, than if we should disperse it by retaining it; for with what face in future can we hope for the honour promised by Christ, if Christian unity is impeded by our worldly honour?"

As we cannot therefore doubt, when we reflect on your tried virtue and religion, that you will consult the advantage of the church, and the good of the faithful, while we implore the Almighty God to strengthen your virtue, that with more readiness, as becomes willing givers, you may offer to him this gift; and while we promise, as far as in us lies, to take care that you shall be hereafter provided for, we confer on you our Apostolic blessing, as a pledge of our paternal love.

Given at Rome, at St. Mary the Greater, under the Fisherman's seal, August 15, 1801, in the second year of our pontificate.

PIUS PP. VII.

MICHAEL, Patriarch of Jerusalem,

Monignor Erskine's second circular Letter to the French Bishops residing in England.

My Lord,

IN my letter of the 16th instant, with which I had the honour to transmit the brief of the Sovereign Pontiff, which I sent to you by the express order of his Holiness Pope Pius VII. as well as to each of your colleagues residing in this kingdom, I solicited your Greatness, as well as your colleagues, to transmit to me that answer each individually would think proper to make. I have, however, heard it said, that in consequence of the meeting held by your Greatnesses, you intended to answer collectively to the paternal invitation of his Holiness; I therefore find myself strictly obliged, my Lord, to inform you, and beg of you to intimate the same to your colleagues,
that

that by this means you will not fulfil the intention of his Holiness, who has precisely commanded me to transmit his brief to each of you; in order that you might separately, and after having invoked by your prayers the distribution of understanding, make such an answer as you conceive yourselves in conscience to be inspired with by the Father of Mercies.

I am persuaded, my Lord, that you and your colleagues would experience an acute sensation, if, in the answer to his Holiness, you had adopted, even involuntarily, a method little conformable to the desires of the Holy Father, and which are not entirely congenial to the filial respect which you have constantly manifested towards the Sovereign Pontiff. I flatter myself, therefore, that you will accept the present advice.

I have the honour to be, with the most perfect consideration,
your Greatness's most humble and obedient servant,

No. 42, St. Mary-le-Bone Street,

C. ERSKINE.

London, Sept. 22, 1801.

Proclamation of the Executive Directory of the Batavian Republic, on presenting, for the Acceptance of the People, a Plan of a new Constitution.

LIBERTY—EQUALITY—FRATERNITY.

Citizens,

IF there ever was an epocha when private interest ought to be sacrificed, prejudices combated, the passions moderated, and the spirit of party extinguished; when the voice of truth ought to be heard, and nothing but duty, the love of our country, and experience, ought to guide us; it is undoubtedly at that time when we come to give an account of the result of those meditations which for a long time have absorbed all our consideration. These meditations, directed towards your dearest interests, have had for their only object to establish in our country an order of things, which might absorb the past, and present for the future a flattering prospect, and such as might become, by the sanction of all the citizens, a certain pledge of their reunion, and the foundation of their warmest hopes.

The interior state of our country—its exterior relations—the political situation of Europe—the dispositions of foreign powers in regard to our republic, demand our solicitude, should excite our zeal, and present us beforehand the success and recompense of our efforts.

And who is he, that, having observed in silence, with the calmness natural to Batavians, the course of affairs, has not met, whichever way he turned his eyes, the traces of division, of discontent, and a strong desire for another order of things?

But this disposition of mind, so foreign to the character of a
nation

nation which attaches itself to its ancient customs, and a hatred for innovation, has, more than once, been the cause of their preferring to remain as they were, in certain matters, inferior to other people, rather than sacrifice the present, with all its disadvantages, to the future. Will this disposition surprise us, when, proceeding from effects to causes, we recollect all that the Batavian people have witnessed and suffered within the last six years? Torn by intestine divisions, menaced and assailed by the greatest dangers, has it not seen within that short period its finances exhausted by a ruinous war; its commerce annihilated; the sources of its existence and its prosperity poisoned; the greatest part of its colonies torn away; its maritime efforts sinking to nothing; its most valuable cargoes and best ships becoming the prey of the enemy? Notwithstanding these disasters, have not these people sacrificed, without murmur, their means to the unceasing wants of the country?

This same people have supported so many losses, in the hopes of being one day delivered from the yoke which pressed upon them—to resume their rank among the nations of Europe, and once more to become, by their love of liberty, by good order and virtue, the example of some, and an object of emulation to others.

Very far, however, was success from answering their attempts; very far.—At the end of a struggle supported with such constancy, a constitution founded in the nature of circumstances, adapted to localities and to the manners of our fellow-citizens, re-established tranquillity, happiness, and union. The country was delivered to all the fury of the passions—citizens infuriate against citizens—the one pronouncing against the other the most unfounded judgment upon their works and opinions—envy and hatred usurping the places of talents and information, and deciding arbitrarily upon the fate of the country; our first assemblies, instead of coming to the object of their union, opened in their deliberations new sources of division and trouble:—such is the picture that has been presented by the republic, since the close of the National Convention, dissolved as illegally as it was called together (after two years useless labour), gave place to a government, to whom it seemed reserved to close the wounds of the state, and to rally all good citizens round the standard of public good.

But here again the general attempt failed; and this long struggle produced a constitution, vicious in its principle, and whose effects prove it to be the child of passion and precipitation.

We ask of you, citizens, of you who have, on decisive occasions, shown you have at heart the interest of your country, we ask of you to-day, whether that constitution is the law expressive of your wills. Is it adequate to your wants, to your customs, or to your character? Is it sufficient for the preservation of your rights? Or is it the work of a party, who, following all the
windings

windings of a crooked policy, wished to make the government of a state the property of a certain class of individuals?

Does not this constitution deprive you of the knowledge, so desirable, of your own affairs? Does it not deprive you of that personal administration, without which there can exist neither order nor economy? Has it not reduced you to the necessity, to seek at distance, decisions upon your domestic interests which you were accustomed to have almost without stirring for them? Can the general administration efficaciously protect and defend you? Those whose duty it is to instruct and counsel, can they see all themselves? The objects submitted to their deliberations, multiplied into infinity and placed at immense distances, like as upon a rugged rock whose approach is surrounded with difficulties, can they be seized by them, whatever may be their courage and their constancy?

The first ministers of the state, to prevent a stagnation in public affairs, are found to be surrounded with a multitude of subalterns, of which the least evil is an increase of expense. When the course of human affairs is considered with impartiality, ought we not to fear, that persons, to whom no responsibility attaches, may acquire an influence dangerous to public affairs, and that ministers may become, notwithstanding their vigilance, the instruments of the corruption of their agents? This state is the more to be suspected, as these agents may find the means to escape detection, by obtaining, by false representation, orders under which they may cover their abuse of confidence.

This picture, citizens, however sad and discouraging it may appear, is not at all overcharged. It is the fruit of experience acquired on the part of government committed to our care. But far from stopping here, we should regard as the effects of an heated imagination, those defects which we have just detailed, if the deliberations and resolutions of the representative body did not oblige us to remark their similar vices to those we so sadly deplore. How many laws discussed among them for three years, can be considered as general rules of conduct? Do there not exist as many particular laws as public ones? and does not the number increase every day with the wants and griefs of the inhabitants? The innumerable resolutions paralyze the executive government, and bewilder those citizens, whose duty or whose business obliges them to approach the abyss. Far be it from us, however, to throw suspicion on the head of the legislators. It is in the nature of things that we must act; and in order to leave no doubt upon this point, we will examine, with equal impartiality, the sum of their labours.

It will be sufficient to recall to your minds the diversity of opinions upon several important articles—the difficulties which retarded the establishment of some of the organic laws of the constitution

stitution—the conflicting sentiments which these propositions caused in the two Chambers—the numerous reports which it was necessary to present upon one single affair, to well understand it, and in particular the labour upon the administration of the poor; upon the municipalities; that upon the civil tribunals, discussed a long time without any ultimate decision—in short, the tedious and embarrassing manner in which the most minute affairs were managed.

You must conclude then with us, citizens, that the Legislative Assembly could not, whatever was its zeal and energy, overcome the vices and obstacles caused by its organization. The complication of construction impeded its progress, and the evident effect was public and private ruin.—This state of things, citizens, has long attracted our notice. Situated, by the nature of our functions, in a manner to appreciate the danger, could we avoid the obligation of finding the means to bring them to an end? But it was not sufficient to know the evil and the remedy; we ought, like prudent physicians, to take into consideration the state of the patient, and not run the risk of killing him, by administering, without caution, the remedies which ought to operate for his cure.

What had already passed, sufficiently demonstrated the necessity of resting upon a solid basis civil and political liberty, before we abandoned that system, the fruit of our revolution, to the incertitude of future events.

Neither could a momentary suspicion be entertained that the Stadtholder should be restored: that would have been giving to the cabinet of St. James's that fatal influence which she has already used for the destruction of the prosperity of this once happy and flourishing country.

Thus far, then, the situation of affairs in Europe has given to the partizans of the House of Orange a hope of realizing their wishes.—We could neither hope success to our efforts, nor union of wills and sentiments; but at present, that this question is for ever determined, as it appears no cabinet nourishes the plan of restoring the Stadtholder, we thought we could no longer delay a project, which a longer delay might have rendered abortive.

At present we feel ourselves as happy in being able to address ourselves, not as the heads of a party, but to the whole of the republic; and to count equally upon those, who, carried away by a blind zeal or seduced by prejudices, have hitherto searched for their country out of the country, and who, notwithstanding, have never ceased to find there protection for their persons and their property.

Peace is signed on the continent: the House of Austria has recognized our independence; our political relations with Russia are renewed. Soon we shall reckon her envoy among the number of ambassadors of so many other people, allies, friends, and neighbours.

The French government cannot admit our independence with greater *eclat* than by the last convention which she has just concluded; a convention which considerably diminishes expenses, and at the same time takes from Calumny that pretext with which she has attempted more than once to serve herself, by drawing from the nature of the relation of the French army with the government, consequences equally outraging the French nation and humiliating to our republic.

Could we have justified ourselves to our fellow-citizens, or in our own eyes, if, far from profiting by such favourable circumstances, the republic had been assigned, at the period of a general peace, a rank below what she has a right to expect? By that alone, we had hesitated to treat with a government which offered no guarantee, and, in effect, liable to overturn in a year and a half, the *epoque* fixed for a revision of the constitution. Who could have answered, that it would then have taken effect in such a state of incertitude, of which we have already experienced the pernicious influence?

You know, citizens, that six years ago we made to the legislative body a proposition which had for its object the amelioration of the fundamental laws of the state. You were then, without doubt, convinced by the course of its deliberations, that it is impossible (as the National Convention had already furnished another proof) that so numerous an assembly, agitated by so many different passions, could give to the state a good constitution. Those who are called to defend and protect the state, wish with good faith its happiness; and its safety cannot expose it to new agitations.

Penetrated with this truth, and strong in the conviction that we have nothing in view but your welfare and your glory, we have formed a plan of a constitution which steers a middle course between the different opinions which have hitherto distracted the inhabitants of the country, and in which we are assured that the leading features are not displeasing to our natural ally. We have done more: in submitting this plan to the judgment of the people, we have given intelligence to the two Chambers of the Representative Body. And, in fine, that every thing may pass with order, we have resolved as follows:—

1st. As soon as these presents are ready, the municipality shall submit to public examination a sufficient number of copies of this proclamation, and of the project of a constitution annexed.

2d. The 1st of October next they shall open registers in every commune of the republic, and shall furnish to every citizen of twenty years of age, who shall not be excluded the right of voting by the 13th article of the constitution, the means of giving his suffrage by aye or non, upon the presented *projet*.

3d. The 6th of October these registers shall be closed—the administration of every commune shall send the list of the votes to

the Executive Directory as soon as possible, and at the latest, by the 15th of October, joining a general list of the actual citizens in their commune, that they may be enabled to communicate to the Batavian people the result of the votes. Every actual citizen, who does not vote, shall be considered as approving the plan of constitution.

Such, citizens, is the fruit of our long and painful meditations. At present, it remains with you to determine whether the project we present accords with your true interests, and has for its real object the happiness of the people.

Let a ripe reflection guide your judgment, and suppress your passions; never forget that you are going to pronounce upon the fate of your country. For our parts, citizens, we shall attend with resignation the result of your deliberations; and whatever may be the consequences of your opinion, convinced that right was intended, we shall not doubt but that your judgment is that of all Europe.

The Executive Directory orders that this proclamation be fixed up in all the usual places, with injunctions to the departmental administrations, to see that it be carried into execution as promptly as possible in the manner within prescribed.

Done and ordained in the Directorial Assembly of the Batavian republic, at the Hague, the 14th Sept. 1801, 7th year of Batavian liberty.

(Signed)

BEZIER, President.

By command of the same,

(Signed)

DASSEVAEL.

Proclamation to the Batavians.

Batavians,

THE First Chamber of the Legislative Body, by a feeble majority of two voices, has this day pronounced the suspension of our proclamation of the 14th of this month, by which the Batavian people are invited to approve or reject the constitution just presented to them.

This resolution, in perpetuating an order of things, which has carried the highest degree of confusion into public affairs, and tends uniformly to the advantage of some particular individuals, while it causes general ruin, has no other object, but to prevent the people from pronouncing freely upon an object of the greatest importance, and to excite a civil war.

We have thought, under these difficult circumstances, that it was our duty to oppose these determinations; and to prevent, by efficacious means, the fatal consequences. We have taken measures to prevent the future meetings of the Legislative Body, until the people have pronounced their opinion.

Citizen

Citizen Batavians, however strangers we may be to any kind of censure, we could not, we ought not to suffer that the voice of a nation should be extinguished, and that a few individuals should rashly pronounce upon the will of the people before it was known. Our only object, and our only desire, is, that it should be manifested. It shall be our supreme law. We wait for it without fear; firm in the conviction that we have considered with disinterestedness your welfare. Weigh calmly, maturely, and without passion, the project presented to you; judge for yourselves, and reject with disdain all foreign influence.

Batavians, you are about to pronounce on your dearest interests, upon those of your children. Choose what will be the most for your advantage. May the measures taken for your tranquillity give you confidence. It will not be disturbed. We shall be able to repress the malevolence of those who do not fear to cover themselves with ignominy in wishing to fetter your wills.

The Directory orders that this proclamation be stuck up in all the ordinary places.

At the Hague, the 18th Sept. 1801 (7th year of Batavian liberty).

(Signed)

BESIER, for the President.

By order of the Directory,

(Signed)

MANSEL, for the Secretary.

Catholic Emancipation.

The Sentiments of a sincere Friend to Catholic Claims.

“IF the Catholics should now proceed to violence, or entertain any idea of obtaining their object by convulsive measures, or forming associations with men of jacobinical principles, they must of course lose the support and aid of those who have sacrificed their own situations in their cause, but who would at the same time feel it to be their indispensable duty to oppose every thing tending to confusion. On the other hand, if the Catholics should be sensible of the benefits they possess, by having so many characters of eminence, pledged not to embark in the service of Government, except on the terms of the Catholic privileges being obtained; it is to be hoped, that on balancing the advantages and disadvantages of their situation, they would prefer a quiet and peaceable demeanour to any line of conduct of an opposite description.”

Mr. Pitt.—“The leading part of his Majesty’s ministers, finding insurmountable obstacles to the bringing forward measures of concession to the Catholic body, whilst in office, have felt it impossible to continue in administration under the inability to propose it, with the circumstances necessary to carrying the measure with all the advantages, and they have retired from his Majesty’s service,

considering this line of conduct as most likely to contribute to its ultimate success. The Catholic body will therefore see how much their future hopes must depend on strengthening their cause by good conduct; in the mean time, they will prudently consider their prospects, as arising from the persons who have espoused their interests, and compare them with those they could look to from any other quarter.—They may, with confidence, rely on the zealous support of all those who retire, and of many who remain in office, when it can be given with a prospect of success. They may be assured, that Mr. Pitt will do his utmost to establish their cause in the public favour, and prepare the way for their finally obtaining those objects; and the Catholics will feel, that as Mr. Pitt could not concur in the hopeless attempt to force it now, he must at all times repress with the same decision, as if he held an adverse opinion, any unconstitutional conduct in the Catholic body. Under these circumstances, it cannot be doubted that the Catholics will take the most loyal, dutiful, and patient line of conduct, that they will not suffer themselves to be led into measures which can by any construction give a handle to the opposers of their wishes, either to misinterpret their principles, or to raise any argument for opposing their claims; but that, by their prudent and exemplary demeanour, they will afford additional grounds to the growing number of their advocates, to enforce their claim on proper occasions, until their object can be finally and advantageously attained*.”

Substance of the Declaration of his Imperial Majesty to the Diet of Ratisbon, declining to adopt, in conformity to the Suffrages of the general Diet of the Empire, the Mode pointed out for the final Adjustment of the Articles respecting the Empire.

IN several votes it has already been anticipated, that his Imperial Majesty might have motives of sufficient importance for his reluctance to accept this commission. Solely directed by the reasons alleged, and not to risk a diminution of the dignity of the Head of the Empire by an unsuccessful undertaking, his Imperial Majesty could not agree to accept the commission of the general Diet, nor to approve, in his quality of the Supreme Head of the Empire, of that part of the *conclusum*. His Imperial Majesty, however, being

* The above papers were distributed in Ireland about the time of Mr. Pitt's going out of office, as containing his sentiments, and those of Marquis Cornwallis, then Lord Lieutenant of that country, respecting Catholic emancipation. Mr. Pitt afterwards avowed, in the House of Commons, that the letter was circulated with his knowledge, and contained his sentiments upon the subject.

always accustomed, and ever anxious not to transgress the boundaries traced by the German constitution, gives his assent to the co-operation of the Empire, in the usual form of a deliberation of the Diet of the Empire; since the majority of the states having decided upon the different modes of co-operation on the part of the Empire (viz. 1st, the full powers to be given to his Imperial Majesty; 2dly, an extraordinary deputation of the Empire; and, 3dly, the deliberation of the Diet itself), by rejecting the two first modes proposed by several states, and among others by his Imperial Majesty, in his quality of a state of the Empire, in favour of the co-operation of the Diet assembled under its Supreme Head, the latter has no longer any authority to approve of one of the two first modes of co-operation, though they might be very well calculated for accelerating the work of peace, which still remains to be accomplished.

The principal objects which still remain to be adjusted by a special convention to complete the peace, are, in other respects, known from the treaty of peace at Lunéville, which has been reciprocally ratified; and from what his Imperial Majesty knows of the negotiation for the peace of Lunéville, in order correctly to examine and decide upon those points, nothing more is necessary than an historical acquaintance with the law of nations and statistics, within the reach of all; and they may be ratified in the most secure manner by those who have a particular interest in their discussion.

In this state of affairs, in which the Diet of the Empire has given a preference to the states in the Diet assembled by the Empire under its Chief, the relations which exist between the states of the Empire and its Supreme Chief, and the manner of treating the affairs of Europe, require (and this will be one of the first transactions of the Imperial Diet) that a full *conclusum* on the objects to be regulated for completing the peace, by a particular convention, should be submitted to the ratification of his Imperial Majesty as promptly as a proper discussion of this affair may permit. His Imperial Majesty waits with paternal solicitude for this *conclusum*, which will not fail to satisfy his expectations, if the general Diet, in forming it, be guided by the regulations laid down with so much wisdom in its last *conclusum*.

Done at Vienna, and sealed with the seal of his Imperial Majesty, June 26, 1801.

The Terms in which his Britannic Majesty (as Elector of Hanover) gave his Assent to the Treaty of Lunéville.

CUM *cæteris votis*.—His Majesty the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Brunswick and Lunenburg, admits the extraordinary urgency of the circumstances which accompanied the conclusion

sion of peace, and which rendered it impossible to have the co-operation of the Empire, under the necessary forms which must have preceded it. But his Imperial Majesty having in his high wisdom, and from his constitutional sentiments, recognised and given an express assurance that the mode of negotiation which this extraordinary case has compelled him to follow, shall not be drawn into a precedent for the future, and neither can or shall in any manner prejudice the known and admitted rights, assured by the constitution of the Empire, which the electoral princes and states of the Empire possess, of co-operating in all matters and negotiations of peace;—His Royal Majesty, in his quality of Elector of Brunswick and Lunenbourg, does not therefore hesitate a moment to vote with his co-estates, that the treaty of peace concluded on the 9th of February, at Luneville, with the French republic, by his Imperial Majesty, in his own name, and in that of the Germanic Empire, such as it has been communicated to the Diet of the Empire, by the Imperial decree of the 21st of February, be approved and ratified on the part of the Empire.

Points recommended by Prussia at the Diet of Ratisbon, in the Beginning of August 1801, as necessary to be arranged preparatory to the final Settlement of the Indemnities.

THE vote of Magdebourg being that of a power which must necessarily take an active part in the execution of the treaty of Lunenbourg, deserves to be most particularly known. The minister of Brandenburg, after referring to what had passed at several of the late sittings, demanded that every thing which related to the completion of the peace, should be decided by the usual form of deliberation in the Diet. He then demanded that they should immediately fix the principles which had already been recognised in the preceding negotiations, and particularly at Rastadt. “Let all the notes which have been exchanged at Rastadt,” said the Prussian minister, “be examined—there will not be found, beyond the cession of the left bank of the Rhine, but one other principle which has been respectively adopted, which is, That the estates of the Empire, having suffered loss by the cession of their possessions, shall receive indemnities; and that these indemnities shall be by means of secularizations.”

After these dispositions made at Luneville and Rastadt, the following principles have been recognised by France, the Emperor, and the German Empire: that is to say, that the states of the Empire (the hereditary states only, which is formally stated in the treaty of Lunenbourg) who lose their possessions on the left banks of the Rhine, by the cession of that bank, are to receive indemnities to be taken from the Empire itself, by means of secularizations,

tions, according to the mass of the losses. The right of the secular states to indemnities ought to be formally acknowledged in the new *conclusum*, as also their gratitude to his Imperial Majesty for the new proof of his benevolent solicitude which he has given them, in moderating, as far as possible, the state of things in the Empire. In fine, that the affair of indemnities should be realized by secularizations, it is necessary to state in the new *conclusum* some precise and direct rules, principally upon the following points, after which it appears the affair may be treated in the most natural way :

I. To determine with precision who are the members of the Empire, and what the kind of possessions on the other side of the Rhine, which are entitled to indemnities.

Here it is not only necessary to take as the base the article of the treaty of Luneville, which restrains the indemnities to the hereditary states, but it will be also necessary to determine the bounds which the indemnities ought to have, relative to the hereditary states of the Emperor, and the other proprietors, which are not states of the Empire.

II. A more precise statistic determination of the possessions which may enter into the list of losses thus to be fixed.

It would be necessary here, by reason of the insufficiency of ordinary statistic valuations, to establish as a principle, that the net produce of the finance in the ceded country, after the deduction of expenses of collecting, should be taken as a rule.

III. Determination and application of the secularizations which are to serve for the indemnities.

The same principle of net produce may here again be adopted ; and to establish also in principle, that for the advantage of the indemnified states, every one shall receive his indemnity there where it would be most convenient for their other possessions.

IV. A more precise modification of the secularizations and the conditions upon which the countries secularized shall pass to the indemnified states.

It will be necessary to consider the actual possessions of the chapters, and to assign the just recompense. When these rules are adopted, and decreed by the resolution of the states, it will be necessary to submit to the Diet the affairs of the interested states, as also the propositions relative to the secularizations which may appear most convenient to indemnify them. All these objects, of course, will be fixed and decreed by the Diet.

Citizen Bacher delivered the following Letter to the Imperial Directory, in the Sitting of the Diet of Ratisbon, on the 31st August 1801.

Letter of the Minister Talleyrand to Citizen Bacher, Chargé d'Affaires of the French Republic, to the Diet of the German Empire, dated Paris, the 6th of Fructidor, August 24.

Citizen,

THE First Consul has received from Berlin a notification of the orders transmitted to Count Gortz, to declare to the Diet that his Prussian Majesty, in consequence of the 5th and 7th articles of the treaty of Luneville, will oppose the election of a new Elector of Cologne and Bishop of Munster, and in general all appointments to any ecclesiastical states and possessions that may become vacant in the Empire by death. Such a declaration is in fact too conformable to the spirit and tenour of the treaty of peace, for the French government not to support it with all its power. In whatever manner the regulation of the indemnifications may be definitively settled, the principle by which they are to be adjusted has been prescribed by France, and she will take care that it be carried into effect. You will, therefore, citizen plenipotentiary, officially require, in the name of the French government, and in concurrence with the declaration of his Prussian Majesty, that all appointments to ecclesiastical dignities and possessions, and especially the election of a new Elector of Cologne and Bishop of Munster, be deferred till the indemnifications for the hereditary princes shall be definitively determined. I greet you.

(Signed)

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

The following is the Text of the Declaration made at Ratisbon, on the 31st of August 1801, in the two Colleges, by the Minister of his Prussian Majesty.

ON the occasion of the affair which is at present the object of the deliberations of the Diet, the minister of his Majesty has received orders to cause to be inscribed in the protocol the following declaration, in form of a vote, and as a supplement to that which he has already given:

The principle of the secularizations having been fixed by the paternal solicitude of his Imperial Majesty, and by the Germanic body, the capitularies of the great and little chapters which are vacant, or shall become vacant during the deliberations relative to these indemnities, cannot proceed to new elections, without committing a manifest inconsequence. Such a proceeding would throw the greatest obstacles in the way of the consummation of the work of peace, so necessary to the repose of the whole Empire; and, for many reasons, very easy to be conceived, and relating to the competencies to be given to the present possessors, it would be opposite to the equitable wishes

wishes of those who, in the affair of secularizations, as a project of indemnity, will be particularly attentive, after having compared the mass of the losses with that of the chapters to be secularized, to spare both the one and the other of these last as much as possible. His Majesty, in consequence, invites his illustrious co-estates to sanction this measure, by passing the following resolution as soon as possible: "That in cases of such a nature no elections should be proceeded upon till it should be otherwise resolved. His Majesty is so fully convinced of the justice of this principle, that on his part he will not acknowledge in any manner, or in any case, the elections which shall take place in the interval to vacant benefices, which may serve for indemnities, and may be taken as such; and this is what his Majesty has thought it right to declare here in express and decided terms at the assembly of the Germanic body.

He reserves to himself the right of giving further explanations on the forms of the deliberations of the Diet for the completion of the peace of the Empire.

Substance of the Protest of M. the Baron de Leikam, Minister of Cologne and Munster, in both Colleges, against the Declaration of Prussia, of the 3rd August 1801.

IN consequence of the declaration inserted in the protocol, on the part of the minister of Magdeburg, it has been thought necessary previously to insert a protest, till instructions shall have been received for a counter-declaration: in the mean time, we shall confine ourselves to the following observations:—The illustrious chapter of Munster, animated with sentiments which the good of the country, which is at present confided to its care, renders a most sacred duty, has held nothing more urgent, on hearing the death of his Royal Highness the Prince Bishop, than to take those measures for the immediate tranquillity of the country and its subjects, which in such circumstances it was absolutely called upon to take by its attributes, founded so firmly on the constitution of the Empire, and the rights which follow from them.

With this view the illustrious chapter has not only been immediately convoked, in order to proceed to the election of a new bishop, but it has also, with all due humility, given notice to the Supreme Head of the Empire; and it flatters itself that nothing will be found in this proceeding but the result of the dearest duties that are imposed on it. The said chapter has not at all thought, and could the less think itself authorized to release itself for a moment from their accomplishment, because (however unfortunate the situation of the Empire may be under the pressure of the last events of a long and disastrous war) neither the determinations of

the treaty of peace of Luneville, nor the negotiations of the congress at Rastadt, to which they refer, contain any obligatory stipulation opposed to this accomplishment, which may allow, under any consideration, any application whatsoever, tending to restrain the undeniable rights which belong to the said chapter in the case of the existing vacancy. Such an application can the less take place, because the Bishop of Munster is the directorial prince of a circle, whose relations, qualities, and coherence with the Germanic constitution, are consecrated in the most solemn manner, by the fundamental laws of the Empire; and this consideration gives it the most perfect assurance that its farther support can be regarded only as an essential part of the constitution, the future existence of which had not only been already expressly established by the treaty of Campo Formio, but has also been recognised in the negotiation of Rastadt by the French plenipotentiaries in a manner the most unequivocal, and which cannot be misunderstood as to the chapter of Munster in an affair in which the deliberations must have such a decisive effect.

The minister of Munster is satisfied that the French government, as soon as it shall be perfectly informed of the real state of the matter, as it has been explained, will not oppose any impediment to the new election of one of the principal members of the Empire, making an integral part of the constitutional composition of the Germanic body; but that it will hold itself called upon to protect it as a contracting party in the treaty of Luneville, and the negotiations of Rastadt, which serve for their basis. The said minister has no doubt that the illustrious co-estates of the Empire, guided by the just interest which they take in the maintenance of the constitution, will unite their efforts and their influence to preserve the respectable chapter from any embarrassment in the discharge of its duties relative to the election of a new prince bishop of Munster, particularly when, to the present moment, and even since the treaty of Luneville, no other chapter of the Empire has found any impediment in making the necessary nominations.

Vote of Bavaria in the Sitting of the 31st of August 1801, at Ratisbon.

HIS Imperial Majesty did not give his sanction to the *conclusum* of the 30th of April; but invited the Diet, by the decree of the Imperial commission, of the 26th of June, to come, in preference to all other measures, to a final decision respecting the objects which remain to be settled by a particular arrangement, in order to complete the peace of the Empire, and to co-operate in that manner to the definitive conclusion of this important affair. His Serene and Electoral Highness acknowledges, with the sincerest gratitude,

gratitude, the paternal sentiments expressed by the Supreme Head of the Empire in that declaration, and feels himself impelled, in consequence of his Imperial Majesty's demand, to state, with his accustomed candour, his opinion, both with respect to the principles and the manner which ought to be adopted in order to regulate the objects which remain to be settled.

The treaty of peace concluded at Luneville by his Imperial Majesty in his own name, and in that of the Empire, and ratified by the Germanic body, again confirms, by the 6th article, the cession of the left bank of the Rhine to France, such as it had been settled at the Congress of Rastadt, but it also guarantees by the 7th article, indemnities to the secular princes for their losses by that cession, in conformity to the principles solemnly established on that subject, at the negotiations of Rastadt. According to the notes exchanged at the congress of peace between the plenipotentiaries of the French republic and the deputation of the Empire, these principles are—"That the states of Germany suffering losses, shall be indemnified on the right bank of the Rhine, and that such indemnities shall be effectuated by the means of secularizations in the interior of the Empire."

These two principles having been adopted and expressly confirmed in the said treaty of peace of Luneville, by the paternal precaution of his Imperial Majesty, are, in virtue of the 7th article, considered as the principal basis recognised and sanctioned between France, his Imperial Majesty, and the Germanic body, and should, previously to all other considerations, be expressly declared as such in the new *conclusum* which is to be taken. It will be still necessary to establish some precise regulations for the ultimate application of these principles:—

1st. Relative to the object for which the indemnity is to be given.

2d. Relative to the mode of indemnification: and,

3d. With respect to the way of transacting the affairs relative to the complete adjustment of peace, which may be submitted to the deliberations of the Diet.

1st. The objects entitled to the indemnities, in conformity to the decisions of the Diet, are determined by the 7th article of the treaty of Luneville, relative to the secular princes who have been deprived of their possessions on the left bank of the Rhine by the cession of that bank.

2d. The indemnities are to be regulated according to the losses, which are to be estimated by statistical valuations, which depend upon the extent of territory, the population and the revenue. The states deprived of their territories are to lay before the Diet the accounts and propositions necessary to institute more ample investigations, and to obtain more precise estimates. Afterwards secularizations will be assigned to each according to their losses;

and, for this end, it will be necessary to establish the principle that each shall be indemnified, so that his possessions upon the right bank shall be rounded as much as possible. Not only justice towards these states solicits the adoption of this principle, but it is a necessary measure, as well for the safety of the German Empire, and to prevent a number of differences, as to facilitate for the future the introduction of new dispositions tending to the general welfare of the Empire. As the indemnities are to be effected by means of secularizations, and consequently the chapters of the Empire are to form the mass of indemnities conformably to the treaty of peace with the Empire, it necessarily results that no new nominations should be made to the benefices of the Empire, of any class, which are vacant, or may become so, until the definitive conclusion of the affair of the indemnities; but that all nominations be beforehand declared null which may have taken place, which ought equally to be weighed in principle, and carried by the sanction of his Imperial Majesty. Relatively to the actual possessions of the ecclesiastical countries, which will serve as indemnities, it will be necessary, besides the secularizations, to wait the modifications and the more precise conditions which assure their future fate.

3d. As the urgency and the nature of this affair, on the prompt conclusion of which depend the tranquillity and the well-being of the whole Empire, do not permit it to be treated in a complicated manner and subject to delays, it may be confided, as well as from having regard to anterior epochs, to a committee, composed of a small number of the states of the Empire, which shall be charged to acknowledge, after the rules to be established, the losses and indemnities of each; to determine those who have a right to these last, both as to quantity and quality, and afterwards to submit to the Diet the result of them to serve towards the *conclusum*.

After the definitive arrangement of the affair of the indemnities, this committee might also be charged with presenting to the Diet a further report on the manner in which the changes to be introduced by the new order of things in the constitution of the circles and the German Empire, for the consolidation of the Germanic body, ought to be accomplished; paying a due regard to the secular states, whose constitutional rights might be affected by that measure. An ulterior explanation is reserved as to the nomination of the members who shall compose this committee. As to other points, his Highness adheres to the vote of Brandenbourg, and refers to it, with respect to the principles and rules which are therein developed in a very able and ample manner.

The French Minister at Ratisbon, Citizen Bacher, delivered to the Diet, on the 15th September, the following Extract of the last Dispatch received by him from his Government.

Paris, September 4, 1801.

AS it is fit that at Regensburgh there should be no uncertainty with respect to the particular views of the French government, the Chief Consul gives you now the commission to declare to the members of the Diet, in the most determined manner, that the French government is astonished at the delay of the execution of the 7th article of the treaty of Luneville, and that it considers it as a duty to demand of the Diet to declare itself definitively in what manner the indemnities of the princes who have suffered are to be adjusted.

Protest of the King of Prussia against the Election of the Archduke Anthony to the Bishopric of Munster, published in the Berlin Gazette, 26th September 1801.

AFTER the decease of his Royal Highness the Elector of Cologne and Bishop of Munster, his Majesty the King, in consequence of the principles adopted in the treaty of peace of Luneville, signified to the Diet of Ratisbon, and likewise to the two chapters of the electorate and bishopric, that, during the present negotiations, no new elections ought to take place to any dignities of the Empire that might become vacant. But as the chapter of Munster has, notwithstanding, proceeded to the election of a new bishop, his Majesty has judged it proper to transmit the following protest directly to the assembled states of the Empire, and to the two chapters, Munster and Ahrensberg:—

“His Majesty the King of Prussia has explicitly declared, both to the General Assembly of the Empire, and in other places, that he considered it as a rational, necessary, and undeniable consequence of the principle of secularization, established by the treaty of Luneville, that during the negotiations relative to the application and carrying into effect of this principle, no new election should take place to any of the superior or inferior dignities of the Empire, in case of the decease of the present possessors. Many of the most considerable of the states of the Empire, and particularly the powers with which the Empire is concluding peace, have publicly approved this consequence. The justice of this measure was equally evident with the important influence which it must have on the regulation of the indemnities; and the more necessary was it to preserve the latter from all new difficulties and perplexities, in order, happily, to restore peace to Germany, and fulfil the wish of every true patriot in the Empire. It was, therefore, to have been expected, with confidence, that the two chapters of the electorate of Cologne and bishopric of Munster, lately vacated by

a much-

a much-lamented death, would, with a view to the general good, have deferred proceeding to any new election; as they must have foreseen, that by such election they could in no manner avert their impending fate, but only contribute to clog with difficulties the final settlement of the peace of the Empire. His Majesty, with great regret, sees that these two chapters have, notwithstanding, proceeded to a new election, and finds himself compelled to renew the declaration which, on the 31st of last month, he made to the Diet of the Empire in the Electoral College, and which he signified to the members of the said two chapters, by his privy directorial counsellor and minister plenipotentiary, Von Dohm, in which he explicitly protests against any new election of an Archbishop of Cologne, and Bishop of Munster; and declares that he will consider such election as void, and will not acknowledge, or in any manner take cognizance of any pretended new archbishop and bishop, until the affair of the secularizations shall be finally settled."

Helvetic Republic.

The Projet of the Constitution, which was presented on the 21st of September 1801, for the Helvetic Republic.

TITLE I.

THE Helvetic republic shall be divided into one great state, and its territory shall be separated into cantons.

These cantons shall be Berne, the first cantonal Diet, according to the decree of the 27th of June 1801; Zurich, according to the same modifications, with the exception of any subsequent regulations; Lucerne, Uri, Schwitz, Unterwald, Zug, Glaris, Appenzel, Fribourg, Basle, to which is to be added the lower part of Frickthall, Schaffhausen, Argovie, to which is to be added the higher part of Frickthall, the Pays de Vaud, the Grison, and the Tesin.

The legislature shall determine the limits of the Valais. In general it may be said that they will be reduced to a more equal division.

TITLE II.

There shall be a general organization of the republic, for the exercise of a national sovereignty, and a cantonal organization.

The general organization comprehends the higher branches of general police.

The armed force for the interior and exterior security of the republic.

The political and diplomatic connexions with foreign states.

The legal administration, and administration of justice.

The

The determination of the share which each canton shall pay in direct impositions.

The determination and perception of the indirect imposts, which the law may annually require for the general wants.

The property and legal disposition of the national wealth and domains, under the reserve of the charges that may be attached to them.

The general administration of the taxes on salt, posts, mines, gunpowder, customs, and tolls.

The management and police of banks.

The regulation and management of commerce.

The public establishments, and the individuals destined to the purposes of civil education.

The concession of the right of citizenship in the Helvetic republic, according to the conditions prescribed by law.

The particular organization of each canton comprehends the division and receipt of direct imposts.

The internal and local police.

The taxes upon real property belong absolutely to the nation, together with the tithes and hundredths, under this condition, that private proprietors and charitable institutions shall be indemnified, and that the establishments for the purposes of education throughout the canton shall be properly maintained.

Public worship, and the indemnities of the clergy, and the establishments for education and instruction. The surplus of the tenths and hundredths shall be preferably employed to cover the expense thus occasioned.

Letter from Lord Hawkesbury to the Lord Mayor of London.

My Lord, *Downing Street, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1801, at Night.*

I HAVE the greatest satisfaction in informing you, that preliminaries of peace between Great Britain and France have been signed this evening by myself, on the part of his Majesty, and by M. Otto, on the part of the French government.

I request your Lordship will have the goodness to make this intelligence immediately public in the city.

I have the honour be, &c. &c.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

HAWKESBURY.

Proclamation, published on the 6th of October 1801, for summoning the Parliament.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS by an act of the thirty-seventh year of our reign, entitled, "An Act to shorten the Time now required for giving Notice of the Royal Intention of his Majesty, his Heirs and

and Successors, that the Parliament shall meet and be holden for the Dispatch of Business, and more effectually to provide for the Meeting of Parliament in the Case of a Demise of the Crown ;” and reciting that it is expedient to shorten the time required for giving notice of the royal intention of us, our heirs or successors, that the Parliament should meet and be holden for the dispatch of business ; it is enacted, that, whenever we shall be pleased, by and with the advice of our privy council, to issue our royal proclamation, giving notice of our royal intention that Parliament shall meet and be holden for the dispatch of business, on any day, being not less than fourteen days from the date of such proclamation, the same shall be a full and sufficient notice to all persons whatever of such our royal intention ; and the Parliament shall thereby stand prorogued to the day and place therein declared. And forasmuch as, for certain causes, we are desirous that our Parliament, which now stands prorogued to Thursday the twenty-second day of this instant October, without notice having been given requiring the same then to meet for the dispatch of business, should meet on an early day thereafter for the dispatch thereof, we, by and with the advice of our privy council, do, by this our royal proclamation, publish and declare our royal will and intention, that our said Parliament shall stand prorogued to, and shall meet and be holden on Thursday the twenty-ninth day of this instant October, for the dispatch of divers weighty and important affairs : and the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, burgesses, and the commissioners for shires and burghs of the House of Commons, are hereby required to give attendance accordingly at Westminster, on the said twenty-ninth day of this present month of October.

Given at our court, at the Queen’s house, the sixth day of October one thousand eight hundred and one, in the forty-first year of our reign.

God save the King.

Constitution of the French Colony of St. Domingo.—Extracted from the New York Daily Advertiser, by the Moniteur, from which the following is translated.

THE deputies of the departments of the colony of St. Domingo, assembled in a general meeting, have decreed and fixed the constitutional basis of a system for the French colony of St. Domingo.

I. Territory.

Art. 1. St. Domingo, in all its extent, as well as Samana, Turtle Island, Gouava, the Caimites, Heifer Island, La Saone, and the other adjacent islands, form the territory of a single colony, which

which makes a part of the French empire, but is governed by particular laws.

2. The territory of this colony is divided into departments, circles, or districts, and parishes.

II. *Inhabitants.*

3. Slaves are not permitted in this territory.—Slavery is abolished for ever; all men, born in this country, live and die free-men and Frenchmen.

4. Every man, of whatsoever colour he may be, is eligible to all places.

5. There is no distinction but that of virtue and talents, and no superiority but what the law confers by the exercise of some public function. The law is the same to all, whether it protects or punishes.

III. *Religion.*

6. The Catholic, apostolic, and Roman religion is the only one publicly professed.

7. Every parish must pay the expenses of its worship and its ministers. The revenues attached to the churches are destined to defray these expenses; and the presbyteries, or glebe-house, to lodge the officiating clergy.

8. The government of the colony assigns to each parish the limits of its spiritual administration; and the ministers of religion shall not, on any pretext, or at any time, form a body in the colony.

IV. *Morals.*

9. Marriage, by its political and religious institution, tends to purify the public morals. Those who practise the virtues which it enjoins, will be at all times distinguished, and particularly protected by the government.

10. Divorce is not permitted in this colony.

11. The condition and the rights of children, born out of marriage, will be determined by laws made to extend and preserve the social virtues, as well as to encourage and strengthen the union of families.

V. *Men in Society.*

12. The constitution guarantees the liberty and safety of every individual. No person can be arrested without orders issued by the constituted authorities and put in execution by an officer, to whom the law gives such power. Nor can any person so arrested be detained in any place, other than those publicly appointed for such purposes.

13. Property is sacred and inviolable. Every individual, whether by himself or his representatives, has the free disposition and management of every thing that is acknowledged to belong to him. Whoever shall interfere with the exercise of this personal right,

will be held criminal in society, and shall be answerable to the person with whose rights they have interfered.

VI. *Agriculture and Commerce.*

14. The country being essentially agricultural, cannot suffer the smallest interruption in the labours of its cultivators.

15. Every habitation is a manufacture, which obtains the union of the proprietor and the cultivators; it is the tranquil asylum of an industrious and well-regulated family, of which the proprietor of the soil, or his representative, is necessarily the father.

16. Every cultivator is a member of this family, and is entitled to a share in the revenues. Every change that is made in a habitation on the part of the cultivator, tends to its ruin. In order to repress a vice equally fatal to the colony, and opposite to the public good, the government has made all the regulations of police which circumstances require, and which are founded on the regulations of the 12th October, 9th year, and on the proclamation of 8th February, published by General Toussaint Louverture.

17. The introduction of cultivators being indispensable to the re-establishment and extension of agriculture, shall be allowed at St. Domingo.—The constitution charges the governor to take the most efficacious measures to encourage this increase of hands; to stipulate and to balance the interests of the different parties, and to guarantee the execution of the reciprocal engagements which may thus arise.

18. The commerce of the colony consists solely in the exchange of the goods and the produce of its own territory; consequently the importation of the same articles is and remains prohibited.

VII. *Legislation, and the legislative Authority.*

19. The system of the colony is established by laws proposed by the government, and accepted by an assembly of the inhabitants, meeting at stated periods in the centre of the colony, under the title of the Central Assembly of St. Domingo.

20. No law relative to the interior administration of the colony can be promulgated, except it be accompanied by the following formula: "The Central Assembly of St. Domingo, on the proposition of the government, decrees the following law."

21. No law will be binding on the citizens, but from the day of the promulgation, in the principal places of the department; all laws shall be promulgated in the following manner: "In the name of the French colony of St. Domingo; the governor decrees that the above-mentioned law shall be registered, published, and executed throughout the colony."

22. The Central Assembly of St. Domingo is composed of two deputies from each department, who, in order to be eligible, shall have arrived at the age of thirty years, and shall have resided five years in the colony.

23. Half the Assembly shall be renewed every two years, and
no

no member can sit six years in succession. The election will be conducted in the following manner: every two years each municipal administration will name a deputy on the 1st March; these deputies will meet in ten days after, in the chief places of their respective departments, to form so many departmental electoral assemblies; and each of these assemblies will name a deputy to the Central Assembly. The first election will take place on the 1st March, of the eleventh year of the French republic. In case of the death or resignation of one or more members of the Assembly, the vacancy will be filled up by the governor.

He will also appoint, on the first renewal, the members of the Central Assembly, who are to hold their places for the two succeeding years.

24. The Central Assembly will vote the adoption or rejection of the laws proposed by the governor; it will express its opinions on the proposed regulations, on the application of the laws already enacted, on the abuses to be corrected, and the improvements that may be made in all parts of the service of the colony.

25. Its sittings commence every year on the 22d March, and cannot continue longer than three months. The governor can call extraordinary meetings. The sittings are not public.

26. After having received a statement of the receipts and expenses, which will be presented by the governor, the Central Assembly will determine the employment, the proportion, the duration, and the mode of collecting the taxes, as well as their increase or diminution. A summary of these statements shall be printed.

VIII. *Government.*

27. The administration of the government of the colonies is confided to the governor, who corresponds with the government of the mother-country concerning every thing which relates to the interests of the colonies.

28. The constitution names as governor Citizen Toussaint Louverture, general in chief of the army of St. Domingo; and, in consideration of the important services rendered by this general to the colony, in the most critical circumstances of the revolution, and of his having acted to the satisfaction of a grateful people, the reins of government are intrusted to him for the whole of his glorious life.

29. In future every governor will be appointed for six years; and if his administration in that period be approved, he will be continued in office.

30. In order to secure the tranquillity which the colony owes to the firmness, the activity, the indefatigable zeal and rare virtues of General Toussaint Louverture, and as a pledge of the boundless confidence of the inhabitants of St. Domingo, the constitution reserves exclusively to this general, in case of the cruel event of his death,

death, the right of choosing his immediate successor. This choice shall be secret: it shall be enclosed in a sealed packet, which shall be opened only by the Central Assembly, in presence of all the generals of the army of St. Domingo, in actual service, and of the commander in chief of the departments. General Toussaint will take all the necessary precautions to enable the Central Assembly to find the place where he shall have deposited this packet.

31. The citizen who shall be chosen by Citizen Louverture to receive the reins of government after his death, will, in the presence of the Central Assembly, take the oath to execute the constitution of St. Domingo, and to remain faithful to the French government, and he will then be immediately installed. The whole will be done in the presence of the generals of the army in actual service, and of the commanders in chief of the departments, who shall all, individually and collectively, take the oath of obedience to the new governor, without quitting the place.

32. A month or more before the expiration of the six years fixed for the administration of each governor, he who shall be in office will convoke the general assembly, and the assembly of the generals of the army in actual service, together with the commanders in chief of the departments, at the accustomed place of meeting of the Central Assembly, for the purpose of appointing a new governor, in conjunction with the members of the Assembly, or of continuing the one already in office.

33. The neglect of this convocation, by the governor in office, shall be held a manifest infraction of the constitution. In this case the general highest in rank, and the oldest of this rank in actual service in the colony shall have the provisional right of assuming the reins of government. This general will immediately convoke the other generals in actual service, the commanders in chief of the departments, and the members of the Central Assembly, who shall be forced to obey this convocation, in order that they may proceed in concert to the nomination of a new governor.

In case of vacancy by death, change, or other event, before the expiration of the period limited for each governor, the government will call together, for the purpose already stated, the general in actual service, the members of the Central Assemblies, and the commanders in chief of the department.

34. The governor seals and promulgates the laws: he appoints to all offices, civil and military: he is specially charged with the organization of the army, of which he is commander in chief; the armed vessels, and those stationed in the ports of the colony, are subject to his orders; he will determine the division of the territory, in the manner best adapted to its foreign relations. Regulating himself according to the laws, he must observe and foresee every thing that concerns the foreign and domestic security of the colony; recollecting that a state of war is a state of desolation,

tion, scarcity, and wretchedness for the colony. The governor, under these circumstances, is charged to take all measures which he shall think proper to furnish the colony with provisions of all kinds.

35. He exercises the general police over the habitations and manufactories, when it is necessary to require the observance of their engagements from proprietors, planters, or their representatives, to the cultivators and workmen who have claims on the said proprietors, planters, or their representatives.

36. He proposes the laws to the Central Assembly, and even such as may change the constitution, if experience should show that to be necessary.

37. He directs and inspects the collection, the expenditure, and the application of the revenues of the colony, and gives to this effect all orders whatsoever.

38. He presents every two years, to the Central Assembly, an account of the receipts and expenditure of each department, and the establishment of each year, separately.

39. He will observe and condemn by his commissaries all writings tending to disturb the order of the colony; he will suppress all those that come from foreign countries, which may tend to corrupt the public morals, or to disturb the colony; he will punish the authors or circulators of such writings according to the importance of the occasion.

40. If the governor has information that there exists any conspiracy against the tranquillity of the colony, he has a right to cause to be arrested, on the instant, all persons who are suspected of being the authors or accomplices; and, after having made them undergo an extraordinary interrogatory, he will cause them to be transferred before the competent tribunal, if there be one.

41. The appointments of the governor are fixed for the present at three hundred thousand francs: his guard of honour is maintained at the expense of the colony.

IX. *Tribunals.*

42. No person shall avail himself of his right of citizen for the purpose of accommodating a dispute by arbitrators of his own choice.

43. No authority can arrest or suspend the execution of the judgments pronounced by the tribunals.

44. Justice is administered in the colony by tribunals in the first instance, and by tribunals of appeal. The law determines the organization of both their numbers, their powers, and the bounds of their jurisdiction. These tribunals, according to the degrees of their jurisdiction, will take cognizance of all cases civil and criminal.

45. There will be a tribunal of revision, which will decide on all

all central demands, judgments passed by the tribunals of appeal, and on all contests between one part of a tribunal and the other.

This tribunal will not take cognizance of the grounds of cases, but only of the proceedings in which the forms shall have been violated, or which shall contain some express violation of the law, and will send the case back to the tribunal under the cognizance of which it should be.

46. The judges of the different tribunals shall retain their offices during life, except in case of forfeiture. The agents of the government may be changed.

47. The military delinquents shall be cited before the special tribunals, and subjected to particular forms of judgment. These special tribunals shall also take cognizance of all swindling, of all kinds of robbery, burglary, assassination, murder, burning, rape, conspiracy, and rebellion. The organization is particularly dependent on the governor of the colony.

X. *Municipal Administration.*

48. There shall be in each parish of the colony a municipal administration: in those parishes where there are tribunals of the first instance, the municipal administration shall be composed of a major and four administrators. The commissary of the government in the tribunal shall perform gratuitously the functions of commissary to the municipal administration. In the other parishes, the administration shall be composed of a major and two administrators, and the functions of commissary shall be performed gratuitously by the deputies of the commissaries of the tribunals to which appeals lie from these parishes.

49. The members of the municipal administrations shall be named every two years, and they may be continued for life. The nomination of them shall be committed to the governor, who shall choose, from a list of sixteen names presented by each municipal administration, such persons as he shall find fitted to manage the affairs of each parish.

50. The duties of the municipal administration shall consist in keeping the police of the towns and villages, and in examining the increase of the revenues, the manufactures, and the additional tax of each parish. They are also specially charged with the care of the registers of births and deaths.

51. The major will exercise his particular functions, as they are fixed by the law.

XI. *Armed Force.*

52. The armed force is in its nature obedient; it can never deliberate; it is at the disposal of the governor, who can put it in action only for the maintenance of public order, and the protection of the citizens.

53. It is divided into colonial guards with pay, and colonial guards without pay.

54. The colonial guards serving without pay are never to go beyond the limits of their parishes, except in cases of imminent danger, and then only by the orders, and under the personal responsibility, of the military commandant or commandants of the place. Beyond the limits of their parishes they receive pay, and then become subject to military discipline; in other cases they are subject only to the law.

55. The colonial soldiers make a part of the armed force, and are divided into troops of cavalry and infantry. The cavalry is established for the maintenance of the general police, and the security of the country; it is paid from the colonial treasure. The infantry is for the police of the towns and villages. It is to be paid by the towns and villages where it is on service.

56. The recruiting of the army is to be conducted according to the propositions which shall be made for that purpose by the governor to the Central Assembly, and according to the mode established by the law.

XII. *Finances, Sequestrations, &c.*

57. The finances of the colony are derived from the duties imposed on the articles of importation and exportation, from the taxes imposed on the houses in the towns and villages, as well as on manufactures, agriculture, and salt provisions; from the revenues of the port, from fines and confiscations, from the right of salvage on shipwrecked vessels, and from the issues of the colonial domains.

58. The produce of the rents of sequestered properties, the proprietors being absent, and not represented, makes a provisory part of the public revenue, and is applied to the expenses of administration.

59. Circumstances will determine the laws which it will be necessary to make with respect to the arrears of the public debt, the rents levied by the administration on the properties confiscated after the promulgation of the present constitution, and on those levied previous to the said promulgation; they may be demanded, and shall be repaid on demand, the year after the sequestration shall be taken off.

60. Foreigners admitted as heirs to their relations in France, whether those relations are foreigners or Frenchmen, shall in like manner inherit in St. Domingo. They can pass contracts, make purchases, take possession of their property situated in the colonies, and dispose of it as Frenchmen, in every manner authorized by the law.

61. The mode of levying and administering the finances, the domain properties, the sequestered and vacant estates, shall be determined by the laws.

62. A temporary commission shall examine and regulate the accounts of the receipts and expenses of the colony. This commission

mission to be chosen by the governor, and to consist of three members.

XIII. *General Regulations.*

63. The house of every person is an inviolable asylum. No one has a right to enter it, except in case of fire, inundation, or cries heard from within. In the daytime, it cannot be entered, except for special reasons, which the law will determine, or by an order issued from some public authority.

64. Before a warrant of arrest, directed against any person whatsoever, can be put in execution, it is necessary, in the first place, that it should express the motive of the arrest, and cite the law which enacts it; secondly, that it be issued by some public officer, to whom the law has formally committed the right of arrest; and, thirdly, that a copy of this warrant be given to the person arrested.

65. Any person, who, without having received from the law the power of arrest, shall issue, sign, execute, or cause to be executed, an act of arrest against any person whatsoever, shall be guilty of the crime of arbitrary imprisonment.

66. Every person has a right to address individual petitions to all the constituted authorities, and especially to the governor.

67. No society, or corporation, inimical to public order, shall be formed in the colony. No assembly of citizens can call itself a popular society. Every seditious assembly shall be dispersed on the instant, first by verbal order; and afterwards, if necessary, by an armed force.

68. Every person shall have a right to form particular establishments for the education and instruction of youth, with the permission, and under the inspection of the municipal administrations.

69. The law will observe with particular caution every species of occupation which can affect the public morals, the security, the health, or the fortune of the citizens.

70. The law recompenses the inventors of every machine useful to agriculture, and gives them an exclusive property in their inventions.

71. There shall be an uniformity of weights and measures in the whole extent of the colony.

72. The governor, in the name of the colony, will bestow recompenses on such of its warriors as shall distinguish themselves in the defence of their country.

73. The proprietors, absent for whatsoever cause, shall preserve all their rights over the property belonging to them in the colony. In order to obtain the removal of the sequestration which may have been laid on it, it will suffice to produce their titles, or, in default of titles, supplementary deeds, the form of which will be determined by the law, always excepting those who have been, or who shall continue to be, on the list of French emigrants: in this latter

latter case, their properties shall continue to be managed as colonial domains, till they shall have obtained their restoration.

74. The colony declares, under the guarantee of the public faith, that all the *baux* legally confirmed by the administration, shall continue to have their full effect, unless the persons to whom the property is adjudged prefer entering into negotiation with the proprietors who have obtained the removal of the sequestration, or their representatives.

75. It declares, that it is from a respect for persons and properties, that the cultivation of the land, all its productions, all the means of making them prosper, and all social order must depend.

76. It declares, that every citizen owes his services to the country which has given him birth, to the soil which feeds him, and to the maintenance of liberty, and the just division of property, as often as the law calls on him to defend them.

77. The general in chief, Toussaint Louverture, is charged with sending this constitution to be presented for the sanction of the French government. In the mean time, convinced of the dangers of our situation, of the want that we are in of laws, and of the necessity of an immediate re-establishment of agriculture, and, complying with the unanimous wish of the inhabitants of St. Domingo, we invite the General in Chief, in the name of the public, to cause the present constitution to be put in force in the whole extent of the colony.

Done at Port-Republican, May 9, ninth year of the French republic, one and indivisible, 1801.

(Signed) BORGELLA, President.

NAMONO.

LACOUR.

COLLET.

NAXAS.

GASTON.

MUGNOX.

NOGERGE.

MANGÉBO.

VIART, Secretary.

After having examined the constitution, I give it my approbation: the invitation of the Central Assembly is in my eyes an order, in consequence of which I will transmit it to the French government to obtain its sanction; as to its execution throughout the colony, the wish expressed by the Central Assembly shall be fulfilled and executed.

Given at Cape François, 2d July, ninth year of the French republic, one and indivisible, 1801.

The General in Chief,

(Signed)

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

Letter from Toussaint Louverture, Commander in Chief of the Army of St. Domingo, to Citizen Bonaparté, First Consul of the French Republic.

At Santo Domingo, Feb. 12, 9th year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible, 1801.

DISAFFECTION, alarmed at the determination by which the Spanish part of St. Domingo was about to be annexed to the dominions of the republic, employed every art and intrigue to raise obstacles to the measure. That which best suited its views was to recal Citizen Roume, agent of the government, and to engage him to adopt means for postponing the possession of that settlement which he had himself decreed.

Resolved to obtain it by force of arms, I felt it my duty, before I began my march, to invite Citizen Roume to terminate his functions and to retire to Dondon until he should receive new orders; because intrigue and disaffection would be there less capable of leading him astray. He continues there ready to obey your orders. Whenever you shall claim him, I will send him to France. Whatever may be the calumnies which my enemies may have prevailed upon him to transmit to you against me, I shall abstain from any justification of myself; but while my delicacy compels me to silence, my duty enjoins me to prevent him from acting improperly.

The necessity of carrying on a strict correspondence with my government, and the few opportunities that present themselves for that purpose, induce me to request, Citizen Consul, that you will appropriate L'Enfant Prodigue corvette to that object only, and that you will dispatch it to St. Domingo once at least every three months, in order that I may be enabled to transmit to you regularly, at the periods of its return, the precise state of this fine colony, for the prosperity of which you may be assured I shall continue on all occasions to exert myself.

Health and profound respect.

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

Letter from Toussaint Louverture, Commander in Chief of the Army at St. Domingo, to Citizen Bonaparté, First Consul of the French Republic.

Citizen Consul, Cape François, July 16, 1801.

THE minister of the marine, in the account that he has of course given you, of the political situation of this colony, and which I transmitted to him by the dispatches sent by the corvette L'Enfant Prodigue, on her return to France, must have submitted to you my proclamation of the 5th of February. It announces a convocation of a Central Assembly, which (at the instant in which an union of the French and Spanish parts of St. Domingo made them

but

but one country, subject to the same legislative system) was to establish their future condition by wholesome laws, founded on the manners and position of the inhabitants.

I have this day the satisfaction to inform you, that the finishing hand has been put to this work, and that a constitution has been formed, which promises happiness to the long suffering inhabitants of this colony, and which I transmit to you for your approbation and that of my government. For this purpose I have dispatched to you Citizen Vincent, chief director of the fortifications at St. Domingo, to whom I intrusted this precious charge. The Central Assembly having required of me (on account of the non-existence of all law, and the necessity that there is for the suppression of anarchy) to put this constitution in force, as a means of sooner producing its future prosperity, I have acquiesced in their demand. It has been received by all classes of persons with transports of joy, which no doubt will be reiterated as soon as it shall be returned to them with the sanction of government.

Health and respect.

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

Proclamation by Toussaint Louverture.—From the Official Bulletin of St. Domingo, of the 19th Messidor, 8th July 1801, old Style.

LIBERTY.

EQUALITY.

French Republic.

People of St. Domingo,

THE colonial constitution for this important island, has just been handed to me by the Central Assembly, composed of legislators, who, in virtue of my proclamation of the 16th Pluviose last, have met to establish laws which are to regulate and govern us.

I have read that law with attention; and persuaded that it will ensure the welfare of my fellow-citizens, as it is founded on good morals, on localities, and principally on religion, I approve it.

But when I consider that I am charged with the execution of these constitutional laws, I see that my task is more difficult than that of the legislators has been. Nevertheless, I announce, that however vast and spacious this undertaking may be, I will do my best to go through with it.

O you, my fellow-citizens, of every age, of every station, and of every colour, you are free; and the constitution, which is this day remitted to me, is to render this liberty eternal.

Let us, in the first place, prostrate ourselves before the Creator of the universe, to thank him for his blessings so precious.

It is my duty to speak to you in the language of truth. This constitution assures to every individual the enjoyment of his rights; it requires of every citizen the practice of the virtues, as it calls

within our climate the reign of good morals, and the divine religion of Jesus Christ.

Therefore, then, magistrates, serve as an example to the people of whom you are to consider yourselves the fathers and the defenders. Let probity and righteousness guide your actions and dictate your sentences. You will secure to yourselves the esteem of your fellow-citizens: it is the sweetest consolation a man in office can desire.

Brave military men! Generals, officers, subalterns, and soldiers! Observe discipline and subordination, give activity to culture, be obedient to your chiefs, defend and maintain the constitution against foreign and domestic enemies, who might endeavour to injure it. Let your motto always be Bravery, and your guide Honour; you will deserve well of the country.

Cultivators! avoid indolence, it is the mother of vices. Guard principally against the seductions of men as ill-intentioned as malevolent. You will at all times find in me, as well as in generals my representatives, the repressors of injustice and abuses.

Industrious inhabitants of the towns! be submissive to the laws; they will not cease to be your protection and your ægis.

People, magistrates, and soldiers! I lay before you your duties and mine. For me, I promise, in the face of Heaven, to do whatever will depend on me, by the permission of God, to preserve union, peace, and public tranquillity, and consequently the happiness of my fellow-citizens. I promise to execute what is prescribed to me by the constitution. Swear to me, in like manner, before the Supreme Being, that you will submit yourselves to those laws which are to ensure your happiness and consolidate your liberty.

Citizens! I inform you that the law is the compass of every citizen; that when it speaks they must yield obedience. The civil and military authorities are to be the first to submit to them, and to give thereby an example to the people. Follow from point to point the constitution which the Central and Legislative Assembly of St. Domingo has just presented to you; and may the sublime principles it has just consecrated remain eternally engraven upon your hearts.

At all times, my dear fellow-citizens and friends, my desire, my wish, and my ambition, consisted in finding and preparing the means to render you free and happy: if I can attain an object so dear to my heart, I shall not regret life, and I shall go without any remorse to render an account of my actions to the Almighty God, the Sovereign Author of all things.

Live for ever the French republic and the colonial constitution!

The General in Chief,

(Signed)

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

Preliminary Remarks on the Constitution of St. Domingo.—From the Moniteur, of the 15th of October 1801.

THE colony of St. Domingo existed for several years without positive laws. Governed for a long time by ambitious men, its destruction appeared inevitable without the active and wise genius of the Commander in Chief Toussaint Louverture, who, by the most judicious combinations, the best laid plans, and the most energetic actions, was enabled to rescue it almost at the same moment from its external and internal enemies; to extinguish successively all the sparks of discord; to prepare its resurrection from the bosom of anarchy; to make plenty succeed to famine; the love of labour and of peace, to civil war and idleness; security to terror; and finally to reduce it entirely to the dominion of the French empire.

The revolution had overthrown with violence every thing that constituted the system by which the island of St. Domingo was formerly regulated.

New laws had been substituted at various periods by the different legislative assemblies of France; but the incoherence of these laws, repealed almost as soon as enacted, their defects and their insufficiency acknowledged even by those who were the authors of them, the manner in which they were carried into effect by the factions or those attached to party, contributed more to propagate disorder than to repress it.

The natural consequence of this order of things was to make the laws, which ought to have been treated with respect, objects of alarm, or when they were impotent, objects of contempt.

Those wise men who co-operated in forming the French constitution for the 8th year, have, no doubt, felt the necessity of adopting a new system for remote colonies, and of consulting, in the enacting of laws intended to direct them, the manners, the customs, the wants of the French, by whom they are inhabited, as well as the circumstances in which they are placed.

Could it, in fact, be an easy task to form an opinion of all these considerations from statements frequently incorrect; to appreciate, at so great a distance, the alterations effected in the public mind; to ascertain the evils under which the people laboured, and to apply remedies both proper and efficacious, more particularly during the war?

The 91st article of the French constitution would have been alone sufficient to authorize the inhabitants of St. Domingo to present to the French government laws by which they are to be governed, had not the experience of the past rendered it an imperious duty.

And what moment could be more proper for the execution of that important work, than that in which the chaos laid open, the ancient edifice cleared of its ruins, prejudices banished, and the
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the heat of passion allayed, seemed to mark the propitious instant in which it became necessary to lay the foundations of the work?

These are circumstances which do not present themselves more than once during a long series of centuries, to fix the fate of nations. If suffered to escape, they are sought for in vain.

To these fundamental causes, which made it necessary to have a constitution for St. Domingo, combined with the interests of its inhabitants, which were intimately connected with those of the mother country, were joined motives equally pressing.

The just claims of the departments of the colony to have access to the tribunals of justice.

The necessity of introducing new cultivators for the increase of cultivation, the re-animation of commerce, and the re-establishment of manufactures.

The utility of cementing the union between the old Spanish and French parts.

The impossibility of the mother country supporting and maintaining this immense colony during a war with foreign maritime powers.

The necessity of establishing a simple and uniform regimen in the administration of the finances of the colony, and in reforming abuses.

The necessity of tranquillizing absent proprietors with regard to their properties.

And, lastly, The importance of consolidating and strengthening the peace of the interior; of increasing the prosperity which the colony began to enjoy, after the tumults by which it was agitated; to make every person acquainted with his rights and duties; and to extinguish every kind of distrust; in presenting a code of laws to which all interests and affections shall be united.

Such were the motives which made the General in Chief convocate a legislative assembly, whose business it was to propose to the French government that constitution most convenient for the colony of St. Domingo.

A few of the members of that assembly wished to prolong the tumult of their discussion; but in the mean time they wished to be surrounded with men of information and wisdom, in order that a work of such great interest should appear the work of the whole colony.

If the Central Assembly has not completely fulfilled the wish of its constituents; if it has not attained the object which the General in Chief proposed, it will at least have done what circumstances permitted it to do. It has not been able to propose at one time all the changes which it could have desired. The colony cannot arrive at its greatest prosperity, except by slow degrees. A benefit which is to be lasting, must operate by slow degrees; in this respect,

respect, it is necessary to follow nature, which does nothing precipitately; but which gradually matures its beneficent productions.

Happy, if this first attempt shall contribute to ameliorate the state of its citizens, and obtain their esteem and indulgence, as well as testimonies of satisfaction on the part of France, should it even fail of acquiring a certain perfection.

All the articles of the constitution have been discussed and decreed, without passion, prejudice, or partiality; and the mode of government has in particular been adopted, as the only one fit, in the present circumstances, to preserve the tranquillity of the colony, and restore it to its ancient splendour.

In other respects, every two years the ensuing Central Assemblies may operate the changes which time and experience shall render necessary.

The Central Assembly has not the vanity to believe, that it has proposed the best possible constitution; but it can safely state, that all the members of whom it consists, have uniformly been affected by the desire of doing good: that they have the wish of securing the actual tranquillity of the colony, of rendering its prosperity permanent, and of augmenting and proving their attachment to the French government.

Letter from General Miollis, Commandant of Mantua, to the departmental Administration of that City; dated August 28, 1801.

THE deep traces of war, which marked the fertile plains watered by the Mincio, will soon disappear; the ancient edifices, which adorned Mantua, as yet offer monuments, which peace promises to restore to their wonted splendour. A new square, worthy of bearing the name of Virgil, will soon embellish this city. My heart, nevertheless, is penetrated with grief, as often as I reflect on the treasures of the arts abandoned, and become the prey of a total negligence that swallows up every thing. The convent of St. Francis treasured up every historical document, which this devoted country could boast. At every step in the church of this name, the attention was fixed by monuments full of interest, for those that take a pleasure in reading the great book of human life. This church and its environs have become the prey of an insatiable rapacity, which is not in the power of words to express; a new object of pity, pain and grief, to those who are charmed with instruction. Several other places almost equally interesting are also abandoned. I invite you, therefore, without loss of time, to save from general destruction, all that can console the arts, at one time so brilliant in this department. I have the honour to propose to you, for this end, the nomination of a commissioner animated with the love of the arts, who may
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be enabled to collect all those invaluable remains in the different places and houses, where destruction threatens them, in order to be placed in a depot or museum. I entreat you with the more impatience to set about this work, as public rumour has already announced, that the precious paintings of Rubens, which were in the church of the Trinity, are to be removed from Mantua. I entreat you, in the name of these sentiments, with which the arts inspire you, to order an immediate inquiry on this subject, so that these precious remains may be preserved.

Order of the Day of the Batavian Army.

Head-quarters, at the Hague, Sept. 18, 1801.

THE Batavian people being at this time occupied in all the communes, in pronouncing their wishes and opinions upon the project submitted to them by their government; the General in Chief strictly orders all soldiers serving in the French and Batavian army, whatever may be their rank, not to intermeddle, either directly or indirectly, in this affair.

The duty of an armed force, under such circumstances, and in all times, is to secure public tranquillity, the safety of persons and property, and to maintain the harmony which ought to reign between them and the civil power in order to attain these objects.

The General in Chief directs, that this order should be read at the head of each company or detachment of French or Batavian troops composing the army.

ANGEREAU.

Letter sent to the French Prisoners confined in Porchester Castle, on the Preliminaries of Peace being signed.

London, October 1, 10th Year, 1801.

The Commissary of the French Republic, in England, to the Secretaries of French Prisoners at War, at the Dépôt of Portsmouth.

Citizens,

I AM eager to inform you that the preliminaries of peace between the French republic and Great Britain were signed last night at London. May these happy tidings resound throughout the prisons, and may each of your comrades of misfortune learn that the moment of his deliverance is not far off. Assure them of the interest that their critical situation has always inspired me with, and that I shall employ myself without intermission, with the means by which they may be restored to liberty and their families.

Health and fraternity.

(Signed)

OTTO.

Circular

Circular Letter to the Volunteer Corps.

Sir,

Welbeck, Oct. 11, 1801.

I HAVE the honour to subjoin a copy of a letter which I have received this evening from Lord Hobart. I cordially agree in the justice which is done to the patriotism and merit of the corps under your command.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SCOTT TITCHFIELD.

(Circular.)

My Lord,

Downing Street, Oct. 10, 1801.

I HAVE received the King's commands to signify to your Lordship, that in consequence of the happy event of the ratification of preliminary articles of peace between his Majesty and the French government, it is become unnecessary to proceed further in the execution of the measure directed to be taken for carrying into effect the provisions of the act of the 38th of the King, in the event of any attempt being made by the enemy to effect a landing in Great Britain. His Majesty has directed me to add, that it is impossible for him, on this occasion, not to repeat, in the strongest terms, the deep and lasting sense which he entertains of that steady attachment to our established constitution, and that loyalty, spirit, and perseverance, which have been manifested by the several corps of yeomanry and volunteers in every part of his kingdom. It is therefore his Majesty's pleasure that your Lordship should forthwith communicate this letter to the commanding officer of each corps of yeomanry and volunteers within the county of Middlesex, and direct them to read the same to the respective corps when next assembled; and return them thanks, in his Majesty's name, for a conduct which has contributed so essentially towards maintaining the public security, and enabling his Majesty to bring the contest in which he has been engaged to an honourable and advantageous conclusion. His Majesty has, at the same time, commanded me to state, that there is every reason to hope that a continuance of the same disposition, which has produced the signature and ratification of preliminaries of peace, will speedily lead to a definitive treaty; but that, until that period arrives, it is indispensably necessary that there should be no relaxation in the preparations which have been made for the general defence. I have it, therefore, in command from his Majesty, to express his firm reliance that the several corps of yeomanry and volunteers will continue themselves in readiness for immediate service, and to be regularly trained and exercised as often as their circumstances will respectively admit.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

HOBART.

The Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex.

VOL. XI.

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Official

Official Announcement of the Signing of Preliminaries of Peace between France and Russia.

Paris, Oct. 12, 1801.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Prefect of Police.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, Citizen Prefect, that a treaty of peace between the French republic and his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, having been signed here by M. le Comte de Marcoff and myself, the ratifications of it have been exchanged this day.

I request you will cause this pacification to be proclaimed in the usual manner.

I salute you.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

(A true copy.) The Prefect.

(Signed) DUBOIS.

Private Answer of the Cathedral Chapter of Munster to the Note of the Prussian Minister.

Hamm, September 15, 1801.

THE undersigned, cathedral chapter of Munster, has had the honour to receive the note of his Excellency the Prussian Minister Von Dohm, dated the 15th of September. It is with deep regret we see by this note, that the proceedings we have taken towards an episcopal election for the bishopric of Munster have not had the approbation of his Majesty the King of Prussia. Yet, however unpleasant this misfortune may be for us, we cannot avoid openly declaring, with the greatest respect for his Majesty, that we in this proceeding have only followed our duty, and, without hurting our conscience, could not act otherwise. It was not possible for us to follow the well-intended advice of his Royal Majesty, as the contrary conviction dictated to us the election, and as in so acting we followed the constitution, we did not suppose we injured any one. Our whole conduct bears the stamp of the completest legality, and is founded in the German constitution; for the maintenance of which his Royal Majesty, as one of the most powerful members of the Empire, has so often declared himself in the most patriotic manner in favour of the weaker states. Should his Majesty's displeasure be the consequence of our not complying with his advice, notwithstanding the foregoing observations, nothing but the recollection and conviction that we had acted so only from the purest motives, could console us, and give us power to support unmerited sufferings. We feel our weakness, and acknowledge the force of the powerful neighbour of the bishopric of Munster. Yet we do not permit ourselves to indulge the least fear, nor even anxiety, for having considered ourselves

ourselves not bound to follow the advice of his Majesty in this case; on the contrary, we trust to his well-known love of justice, and the gracious character of his Majesty, even to think it probable, that the cathedral chapter should have to suffer his royal displeasure for having done their duty, in giving to the inhabitants of Munster a new prince bishop, who might answer their wishes and expectations.

We should be so much the less uneasy in this respect, if his Excellency the Minister Von Dohm, with whose personal favourable disposition we have been fully made acquainted, in the affair of the line of demarkation, would have the kindness to represent to his Majesty the King, in that impressive manner, for which he is so much distinguished, the situation of the bishopric, and our duties for the maintenance of the constitution of the country, with which that office of a prince, who is intrusted with the assembling of the circle, is connected. Your Excellency was the organ through which the Royal advice, not to elect, came to us; we therefore request and entreat your Excellency, as a friend of mankind, in consequence of our personal esteem for you, to display our conduct in its true light, in the place where we might run the risk of being misunderstood, and improperly judged. We are not capable of giving any answer, which must not have occurred to the learned author and great German publicist, who, by express command, drew up the before-mentioned note. We therefore here pass over the deeply afflicting declaration, that his Prussian Majesty will not acknowledge and respect the election that has taken place of the prince bishop of Munster, as legal and permanent; although the election was conducted according to the constitution of the empire and the direction of the canons, and nothing was opposed to it but a declaration given only as a well-intended advice. The chief party in the peace of Luneville, his Majesty the Emperor, graciously sent a commissioner to the election. We are thus fully assured, that our conduct was graciously considered by the Head of the Empire as legal and constitutional; and considering the friendly understanding and confidential communication contained in the note of the 15th of August, between the courts of Vienna and Berlin, we proceeded, without any apprehension of giving offence, to the performance of our duty. At the same time that we communicate this to the minister of his Prussian Majesty, we repeat to him the assurance of our unalterable and profound esteem.

Protest, delivered in by the Electoral Chapter of Cologne, on the 28th September 1801, against the Declarations of Prussia and France.

HIS Prussian Majesty having, by his plenipotentiary, Von Dohm, in a note, dated the 5th of last month, given the episcopal and archiepiscopal chapter of Cologne to understand, that the election of a new head of the high archbishopric should for the present be suspended, and not take place till the conditions of peace are completely carried into execution; but the electoral chapter having, by the before-mentioned minister, caused to be represented to his Royal Majesty, the actual state of the business of the election, which had already proceeded to a certain extent, at the time of the receipt of the note on that subject, the chapter might have indulged the consoling hope, that this constitutional proceeding, to which they considered themselves not only entitled, but also bound by duty, and which, upon this principle in all its remote consequences, they were no longer in a situation to delay, would be favourably received by his Majesty. Nothing could more sensibly increase the deep feeling of grief for the loss of the prince, so much lamented by his country and subjects, than the altogether unexpected proposition, which not only his Prussian Majesty caused to be made to the assembled states of the Empire, by his ambassador at the Diet, in regard to the suspension of the new election, but which was also supported with the like view by the French government, in the most pointed terms, in the note delivered in by the French charge de affaires, Bacher. The impression made by these was still farther increased by that measure, which immediately followed, of his Electoral Highness the Elector Palatine, a prince, whose house has, in the course of upwards of one hundred and eighty years, given five princes to this electoral state of Cologne, whose ancestors, from the earliest time, have invariably been the support and protection of the Catholic religion, and of the Catholic states. Penetrated by the duties which they owe to the church and the electoral territories, now intrusted to their administration, the cathedral chapter see themselves here reduced to the most melancholy necessity of declaring to the Diet, in the very place, where, in consequence of the most unhappy of all wars, every effort was required from the most respectable states of the Empire, for the defence of their native country; since the subjects of the electoral state, till the conclusion of the peace of Luneville, have fought in conjunction with the Empire, and that they might fulfil their obligations for the preservation of the country; in sight of this very country, the preservation of which could be only affected by the persevering efforts of united strength; in the presence of those states and subjects, who devoted their utmost strength to this great national end; in the presence of the united states, with whom they have so faithfully co-operated towards the maintenance of their rights and political

political existence; in the presence of all Europe, as witness of their spirit and true German firmness; and lastly, in the most solemn manner, as an example to future generations: that whatever are and may be the consequences to their individual members, the chapter will not permit themselves to be interrupted in the course of their constitutional duties, from a regard to any circumstances having relation only to themselves as such; that faithful to the duties which the welfare of the countries committed to them requires; faithful to their relations to the Empire, assembled under its Supreme Head, and to its states; faithful to the constitution, and adhering with steadfast regard to the true interest of all the states, strong only by their union, and thereby alone secure—they neither can nor will be prevented by any obstacle, the removal of which lies in their power, from doing that which they are entitled to do, and what they are in duty bound to do; that from the pure consciousness of rectitude, which will be vindicated by the latest generations, unconcerned about those consequences of the future peace, which reach farther than binding restrictions, or extend beyond that line, within which they must, on account of their duty, confine themselves, they will pursue that path alone, which has for its only object, the maintenance of that constitution, which was so sacred to the fathers of the present generation, and under which, sufficiently instructed by a course of experience of all kinds, they lived quiet, happy, and contented, in the enjoyment of an ever improving posterity.

With the most unbounded confidence in the constitution of the country, as the only and broad basis of the purest and most permanent happiness of the German nation, to the maintenance of which, therefore, the latter has the most indisputable right, the chapter see themselves, in the name of that nation, under whose protection the electoral territories of Cologne stand, called upon to add to this solemn declaration, the equally solemn protestation against all those steps, which are incompatible with the spirit and substance of this constitution, and do not find their most evident vindication in the limitations of the already ratified peace of Luneville, but are rather altogether in opposition to the last electoral union, so sacredly sworn to by the high electoral predecessors of his Majesty the King of Prussia, as Elector of Brandenburg, and his Electoral Highness the Prince Palatine; to the inviolable maintenance of which all the high members of this first and most reverend college are most pressingly called upon by their princely promise so solemnly pledged, their dignities and their honours, and all that is dear to them.

The chapter see themselves the more imperiously called upon to adopt this proceeding, as neither in this peace, nor in the negotiations of Rastadt, is there a trace to be found of any general result of obligatory force, which imposes as a duty on the chapter,
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the most unfortunate necessity of putting their hands to the annihilation of the constitution of these countries, and on their part of laying the foundation of a revolution which will destroy the constitution, the Catholic religion, and at the same time the states attached to it; and the first step to which, the non-accomplishment of the election, would manifestly lead to the ruin of the state.

Unfortunately the chapter feels what the pressure of circumstances may do; and that the present situation of things is such, as will render changes necessary: it cannot, however, be unknown, that it is to be lamented that states, which, through the whole course of the war, have devoted all their strength to the service of their country, solely, to keep those circumstances at a distance, which are now so pressing; which have done every thing to save their country and its constitution; to which, from their conduct in conformity to their connexion with the Empire, not the smallest reproach can be made of any crime, of any single intention, directed to any other object than the general welfare; that these states and their subjects, and that too under circumstances, to which they are so utterly strangers in a political and legal sense, in the midst of the negotiations and the conclusion of peace, should be the sacrifice; that instead of enjoying the recompence of their services, even before the peace has definitively decided upon their lot, they must see their apprehensions well founded, and that their relations will be essentially altered, and their constitution destroyed.

Surely it is unjust that those states and subjects, who in the peace of Campo Formio saw their further existence already secured, to which, in the negotiation of Rastadt, which immediately followed this peace without the intervention of a new war, this existence was also secured, as far as related to the right bank of the Rhine; and, in respect to which, finally, the peace of Luneville, in conformity to these negotiations, does not contain any determination derogatory to this view; which have lately made such a sacrifice, by their retiring from the left bank of the Rhine, as is scarcely the case with the few states which lie on this side, should, at the end of their struggle, be altogether overthrown. If justice, without which every state must be ruined, preponderates in the deliberations and resolutions of the Diet upon this affair, which, by the proposition of the Elector of Brandenburg, has been committed to their decision; the states of the Empire, with only half a look at futurity, cannot concur: should the contrary be the case, the confirmation is not to be expected from the paternal feelings of his Imperial Majesty; the guaranteeing powers of the German constitution come thereby within the limits, where the most active participation in its support is the first active duty of their guaranty; even from the peaceful disposition of the government of the French state, which is now the neighbour of the electoral

electoral state, it cannot be thought, that it (the French government) more correctly informed of the true state of things, will in any manner encroach upon that, which, through the peace of Luneville, has been stipulated, by further pacifications; or, at least, will act from motives which can in no respect operate disadvantageously on the real consequences of the peace, in any other manner, than that which may agree with the true relations of independent and self-existing states, which are already so nearly connected by the ties of friendship and peace: from every circumstance there is so much the less reason to suspect any operation of the French Government disadvantageous to the future existence of the electoral state, as the maintenance of its neighbour and her constitution must, considered under all points of view, be more advantageous to it (the French government) than any alteration ever can, which would hurt that neighbour; but more especially, as it must be fresh in the recollection of that government, that the conduct of the deceased prince of this electoral state, from the first occasion of this most unfortunate war, remained unchangeable, confined within the limits of the duties prescribed to him by his relation to the Empire.

In this view of the business, on these principles rests the confident hope of the chapter, that, in their constitutional path, the only one which is permitted them to tread, from which they neither will nor dare to depart one step, they will not only not be prevented from maintaining the situation of the electoral state committed to them, as it was in the lifetime of his late Electoral Highness, but that, in the further deliberations upon those circumstances which may yet come in question, in consequence of the arrangement of the peace of Luneville, they shall receive back its whole existence, conformably to the constitution, and to the relations which immediately rose out of the latter.

The chapter of the bishopric and archbishopric of Cologne flatter themselves, that after this declaration and protestation, which has been extorted from them by their duties to the church and to the state, according to the principles here announced with German openness; neither his Majesty the King of Prussia, nor the most high states of the Empire, will give any further consequence to the proposition, on the delay of an election of an elector of Cologne, which must be disadvantageous to the maintenance of this electoral state; and so much the more, as this proposition, by prolonging the work of peace, may produce the effect, that the greater part of the German church will remain without a head, not without the utmost prejudice for the Catholic religion, and thence must arise a most distracted state, as the present situation of affairs gives reason to expect.

It cannot, certainly, escape the enlightened judgment of the excellent embassy of the Elector of Brandenburg, on a nearer examination

examination that the *Praegudex*, from the year 1761 to the year 1763, introduced in the further counter-reservation proposed on the 14th of the present month, as a protocole of the council of the princes of the Empire, can have, by no means, any influence on the present case; as at that time the before-mentioned bishoprics were altogether under the power of the enemy, in which case under such impresson, and amid the din of arms, all laws, and the execution of them, must necessarily be silent; but at present, on the contrary, the state of peace, so much wished for by all Germany, has been already long enjoyed, and as even, when the unhappy ensigns of war waved in its southern provinces, the bishopric of Munster enjoyed, at a distance from all the troubles of war, the valuable fruits of a state of peace and neutrality, under the wise protection of his Prussian Majesty himself, who most magnanimously secured it against all the events of war and hostility, at the same time it is known to every one, who is acquainted with the circumstances of that time, that in the before-cited case the right of the constitution was in the fullest manner preserved against all force by the supreme court decree of his Imperial Majesty, of the 8th of May 1761.

The Elector Palatine of Bavaria hereupon delivered in the following Declaration, as an Electoral Protocole:

HIS Electoral Highness had, it is true, in his dissent of the 31st of August, made the proposition that the vacancies which happened, and which might still happen, in the bishoprics, till the final arrangement of the indemnifications, ought not to be filled up by new elections, as his Highness was convinced that the principle, sanctioned by the peace of Luneville, of an intermediate secularization for the accomplishment of the indemnities, required such a rule as the natural consequence; but his Highness has refrained from every application to a specific case, and left such to the decision of the Empire and its Supreme Head; and further, in the proposition for the suspension of those elections, he never had an idea of the annihilation of the electorate of Cologne, nor of any other specific ecclesiastical state. His Highness must, therefore, reserve himself against the unexpected remarks, which the supplemental remonstrance of the electorate of Cologne, delivered on the 28th of September, contains against the true sense of his dissent.

If the consequences of an unfortunate war, if a treaty of peace solemnly sanctioned, require an order of things different from the constitution which has hitherto existed, the results arising from it must be adapted, not to a single individual, but to the circumstances and policy of the whole, from whence new legal forms may arise.

The electoral protestation of Cologne must, therefore, in this point

point of view, be considered as directed not so much against the dissent of the Electors of Brandenburg and Bavaria, as against the treaty of Luneville itself, on which account all further protestations on this subject are nugatory, as it is the common concern of all those, who originally concluded this peace and have partaken in its consequences.

The members of the most reverend cathedral chapter of the electorate of Cologne, had besides not represented so much the ideas of religion, and of the constitution, of church and state, as they had delivered, in their own name, a demonstration of his Electoral Highness's disinterested views, according to which his Highness on all occasions, particularly where it can contribute to the welfare of the whole German Empire, will exert himself to co-operate, and thereby merit the most flattering confidence of his most high and high co-estates.

Conclusum of the Diet of Ratisbon.—The Electors, Princes, and States of the Emperor to his Serene Highness Charles Alexander, Prince of Tour and Taxis, &c. principal Commissary of his Imperial Majesty at the Diet.

THE three colleges of the Empire having taken into deliberation the decree of the Imperial commission of the 26th of June of this year, have thought that the arrangement of the different objects which yet remain to be regulated for the completion of the peace in the General Assembly of the Empire, would be unavoidably exposed to great and numerous difficulties on account of the usual manner of treating affairs in it. In consequence it has been decreed:

1. That the right of co-operation on the part of the states of the Empire in the work of peace, shall be exercised by means of an extraordinary deputation,

2. That in order to avoid, in this so difficult affair, all delay, as well as a new complication, the said deputation shall be restricted to eight members, observing the equality of rights relative to religion.

3. That to this effect, there shall be elected in the College of Electors, Mentz, Saxony, Bohemia, and Brandenburg; and in that of the princes, Bavaria, Wirtemburgh, the grand master of the Teutonic Order, and Hesse Cassel.

4. That there shall be reserved, nevertheless, in an express manner to the prelates and courts of the Empire, as well as to the college of Imperial cities, the right which they have of participating in the deputation of the Empire.

5. That there shall be conferred on the part of the Empire, upon the deputies elected, full and unlimited powers, to examine,

treat, and regulate, in concert with the French government, the objects which, by the 5th and 7th articles of the treaty of Luneville, have been reserved for a particular arrangement.

6. That there shall, however, be given to this deputation, express directions, in order that at the fixing of the indemnities by secularizations, they may have continually before their eyes, and observe exactly as a direct rule for their operations, the restrictive clause by which the deputation of the Empire at the Congress of Rastadt gave in their note, of the 4th of April 1798, their adherence to these indemnities, and that, conformably to this clause, they proceed in this affair with all the measures, precautions, and reserves, which the maintenance of the Germanic constitution in all its relations requires, together with the re-establishment and affirming the well-being of the states, the immediate nobility and other members of the Empire, which rest upon this constitution.

7. Finally, that the said deputation shall present for his Imperial Majesty's and the Empire's ratification, the result of their operations, and the resolution they shall have taken in consequence.

The present resolution shall be addressed to his Imperial Majesty (as is done by this present), to receive the sanction of the Supreme Chief of the Empire, in the room of the conclusum which he had demanded, and as a modified proposition, for the important motives above mentioned, for the exercise of the right of co-operation of the states of the Empire in the completion of peace. There shall be given at the same time to his Imperial Majesty most humble thanks for the paternal solicitude of which he has given on this occasion fresh proofs for the maintenance of the Germanic constitution and the rights of the Empire.

The conclusum shall be sent to Vienna to-morrow by an extraordinary courier.

October 3, 1801.

Declaration of the principal Imperial Commissary of his Imperial Majesty to the Ambassadors, Envoys of the Electors, Princes, and States of the Holy Roman Empire, as follows :

Ratisbon, Nov. 19, 1801.

SCARCELY had the treaty of peace, concluded at Luneville by his Imperial Majesty with the French republic, been communicated to the Diet by an Imperial decree, of the 21st of February, in order that it might be speedily ratified in a conclusum, when his Imperial Majesty invited that assembly by a second Imperial decree, of the 3d of March, to lay before him, as soon as possible, a resolution upon the mode by which the states of the Empire were to co-operate in the particular arrangement which still remained to be made, so much had his Imperial Majesty at heart in his paternal solicitude that the affairs of the

peace

peace of the Empire should be entirely terminated with all possible speed; but the mode of the co-operation of the states of the Empire in that work, which his Majesty afterwards acceded to, and in consequence of which the affair in question was to be treated in the usual forms, the deliberations of the Diet soon experienced such powerful and multiplied obstacles, that even the Diet resolved afterwards to adopt another mode for the exercise of the right of co-operation of the states of the Empire, and to submit to the Imperial sanction that new mode, instead of the complete resolution which his Majesty had demanded by the decree of the 26th June last.—This decision has been, as is known, carried into execution by means of the conclusum of the Diet of the 2d of last month, the principal tenour of which imports, that the co-operation of the states of the Empire in the objects which still remained to be regulated by a particular arrangement to terminate the work of peace, should take place by means of an extraordinary deputation of the Empire; and that, with the formal reservation of the right of concurrence belonging to the prelates and counts of the Empire, as well as to the Imperial cities, this deputation should be confined to eight members of the College of Electors and College of Princes, having regard to the equality of religion; that there should be given to the deputies chosen, unlimited powers to conclude with the French government, *salva ratificatione Cæsaris et Imperii*, the arrangement that remains to be made, enjoining them, however, formally to observe scrupulously the restrictive clauses that have already been respectively recognised with the bases of indemnities agreed upon in the negotiations of Rastadt by the two parties. His Majesty is convinced, with the Diet (as has been seen by the already mentioned decree of Imperial commission of the 26th June), that the mode of co-operation of the Empire by means of an extraordinary deputation, is more proper to accelerate the affair that remains to be terminated than the concurrence of the Empire, in the usual form of the deliberations of the Diet. Guided by the paternal intention of insuring the internal tranquillity of Germany, he approves, in consequence, the conclusum transmitted to him, with the reservation of the prerogatives and attributes, in their whole extent, that belong to him, as well as to the Imperial plenipotentiaries, to a deputation of that nature, conformably to the laws, primitive institutions, analogy, and right of nations. In what concerns the necessary ulterior dispositions, relative to the extraordinary deputation of the Empire, which has been sanctioned, his Majesty will communicate his resolutions on that subject.

Letter of the State and Cabinet Minister, his Excellency Count Cobentzel, to Count Stadion, the Imperial Minister at Berlin.

Vienna, October 14, 1801.

YESTERDAY intelligence was received that his Royal Highness the Archduke Anthony was unanimously proclaimed archbishop and elector of the electoral archbishopric of Cologne, by the electoral cathedral chapter of Cologne, in a free canonical and electoral assembly.

While your Excellency will not fail to make the friendly communication of this event to his Prussian Majesty's ministry, your Excellency will at the same time, in the most efficacious manner, repeat those declarations which his Majesty the Emperor and King caused to be made subsequent to the election of Munster.

Your Excellency will assure his Prussian Majesty's ministry, that, with respect to the electorate of Cologne, the election of an archduke may be considered as indifferent; as the natural course of the accomplishing of the indemnities by means of secularization will not be altered from personal consideration, or secondary views. Hence then the court of his Prussian Majesty may rest perfectly convinced that, while the Imperial court, from love and regard to the old constitution of Germany, according to its internal conviction, can never forbear insisting on the maintenance of the three spiritual electorates, the personal consideration of the Archduke having been elected to be Elector of Cologne, cannot have the smallest influence on this conduct of the high Imperial court.

On this occasion your Excellency will also disclose in confidence to Count Haugwitz, that although the cathedral chapter of Munster earnestly press that his Royal Highness the Archduke Anthony may repair to Munster and take upon himself the government, yet his Imperial Majesty, as the Head of the House, has not yet given to his Royal Highness permission to this purpose, but has rather intimated to the cathedral chapter, to continue the government in the mean time, in all respects in the same manner as if the see was vacant.—*Sede Impedita.*

His Royal Highness, beyond all doubt, is in all respects entitled to the formal assumption of the government, and might without contradiction put himself in possession of this ecclesiastical electorate, which at this moment has as much right to its existence as other ecclesiastical electorates.

It is also not to be denied, that his Imperial Majesty, in this moderation, which he has shown, could have no other view, than thereby to give a proof that in this respect he has been guided by no personal interest.

LEWIS COBENTZEL.

Note

*Note of Count Haugwitz to Count Stadion.**Berlin, October 26, 1801.*

THE undersigned state and cabinet minister, has informed the King of the communication which Count Stadion, minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, was charged to make to him within these few days. It was intended to make known to his Majesty, the election of his Royal Highness the Archduke Anthony, as bishop and elector of Cologne, and was accompanied with the declaration, that this election, as well as that of Munster, was to be considered as indifferent, and unconnected with every personal or farther view, and that it could not in the least alter either the natural course of the secularizations, nor the appropriation of the same to the indemnifications. That, as on the one side the Emperor, partly from attachment to the constitution of the Empire, partly from internal conviction, could not forbear persisting in the maintenance of the three ecclesiastical electorates, the election which had fallen on the Archduke Anthony could by no means, or in any manner, have an influence on the conduct of his Imperial Majesty: that in order to give a proof of this, his Majesty has declined the proposition of the cathedral chapter of Munster, inviting the Archduke to repair to that bishopric, and to take possession of it; and that he had, at the same time, given the said chapter to understand, that they should undertake the government themselves in the mean time, in the same manner as if the see were vacant.

If the elections of Munster and Ahrensberg are to be considered as mere formalities, the King was obliged on his part to pursue those formalities which the then present circumstance pointed out, to preserve the general rights; and with this view his Majesty caused the well-known protestation against the Munster election, to be delivered to the states of the Empire, which, by anticipation, also concerned the election of Ahrensberg, in case such should take place.

His Majesty does not the less approve the wise resolution of his Imperial Majesty to postpone the further steps which one or both of the chapters might wish to adopt with respect to the introduction of the Archduke Anthony; and if the business on both sides is thus to remain in uncertainty, the King will in like manner abide by the preliminary measures which he has hitherto taken.

But even if his Majesty were agreed on the last point with the court of Vienna, yet he could not grant his approbation to the principle of the maintenance of the three ecclesiastical electorates. This principle is in direct contradiction to those which his Majesty has at all times expressed in perfect agreement with the French government as one of the contracting powers, and which are founded on the contracts which are now to be put into execution.

In

In these is to be found the express and essential determination, that the losses of the parties are to be made up by means of secularizations, and that in these the losses of the suffering parties must be reckoned.

1. According to the 7th article of the treaty of Luneville, the hereditary princes who have lost their possessions, either in whole or in part, on the left bank of the Rhine.

2. According to the 5th article of the same treaty, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the House of Orange, in which Prussia and France had ensured a suitable indemnity, by a convention concluded much earlier, on the 5th of August 1796, which incontestably makes the rights and pretensions of the House of Orange equal to those of Tuscany. From the obligations contained in those treaties, it follows, that the powers interested, must endeavour to regulate and to liquidate the mass of the real loss, and to bring it into proportion with the objects which are destined to produce an equivalent for the same. As the indemnification for the claimants, pointed out in the above-mentioned treaties must be complete, so must it be carefully examined beforehand, how far the mass arising and presenting itself out of the secularizations is sufficient to indemnify the parties who have sustained losses.

If, after a calculation made, funds sufficient were found to raise or to restore one or more of the ecclesiastical sees, to which the electoral dignity is applicable, the King, far from opposing it, would take measures to support in this the wishes and views of his Imperial Majesty: but it would be a contradiction in principle at this time, and before the mass of the losses can be weighed against the mass of the objects of indemnification, to decide beforehand, or to prerresolve on the maintenance of the present ecclesiastical electorates.

As the King is accustomed, in all his declarations to the court of Vienna, to be very free, so it is agreeable to him to strengthen anew the principles which he shows in all his transactions, and which he has invariably laid down as the ground of his conduct. His Majesty has therefore authorized the undersigned to lay them again before Count Stadion in the present note. He fulfils his duty, and repeats to the Count the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed)

HAUGWITZ.

Congress

Congress of the United States.—The Message delivered by Mr. Lewis, the President's Secretary, to the Speaker of the House, and read by the Clerk.

Sir,

December 8, 1801.

THE circumstances under which we find ourselves at this place, rendering inconvenient the mode heretofore practised, of making by personal address the first communications between the legislative and executive branches, I have adopted that by message, as used on all subsequent occasions through the session. In doing this, I have had principal regard to the convenience of the legislature, to the economy of their time, to their relief from the embarrassment of immediate answers, on subjects not yet fully before them, and to the benefits thence resulting to the public affairs.—Trusting that a procedure, founded on those motives, will meet their approbation, I beg leave, through you, Sir, to communicate the enclosed message, with the documents accompanying it, to the Honourable the House of Representatives, and pray you to accept, for yourself and them, the homage of my high respect and consideration.

TH. JEFFERSON.

The Hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE.

Fellow citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

IT is a circumstance of sincere gratification to me, that on meeting the Great Council of the nation, I am able to announce to them, on grounds of reasonable certainty, that the wars and troubles which have for so many years afflicted our sister nations, have at length come to an end, and that the communications of peace and commerce are once more opening among them. Whilst we devoutly return thanks to the beneficent Being who has been pleased to breathe into them the spirit of conciliation and forgiveness, we are bound, with peculiar gratitude, to be thankful to him, that our own peace has been preserved through so perilous a season, and ourselves permitted quietly to cultivate the earth, and to practise and improve those arts which tend to increase our comforts. The assurances, indeed, of friendly disposition received from all the powers with whom we have principal relations, had inspired a confidence that our peace with them would not have been disturbed. But a cessation of the irregularities which has afflicted neutral nations, and of the irritations and injuries produced by them, cannot but add to this confidence; and strengthens, at the same time, the hope, that wrongs committed on unoffending friends, under a pressure of circumstances, will now be reviewed with candour, and will be considered as founding just claims of retribution for the past, and new assurance for the future.

Among

Among our Indian neighbours also, a spirit of peace and friendship generally prevails, and I am happy to inform you, that the continued efforts to introduce among them the implements, and the practice of husbandry, and of the household arts, have not been without success: that they are become more and more sensible of the superiority of this dependance, for clothing and subsistence, over the precarious resources of hunting and fishing: and already we are able to announce that, instead of that constant diminution of their numbers produced by their wars and their wants, some of them begin to experience an increase of population.

To this state of general peace, with which we have been blessed, only one exception exists. Tripoli, the least considerable of the Barbary states, had come forward with demands unfounded, either in right or in compact, and had permitted itself to denounce war, on our failure to comply before a given day. The style of the demand admitted but one answer. I sent a small squadron of frigates into the Mediterranean, with assurances to that power of our sincere desire to remain at peace; but with orders to protect our commerce against the threatened attack. The measure was seasonable and salutary. The Bey had already declared war in form. His cruisers were out. Two had arrived at Gibraltar. Our commerce in the Mediterranean was blockaded; and that of the Atlantic in peril. The arrival of our squadron dispelled the danger. One of the Tripolitan cruisers having fallen in with and engaged the small schooner *Enterprise*, commanded by Lieutenant Sterret, which had gone out as a tender to our larger vessels, was captured, after a heavy slaughter of her men, without the loss of a single one on our part. The bravery exhibited by our citizens on that element, will, I trust, be a testimony to the world, that it is not a want of that virtue which makes us seek their peace; but a conscientious desire to direct the energies of our nation to the multiplication of the human race, and not to its destruction. Unauthorized by the constitution, without the sanction of Congress, to go beyond the line of defence, the vessel being disabled from committing further hostilities, was liberated with its crew. The legislature will doubtless consider whether, by authorizing measures of offence also, they will place our force on an equal footing with that of its adversaries. I communicate all material information on this subject, that in the exercise of the important function, confided by the constitution to the legislature exclusively, their judgment may form itself on a knowledge and consideration of every circumstance of weight.

I wish I could say that our situation with all the other Barbary states was entirely satisfactory. Discovering that some delays had taken place in the performance of certain articles stipulated by us, I thought it my duty, by immediate measures for fulfilling them, to vindicate to ourselves the right of considering the effect of de-
parture

parture from stipulation on their side. From the papers which will be laid before you, you will be enabled to judge whether our treaties are regarded by them as fixing at all the measure of their demands, or as guarding against the exercise of force, our vessels within their power; and to consider how far it will be safe and expedient to leave our affairs with them in their present posture.

I lay before you the result of the census lately taken of our inhabitants, to a conformity with which we are to reduce the ensuing rates of representation and taxation. You will perceive that the increase of numbers, during the last ten years, proceeding in geometrical ratio, promises a duplication in little more than twenty-two years. We contemplate the rapid growth, and the prospect it holds up to us, not with a view to the injuries it may enable us to do to others in some future day, but to the settlement of the extensive country still remaining vacant within our limits, to the multiplication of men, susceptible of happiness, educated in the love of order, habituated to self-government, and valuing its blessings above all price.

Other circumstances combined with the increase of numbers have produced an augmentation of revenue arising from consumption, in a ratio far beyond that of population alone; and though the changes in foreign relations, now taking place so desirably for the whole world, may for a season affect this branch of revenue; yet, weighing all probabilities of expense, as well as of income, there is reasonable ground of confidence that we may now safely dispense with all the internal taxes, comprehending excises, stamps, auctions, licenses, carriages, and refined sugars: to which the postage on newspapers may be added to facilitate the progress of information, and that the remaining sources of revenue will be sufficient to provide for the support of government, to pay the interests of public debts, and to discharge the principals in shorter periods than the laws, or the general expectation had contemplated. War, indeed, and untoward events, may change this prospect of things, and call for the expenses which the imposts could not meet. But sound principles will not justify our taxing the industry of our fellow-citizens to accumulate treasure for wars to happen we know not when, and which might not perhaps happen, but from the temptations offered by that treasure.

These views, however, of reducing our burdens, are formed on the expectation, that a sensible, and at the same time a salutary reduction may take place in our habitual expenditures. For this purpose, those of the civil government, the army and navy, will need revival. When we consider that this government is charged with the external and mutual relations only of these states; that the states themselves have principal care of our persons, our property, and our reputation; constituting the great field of human

concerns, we may well doubt whether our organization is not too complicated, too expensive ; whether offices and officers have not been multiplied unnecessarily, and sometimes injuriously to the service they were meant to promote. I will cause to be laid before you an essay towards a statement of those who, under public employment of various kinds, draw money from the treasury, or from our citizens. Time has not permitted a perfect enumeration, the ramifications of office being too multiplied and remote to be completely traced in a first trial. Among those who are dependent on executive discretion, I have begun the reduction of what was deemed unnecessary. The expenses of diplomatic agency have been considerably diminished. The inspectors of internal revenue, who were found to obstruct the accountability of the institution, have been discontinued. Several agencies, created by executive authority, on salaries fixed by that also, have been suppressed, and should suggest the expediency of regulating that power by law, so as to subject its exercises to legislative inspection and sanction. Other reformatations of the same kind will be pursued with that caution which is requisite, in removing useless things, not to injure what is retained. But the great mass of public officers is established by law, and therefore by law alone can be abolished. Should the legislature think it expedient to pass this roll in review, and to try all its parts by public utility, they may be assured of every aid and light which executive information can yield.

Considering the general tendency to multiply offices and dependencies, and to increase expense, to the ultimate term of burden which the citizen can bear, it behoves us to avail ourselves of every occasion which presents itself, for taking off the surcharge ; that it never may be seen here that, after leaving to labour the smallest portion of its earnings on which it can subsist, government shall itself consume the residue of what it was instituted to guard.

In our care too of the public contributions intrusted to our direction, it would be prudent to multiply barriers against their dissipation, by appropriating specific sums to every specific purpose susceptible of definition, by disallowing all applications of money varying from the appropriation in objects or transcending it in amount, by reducing the undefined fields of contingencies, and thereby circumscribing discretionary powers over money ; and by bringing back to a single department all accountabilities for money, where the examination may be prompt, efficacious, and uniform.

An account of the receipts and expenditures of the last year, as prepared by the secretary of the treasury, will, as usual, be laid before you. The success which has attended the late sales of the public lands, shows that, with attention, they may be made an
important

important source of receipt. Among the payments, those made in discharge of the principal and interest of the national debt, will show that the public faith has been exactly maintained. To these will be added an estimate of appropriations necessary for the ensuing year. This last will of course be affected by such modifications of the system of expenses as you shall think proper to adopt.

A statement has been formed by the secretary at war, on mature consideration, of all the posts and stations where garrisons will be expedient, and of the number of men requisite for each garrison. The whole amount is considerably short of the present military establishment. For the surplus, no particular use can be pointed out. For defence against invasion, their number is as nothing; nor is it considered needful or safe that a standing army should be kept up in time of peace. Uncertain as we must ever be of the particular point of our circumference where an enemy may choose to invade us, the only force which can be ready at every point, and competent to oppose them, is the body of neighbouring citizens, as formed into a militia. On these collected from the parts most convenient, in numbers proportioned to the invading force, it is best to rely, not only to meet the first attack, but if it threatens to be permanent, to maintain the defence until the regulars may be engaged to relieve them. Those considerations render it important that we should, at every session, continue to amend the defects, which from time to time show themselves in the laws for regulating the militia, until they are sufficiently perfect; nor should we now, or at any time, separate, until we can say we have done every thing for the militia, which we could do, were an enemy at our door.

The provision of military stores on hand will be laid before you, that you may judge of the additions still requisite.

With respect to the extent to which our preparations should be carried, some difference of opinion may be expected to appear; but just attention to the circumstances of every part of the union will doubtless reconcile all. A small force will probably continue to be wanted for actual service in the Mediterranean. Whatever annual sum beyond that, you may think proper to appropriate to naval preparations, would perhaps be better employed in providing those articles which may be kept without waste or consumption, and be in readiness when any exigence calls them into use. Progress has been made, as will appear by papers now communicated, in providing materials for seventy-four gun ships, as directed by law.

How far the authority, given by the legislature, for procuring and establishing sites for naval purposes, has been perfectly understood and pursued in the execution, admits of some doubt. A statement of the expenses already incurred on that subject, shall be laid before you. I have, in certain cases, suspended or slack-

ened these expenditures, that the legislature might determine whether so many yards are necessary as have been contemplated. The works at this place are among those permitted to go on ; and five of the seven frigates directed to be laid up, have been brought and laid up here, where, besides the safety of their position, they are under the eye of the executive administration, as well as its agents, and where yourselves also will be guided by your own view, in the legislative provisions respecting them, which may from time to time be necessary. They are preserved in such condition, as well the vessels, as whatever belongs to them, as to be at all times ready for sea on a short warning. Two others are yet to be laid up, so soon as they shall have received the repairs requisite to put them also in a sound condition. As a superintending officer will be necessary at each yard, his duties and emoluments, hitherto fixed by the executive, will be a more proper subject for legislation. A communication will be made of our progress in the execution of the law respecting the vessels directed to be sold.

The fortifications of our harbours, more or less advanced, present considerations of great difficulty. While some of them are on a scale sufficiently proportioned to the advantages of their position, to the efficacy of their protection, and the importance of the points within it, others are so extensive, will cost so much in the first erection, so much in their maintenance, and require such a force to garrison them, as to make it questionable what is best now to be done. A statement of those commenced or projected, of the expenses already incurred, and estimates of their future cost, as far as can be foreseen, shall be laid before you, that you may be enabled to judge whether any alteration is necessary in the laws respecting this subject.

Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation, the four pillars of our prosperity, are then most thriving, when left most free to individual enterprise. Protection from casual embarrassments, however, may sometimes be seasonably interposed. If in the course of your observations or inquiries, they should appear to need any aid, within the limits of our constitutional powers, your sense of their importance is a sufficient assurance they will occupy your attention. We cannot, indeed, but all feel an anxious solicitude for the difficulties under which our carrying trade will soon be placed. How far it can be relieved, otherwise than by time, is a subject of important consideration.

The judiciary system of the United States, and especially that portion of it recently erected, will of course present itself to the contemplation of Congress ; and that they may be able to judge of the proportion which the institution bears to the business it has to perform, I have caused to be procured from the several states, and now lay before Congress, an exact statement of all the causes decided since the first establishment of the courts, and of those
which

which were depending when additional courts and judges were brought in to their aid.

And while on the judiciary organization, it will be worthy your consideration whether the protection of the inestimable institution of juries has been extended to all the cases involving the security of our persons and property. Their impartial selection also being essential to their value, we ought further to consider whether that is sufficiently secured in those states where they are named by a marshal depending on executive will, or designated by the court, or by officers dependent on them.

I cannot omit recommending a revival of the laws on the subject of naturalization. Considering the ordinary chances of human life, a denial of citizenship under a residence of fourteen years, is a denial to a great proportion of those who ask it; and controls a policy pursued, from their first settlement, by many of these states, and still believed of consequence to their prosperity. And shall we refuse to the unhappy fugitives from distress, that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land? Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this globe? The constitution, indeed, has wisely provided that, for admission to certain offices of important trust a residence shall be required sufficient to develope character and design. But might not the general character and capabilities of a citizen be safely communicated to every one manifesting a *bona fide* purpose of embarking his life and fortunes permanently with us? with restrictions, perhaps, to guard against the fraudulent usurpation of our flag; an abuse which brings so much embarrassment and loss on the genuine citizen, and so much danger to the nation of being involved in war, that no endeavour should be spared to detect and suppress it.

These, fellow-citizens, are the matters respecting the state of the nation, which I have thought of importance to be submitted to your consideration at this time. Some others of less moment, or not yet ready for communication, will be the subject of separate messages. I am happy in this opportunity of committing the arduous affairs of our government to the collected wisdom of our union.

Nothing shall be wanting on my part to inform, as far as in my power, the legislative judgment, nor to carry that judgment into faithful execution. The prudence and temperance of your decisions will promote, within your own walls, that conciliation which so much befriends rational conclusion, and by its example will encourage among our constituents that progressive opinion which is tending to unite them in object and in will. That all should be satisfied with any one order of things, is not to be expected; but I indulge the pleasing persuasion, that the great body of our citizens will cordially concur in honest and disinterested efforts,

which have for their object to preserve the general and state governments in their constitutional form and equilibrium—to maintain peace abroad, and order and obedience to the laws at home; to establish principles and practices of administration favourable to the security of liberty and property; and to reduce expenses to what is necessary for the useful purposes of government.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Declaration of the Emperor of Russia, relative to British Property under Sequestration, annexed to the Convention of the 5th of June 1801.

ALTHOUGH the magnanimous intention of his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias to do full and entire justice to those British subjects who have suffered losses during the troubles which have disturbed the good intelligence between his Empire and Great Britain, be already proved by facts, his Imperial Majesty, consulting solely his good faith, has moreover authorized the undersigned plenipotentiary to declare, as he does declare by these presents:

“That all the ships, the merchandise, and the property of British subjects, which had been sequestered during the last reign in Russia, shall not only be faithfully restored to the said British subjects, or to their agents, but also that for the effects which may have been alienated in such a manner as to render it impossible for them to be restored in kind, a suitable equivalent shall be granted to the proprietors, which equivalent shall be hereafter determined according to the rules of equity.”

In faith of which we, plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, have signed the present declaration, and have caused the seal of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at St. Petersburg, 17 June one thousand eight hundred and one.

(L. S.)

N. C^{te}. DE PANIN.

Letter from the King of Etruria to the King of Prussia.

Sir, Brother, and Cousin,

AS in consequence of the treaty, concluded and signed at Luneville on the 9th of February, of the present year, and of subsequent conventions, the sovereignty of the kingdom of Etruria has been conferred upon me: I have repaired to these my states, where I have considered it as one of the first duties of my government, to inform your Majesty of my arrival, and communicate to you the most sincere assurances of my firm resolution to imitate, with the utmost zeal, the example of my predecessors; by promoting,

moting, to the utmost of my power, every thing which may tend to the service of your Majesty, and the advantage of your subjects. I flatter myself that your Majesty will receive graciously these professions of my high esteem, and honour me with the same favour and friendship which my predecessors have received. In this hope, and trusting that the Tuscan nation will be honoured with the same good will and protection as the subjects of your Majesty,

I remain, with the highest esteem,

Sir, Brother, and Cousin,

Your Majesty's affectionate Brother, Servant, and Cousin,
Florence, Aug. 27, 1801.

LOUIS.

Letter from the King of Prussia, in Answer to the Letter of the King of Etruria, of the 27th August 1801.

Sir, Brother, and Cousin,

BEFORE I received the letter of the date of the 27th of August, which it has pleased your Majesty to transmit to me, I was informed, by a communication from the First Consul of the French republic, and the King of Spain, of the new dignity which is connected with the sovereignty of Tuscany, and I did myself the pleasure to testify my friendship and esteem for your personal qualities, by immediately complying with your wish, by acknowledging your new dignity. Nothing remains for me but to congratulate your Majesty on your accession to the throne and government which has been allotted to you by the treaty of Luneville; and, at the same time, to express my sincere wishes for the prolongation of your life, the prosperity of your government, and the happiness of the people committed to your care. Gratified with the proof of confidence and friendship which you have given me, I entreat you to be convinced that I shall with pleasure avail myself of every opportunity to express the perfect reciprocity of my sentiments towards you, and assure you that I shall always be ready to render you every service as far as may depend upon me. To these sincere declarations I add the assurance of the high esteem with which I am,

Sir, Brother, and Cousin,

Your Majesty's good Brother and Cousin,

(Signed)

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Substance of the Concordatum between Bonaparté and the Pope.

1. THE Catholic, Apostolical, and Romish religion shall be declared the religion of the state.—2. This religion shall be protected in its exterior worship and its ceremonies, with the exception of the processions, which shall not take place but when the prefects shall judge that they will not be attended with inconvenience.

venience.—3. The Chief Consul is declared head of the Gallican church.—4. All the bishoprics of France shall be vacated, but the former titular bishops shall receive new bulls on the presentation of the Chief Consul.—5. The bishops, priests, and curates shall make the promise of fidelity.—6. Three bishops shall never have leave to return to France, viz. the cardinals of Rohan and Montmorency, and the bishop of Arras.—7. Upon the publication of the *concordatum* there shall be established in each *arrondissement* an office, where the Catholics shall inscribe their names, and where they shall pay, to defray the expense of the public worship, a tenth of their taxes.—8. All the parochial churches shall be restored to the communes.—9. In the approaching nomination of cardinals, three hats shall be given to France upon the presentation of the Chief Consul.

Letter from Rear-admiral Lacrosse, Captain-general of Guadaloupe and its Dependencies, to the French Minister of Marine.

*Palace of the Captain-generalship, the 9th Year
of the French Republic, 1801.*

Citizen Minister,

ADVICES, upon which I can rely, have just informed me, that in the adjacent English isles, a rumour is circulated of an insurrection of the men of colour and the negroes, which has compromised for the public safety, and that we are here in that disorder and confusion which similar events always give rise to. Do not give any credit to these reports. We are here in profound tranquillity, and the colony continues to be in a situation of progressive prosperity. Our enemies, jealous of our repose, more fearful of the virtue of a wise government than the extraordinary efforts of a government without rules, apprehend, with reason, the effect which the system of our present government must produce against them.

The following is the circumstance that gave rise to the idea among the English of spreading this unfounded intelligence: the death of General Berthencourt appeared to some disaffected persons to be the proper period for an attempt which it was their intention to make against the government. Some conscripts of Basse-Terre, under arms, were excited to use seditious language. The instant this information reached me, I hastened to Basse-Terre, broke the municipality, placed the town in a state of siege, and ordered all the persons presumed to be guilty to be carried before the council of war. Three were condemned, one to ten years in irons, a second to five, and the third to two. The company to which they belonged has been disbanded; and those who had been concerned in an indirect manner in the insurrection, have been incorporated in the company of sappers, where their labour will be hard and painful.

There

There were none but men of colour concerned in this insurrection; it induced in me a supposition, that a plot existed, of which this moment was but the forerunner.

Twenty-five men of colour have been taken up; they have already been sent for trial to a council of war, and are all notorious to the public as men extremely dangerous. I shall speedily send you an account of the trial.

Annexed is the sentence passed upon the conscripts; it has been put in execution, and this example has produced the best effects. To prevent the impression which the unfounded intelligence spread by the English might make in France, I send this dispatch to you by New England.

I can guaranty the tranquillity of the colony, now that the government of the Consuls is firmly established.

Health and respect.

LACROSSE.

Constitution of the Batavian People.

General Principles and Dispositions.

ART. 1. The happiness of the whole is the first of laws. Consequently no member, nor any section of society, can receive advantage by any particular law to the prejudice of others.

2. All the members of society are equal in the eye of the law, without distinction of rank or birth.

3. Each citizen may do what he pleases; but remains responsible to, and according to the law, both for his actions and the sentiments he propagates.

4. The law establishes the necessary dispositions for ensuring to every citizen an honest subsistence, but all privileged bodies and exclusive affiliations are abolished.

5. Every inhabitant is maintained in the peaceable possession and enjoyment of his property. No one can be deprived of any part of his possessions, unless the general good imperiously requires it; and in that case, he shall receive a just and proper indemnity.

6. Every inhabitant is inviolable in his habitation; no one can enter it without his consent, and in virtue of an order issued by the proper authority.

7. No one can be arrested but according to the law.—No one can be tried or condemned but by the judge acknowledged by the constitution or the law, and until after being summoned agreeably to what they prescribe, and having obtained all the means of defence which they determine.

8. Every citizen must be heard in three days after he has been delivered into the hands of his natural judge. A copy of the motives of his arrestation cannot be refused to him: the law de-

termines the punishment of the judge who shall offend against these dispositions. If the examination and motives of arrestation have not been communicated within the time above prescribed, the prisoner has a right to be released, and without any delay.

9. All useless severity in the guarding of prisoners is forbidden. All violent means for extorting confession are abolished.

10. Every citizen has a right to address, in writing, petitions and propositions to the constituted authorities, provided they are signed individually; in any other case they cannot be made but by the bodies constituted by the law, and must relate only to objects which have relation to the functions which they discharge.

11. All religious societies, which acknowledge a Supreme Being, and rendering homage to him, tend to favour virtue and good morals, are equally protected by the law. Every religious society publicly professes its opinions, and grants free access to the places consecrated to the exercise of its worship.

12. Every head of a family, and every independent person of either sex, who has attained to the age of fourteen, must inscribe their names in one of these religious societies, which they may freely quit to enter into another. Every society requires from its members an annual contribution for the maintenance of its ministers and of its property. This contribution, however, can never exceed the sum stipulated for that purpose by the law.

13. Every religious society whatever, remains irrevocably in possession of what it possessed at the commencement of the present century.

14. No exclusive civil rights can be attached to any of them. The teachers, ministers, and ecclesiastical servants of the reformed religion, therefore the prevailing religion, who being paid salaries or pensions from the public treasuries, are actually in exercise, shall continue to enjoy their incomes and pensions until the full execution of the dispositions prescribed by article 12.

15. All the laws and dispositions, which since the commencement of the year 1795, have lessened the value of property or possessions legally acquired, are subject to revision. Whoever has been injured by these laws, may apply to the regency of the state, which, according to the exigency of the case, shall propose to the Legislative Body either a repeal of the law, or its revision, or a just and proper indemnity.

16. Feudality is abolished; all fiefs are declared allodial. The law provides an indemnity for the possessors of lordships.

17. The Batavian people desire that the national guard, established for the purpose of ensuring liberty and maintaining the national independence, shall be encouraged by every proper means. No citizen forming part of that guard is obliged to serve beyond the territory of the republic. He is not bound to any service beyond his department, without a decree of the Legislative Body,
and

and only in the case of an attack from the enemy. The active service of the national guard in each department is farther determined by the law.

18. The same kinds of money shall be coined, and circulated throughout the whole republic, according to the manner and value which the law shall establish.

19. The weights and measures already known in the republic shall be uniformly regulated. The law shall fix the mode and the period when this disposition shall be carried into execution.

Of the Division of the Territory and the Right of Suffrage.

20. The Batavian republic is one and indivisible.

21. Its European territory remains divided into eight departments, the limits of which shall be those of the ancient provinces, the modifications under mentioned remain: the country of Drenthe shall be united to the province of Overijssel; and Batavian Brabant shall form an eighth department; Ameland shall form part of Friesland; Wedde and West Woldingerland of Groningen; Yffelstein of Holland; Vlane of Utrecht; and Kuilenburg and Buren of Guelderland. The law shall further determine to what department the countries, which are already or may hereafter be annexed to the territory of the republic, shall belong.

22. Each department shall be, in regard to its limits, divided into a certain number of districts. It is according to this regulation that the election of the members of the departmental administration shall take place.

23. The present division of the Primary Assemblies is maintained for the election of the members of the Legislative Body.

24. Those who unite the following qualities are active citizens:—1st, Those who have inscribed the place of their habitation in the national register.—2d, Those who have attained to the full age of twenty-one, or who form a part of the national guard.—3d, Those who have resided without interruption in the republic for one year, if natives of the country, or six years, if foreigners.—4th, Those who can read and write Dutch, a disposition which, however, cannot be applicable to citizens inscribed before the 23d of April 1799.—5th, Those who have made the following declaration; “I promise fidelity to the constitution and submission to the law.”

25. The following are excluded from voting:—1st, Those who are in the service of any foreign power, or who receive from it a pension; 2d, Domestics who receive wages attached to personal household service; 3d, Those maintained in the houses of charity, orphan-houses, and hospitals; 4th, Those who during the last six months have been maintained from the poor's box; 5th, Those under tutorship on account of bad conduct, dissipation, or mental derangement; 6th, Bankrupts, as well as those

who have given up their property, until their creditors are paid ;
7th, Those who are in a state of accusation, or who in justice are known to be infamous.

26. The law fixes the manner in which the right of suffrage ought to be exercised, and the qualification in regard to property required to be elected.

27. The ministers of any worship are not eligible to functions depending on the government.

28. The military cannot exercise their functions, but in the place of their residence, and in so far as it is distinct from that where they are in garrison.

Of the Government.

29. The government is intrusted to a Regency of State, composed of twelve members, chosen from among the active citizens of full thirty-five years of age, born within the republic, having resided in it for the last six years, and not being connected by relationship or alliance within the fourth degree with any member of the Regency. They shall enjoy an annual pension of 10,000 florins.

30. For this time, seven of these members are immediately named by the present Executive Directory. These seven members shall proceed to choose the other five. The twelve Regents shall choose from among themselves a president, who is elected for three months. During the first six months of the installation of the Regency of State, if one or more vacancies shall happen, the remaining members shall proceed in the course of eight days to fill them up.

31. The Regency of State decrees the regulation of order for holding the sittings. It shall divide itself into as many commissions as the different branches of the administration render necessary. These commissions shall employ themselves in discussing and examining the affairs referred to them by the council.

32. The Regency shall unite to itself, besides a secretary-general, a secretary of state, having the department of foreign affairs, three other secretaries of state, having the departments of the marine, war, and interior: or, if he thinks more proper, in place of each of the three latter, three councils, composed each of three members. In the last place, a council of finances, intrusted to three persons, and a treasurer-general.

33. The secretaries of state, or the councils which supply their place, are charged with the administration of the affairs within their province, as well as the execution of the orders transmitted to them by the Regency, agreeably to its instructions, and under their responsibility. They are named by the Regency of the State, from a triple list, formed by the section of the council of regency attached to the department to which they belong.

34. Every year one member of the Regency of State shall go out in rotation; this shall take place, for the first time, on the 1st of November 1802, according to the order, which shall be determined by lot, for the annual going out of all the members. To supply the vacant places, the departments shall proceed, in the order hereafter prescribed, to the nomination of four persons, a list of whom shall be sent to the Regency. The latter shall reduce this number to two, from whom the Legislative Body shall make a definitive choice.

The Legislative Body is composed of thirty-five members, named for the first time by the government during the first eight days of their installation. Twelve of them chosen by a plurality of voices for the term of session, ordinary or extraordinary, shall discuss the laws proposed.

Discussions on all projects presented during the first week of a common session, must be terminated at the latest the last day of the session, that is to say, on the 30th of May, or the 15th of December.

During extraordinary convocations, the propositions which have given rise to them must be determined before the separation of the Legislative Body, and within a month at the least.

The members of the Legislative Body pronounce on the projects presented to them, by Yes or No.

These projects may always be withdrawn during the course of the discussion. If the project is rejected, the Regency of State, when it judges necessary, shall depute three of its members to the Legislative Body to explain and defend the motives of their vote: if the Legislative Body persist in rejecting the project, it cannot be again brought forwards. In this case the Legislative Body must assign reasons for their refusal; the Regency retains the right of presenting another project.

The debts and obligations contracted, not only by the generality and in its name, but also in the names of the different provinces of the three quarters of Guelderland, the country of Drenthe, Batavian Brabant, and of the East India Company, are declared national debts and obligations.

Contracts for rents, obligations, receipts, and all other obligatory acts, shall be exchanged as soon as possible for national obligations, without any deduction whatever of capital or interest.

Promise of the Members of the Legislative Body.

I solemnly promise, that as member of the Legislative Body, and in conformity to the constitutional act, I will assist with all my power to support the interests of the Batavian people, as well as to maintain their rights; and that I will discharge with sincerity and zeal all the duties imposed on me in this respect, without ever deviating from them for any consideration whatever, favour

or disgrace, promises or presents, or any other thing. I equally promise that I will in no manner concur, nor take part in any resolution or project, that may tend to introduce hereditary dignities, or that may tend to deviate from the principles of a representative popular government.

Promise of the Members of the Regency of the State.

I solemnly promise, a member of the Regency of State, that agreeably to the constitution and power which has been intrusted to me, I will assist with all my might to maintain the interests of the Batavian people, to defend its rights, its rank and dignity, to consolidate, maintain, and ensure the independence of the republic, and the liberty of the citizens; that I will with sincerity and zeal discharge all the duties imposed on me in this respect, without ever departing from them on any consideration whatever, favour or disgrace, promises or presents, or any other thing; and that I will never assist in any manner to form or countenance any project that may deviate from the principles of the constitution, or tend to introduce hereditary dignities, or which may be contrary to a popular representative government; and I moreover promise, that if I come to the knowledge of any enterprise of this kind, I will oppose it, and endeavour to prevent it by all the means with which I have been intrusted.

Translation of a Letter written to Mr. Thomas Hutchison, by French Officers of several Regiments, Prisoners on board his Majesty's Ship Bristol, lying at Chatham, commanded by him, previous to their return to France, in Consequence of the Peace.

Sir,

THE inexpressible joy we feel in the instant our chains are loos'd, does not take up our minds so as to make us neglect a sacred duty towards you.

Before we leave your shores, we beg you to be persuaded of our eternal gratitude for your humane behaviour towards us, and the sympathy you have shown to our misfortunes. You both fulfilled the duties of your station, and alleviated the weight of chains which otherwise would have been extremely heavy upon officers unaccustomed to them. France will hear, that among a nation of rivals and enemies, we were so happy as to meet with a man of feeling and generosity, who softened the distress of our captivity.

If war, ever inconstant, happens to bring you to our native land, remember then those whom you were so kind to, and be convinced we will do our utmost to give you proofs of the esteem and respect we will entertain for you as long as we live.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most humble Servants.

Sir,

Sir,

On board the Bristol.

IN the moment I am re-entering my country, the generous care which you have taken in lessening, by every kind of goodness, the rigour of my captivity, awakes in me the liveliest acknowledgment, and gives me to regret, that it is not enough to have sanctioned the expression of that sentiment contained in the letter which the officers have had the honour to direct to you.—I must, to the discharge of my duty, and for my own satisfaction, testify it to you myself.

Sensible, Sir, in every respect, of your honest proceedings, an admirer of your good conduct towards the prisoners confined on board the ship which you have the honour to command, I wish from the bottom of my heart that some favourable circumstances would permit me to add to the sincere thanks which I am now offering to you. If you should find any inclination to travel, or if the chance of war should prove unfavourable to you, nothing will equal the eagerness with which I shall take that advantage, happy if I can convince you of the gratefulness, esteem, and consideration with which I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obliged and most obedient servant,

TARBOURIECH, Lieut.-col.

Speech made by Citizen Bourgoing, at the first Audience he received from his Swedish Majesty.

Sire,

Stockholm, Sept. 29, 1801.

AFTER five years interruption of political relations, which should be as permanent as the motives on which they are founded, I feel proud in having been sent to your Majesty to cement those ties which a circumstance of a fugitive nature might for a moment relax, but which nothing could ever tear asunder.

In vain did Europe, almost universally in arms against the French republic, smile upon those appearances of coldness, and make them the ground of a portion of their hopes. A few explanations were sufficient to dissipate those light clouds, and to reconcile two states, which a nominal difference in their constitutions ought not to prevent from coming to an understanding, or from courting the alliance of each other.

And what are the causes which should any longer prevent a junction reciprocally desired? That epoch, dreadful to all governments, and even to the majority of Frenchmen themselves, at which the French republic, in the first trial of its strength, seemed to threaten every state with invasion, and at which every thing that was not new was regarded as illegitimate, has passed away.

The present new phasis, Sire, of the French revolution, will be the last. Henceforth we will honour virtue wherever we discover

cover it. We shall principally honour it on the throne, because it is more difficult to exercise when in the possession of great power. We do not conceive it to be a derogation from our principles to present the homage of our regard to a sovereign who inherits a name which has long received the tribute of universal applause; to a king, who at an age when passion is generally predominant, is actuated only by a love of justice; whose example is every moment a living lesson of morality; with whom politics will never be an art of deception, nor morals a chimera; who shows himself so worthy of the sovereign authority with which he is invested, by the dominion he exercises over himself.

The government, which has appointed me the interpreter of its sentiments to your Majesty, in virtue of these full powers (presenting his credentials to the King), will not disavow the first use which I make of them; particularly when I address myself to the head of a nation, which has always been the ally of France—frequently emulous of imitating it, but never its rival—of a nation in which we were gratified at all times to discover several traits of resemblance to ourselves; and more than ever since we have performed the career in which she preceded us; and above all, since, like her, though by different means, we have resolved a grand political problem, in combining public liberty with the energy and affection of government.

Articles of the new Helvetic Constitution, agreed to on the 29th September 1801, at Berne.

1. **T**HE integrity of Helvetia is a fundamental article of the Helvetic constitution.
2. The Helvetic republic forms only one state:—its territory is divided into cantons.
3. There is one right of Helvetic citizenship:—there are no political rights of citizens relative to distinct cantons.
4. The whole canton of Valais shall appertain to Helvetia, and not be ceded, unless France should take possession of it by force.

Farther Articles, voted upon the 1st and 2d of October 1801.

5. The senate has the necessary proposal of laws, but shall receive on the subject the remarks of the sovereign authority of each canton, and lay the same, together with its proposal, before the Diet, which shall finally decide.
6. The Diet shall assemble ordinarily the first of February of every year, and extraordinarily, when either the majority of the cantons or the senate itself shall judge necessary.
7. The Diet consists of deputies from all the cantons, the number of which shall be fixed in proportion to the population.
8. The

8. The members of the Diet shall be chosen in their respective cantons, in the manner prescribed by the organization of each canton.

9. The senate possesses, together with the proposal of laws, the direction of the general measures of government.

10. A committee appointed by the senate (the lesser council) shall superintend the execution of its determinations.

Decree of the 10th of October 1801.

BONAPARTE, First Consul of the republic, decrees:

1st, Citizen Joseph Bonaparté, counsellor of state, is appointed minister plenipotentiary of the republic to the congress at Amiens.

2d, The minister for foreign affairs is charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed)

BONAPARTE, First Consul.

(Countersigned)

MARET, Secretary of State.

Memorial, transmitted by his Serene Highness the Stadtholder to Lord Hawkesbury, previous to the Departure of his Serene Highness from Hampton Court.

THE Prince of Orange being informed, that the ratifications of the preliminary articles of peace between his Britannic Majesty and the French republic, signed on the 1st inst have been exchanged on the 10th; and those articles, as published by government, having thus come to his knowledge, thinks he ought not to delay any longer, in a conjuncture so important to his interests, and those of his house, to express, without reserve, his sentiments and his wishes to his Majesty.

The unfortunate circumstances which obliged the Prince of Orange and his family to repair to England in the year 1795, are too well known to make it necessary to renew the statement of them in this place.

After having been received by his Majesty with the most affecting kindness, the Prince of Orange experienced no less convincing proofs of his Majesty's goodness towards him during his stay in this country, where he has constantly been treated with the most generous hospitality. On every occasion he received unequivocal assurances and marks of the unvaried interest which his Majesty and his government continued to take, not only in what related to himself and to his family, but also to the numerous and faithful adherents of the House of Orange, and the ancient constitution of the republic of the United Provinces. These marks of interest had so often been repeated, that the Prince of Orange has not

even conceived it to be necessary for him to make any formal demand, founded upon the solemn engagements by which Great Britain guarantied in 1788, the stadtholderate, and the other dignities hereditary in his House.

The Prince of Orange has seen, with great concern, the course of events lead gradually to a state of things very different from that under which those engagements had been formed, and by which the probability of their being completely fulfilled was from day to day diminishing. Nevertheless, as long as the war was continued, he could never prevail upon himself to give up that hope entirely; but he awaited in silence the final issue of events. Now that the preliminaries of peace are concluded on the conditions known to the public, without the Prince of Orange having received any information that any thing has been stipulated with respect to himself, he thinks himself under the obligation of breaking the silence he had hitherto thought fit to observe, and considers it as his indispensable duty to recommend, in the strongest and most pressing manner, to the King's solicitude and powerful protection, at the approaching conferences for the formation of the definitive treaty, his own interests, those of his House, and of a considerable number of his countrymen, who are become the unfortunate victims of their unshaken zeal for his person and his cause—of their tried fidelity to the ancient government of their native country, and of their attachment to that system which has so long and so closely united the republic of the United Provinces to Great Britain.

The Prince of Orange thinks it would be injuring the generous feelings of his Majesty and his government to dwell upon the motives which induce him to make this request. He has no doubt of his Majesty's finding them in his own royal breast, and he flatters himself that the dispositions he hopes to find on this subject, will add still more to the manifold obligations he owes to the King, and of which he will never lose the grateful remembrance.

The Prince of Orange requests Lord Hawkesbury to lay the present note before his Majesty, and to inform him of his Majesty's intentions with respect to its contents. He takes this opportunity to assure Lord Hawkesbury of his perfect consideration.

(Signed) W. PRINCE OF ORANGE.

Hampton Court Palace, 13th Oct. 1801.

Proclamation of the new Batavian Constitution, by the Batavian Directory, at the Hague, on the 16th October 1801.

Batavians,

THE plan of a constitution, which our duty and knowledge of your true interest obliged us to lay before you, has been accepted; out of the 416,419, whose names were given in to us as entitled

entitled to vote, only 52,219 have voted for its rejection. By far the greater part of the nation have therefore given an unequivocal proof of their coinciding with us in sentiment relative to the principles and form of the future constitution.

There can therefore no longer be any doubt of your wish and choice, since nothing prevents you from expressing them. Every thing in the constitution which was a restraint upon you we have removed. Tranquillity will now reign perpetually amidst you, since you have deliberated and confirmed your choice. And though we have used every exertion to prevent your being misled by the ignorant and prejudiced, we have not had recourse either to force or intimidation to compel the acceptance of a constitution which you might consider as detrimental to your interests.

At length a new order of things is, with your consent, established, and in which you have all, without distinction of rank or opinion, been able to co-operate; and if ever a plan of such importance was carried into effect under fortunate auspices it is this.

While you were employed in establishing a wise and moderate constitution, conformable to your natural character and manners, and conducive to your happiness, security, and welfare, the foundations have been laid abroad of a peace which embraces all the countries and seas of Europe, and the most distant parts of the world; which enables tortured humanity again to breathe, and affords you a distant prospect of reaping the fruits of your fidelity and perseverance, the reward of all your numberless sacrifices.

Batavians, be happy in the constitution which you have accepted, and confirm it by your virtues and amity. We shall immediately, according to the 10th article of this constitution, nominate seven citizens, who, with five others, chosen by them, shall form the Council of State of the Batavian republic, that the new constitution may be carried into effect as speedily as possible, agreeably to your wishes.

The Directory commands that this proclamation shall be made public, and affixed in all the usual places.

Given at the Hague, the 16th of October 1801, in the 7th year of Batavian liberty.

(Signed)

VAN HAERNSOLTE.

C. DOLLEVAEL, Loco Sec.

Consular Decree of the 19th October 1801.

THE Consuls of the republic, upon the report of the minister of war, decree as follows:

Art. 1. The artillery, the fortifications of the places of war, on all the frontiers of the republic, shall be put upon the peace establishment.

2. The minister of war is charged with the execution of this decree.

(Signed)

BONAPARTÉ, First Consul.

H. B. MARET, Secretary of State.

Decree of the ancient Helvetic Legislative Body; dated Berne, 28th October 1801.

THE Legislative Council, considering the evils with which the country is menaced, by the incoherence of the labours of the Helvetic Diet, and the manifest partiality which has swayed its deliberations:

Considering that this Diet has mistaken its duties and gone beyond the limits of its powers, in occupying itself upon a new plan of constitution, and arrogating to itself in fact the functions of a constituent assembly;

Considering that such a step is not justified by any power legitimately delegated, that it is even in formal opposition to the organic laws, as well as to the wish of Helvetia, tacitly expressed by the convocation of the assemblies of cantons;

Considering that by the secession of sixteen members of that assembly, several cantons, not being represented at all, and others only being so partially, it has ceased to be the General Helvetic Diet, and could not lawfully continue its labours;

Considering, finally, that the imperious duty of the government is to prevent internal dissensions and all the evils of anarchy, decree:

Art. 1. The assembly, sitting at Berne, under the name of the Helvetic Diet, is declared dissolved, and its proceedings are considered as null and void.

2. The constitution, published on the 29th of May 1801, shall, from the present moment, be put in execution, as far as regards the organization of the central authorities.

3. There shall be appointed, from the Legislative Body, a commission of five members, charged with proposing, during the present sitting, a list of twenty-five members, to form the Senate.

The Legislative Body shall proceed immediately to the nominations.

4. As soon as the majority of it is assembled, the Senate shall enter upon its functions, and from that moment the provisional authority of the government shall cease.

5. The Senate shall exercise the attributes and power delegated to it by the constitution.

6. It is especially charged with making all the necessary dispositions for the convocation of the constitutional Diet, which shall assemble in three months at the latest.

7. The

7. The Senate is besides charged with preparing for that Diet a statement of the ameliorations of which the constitution is susceptible, as well as the organic laws, necessary to its being put in activity.

8. It shall ascertain the wishes expressed in favour of such and such a change to be made in the division of territory, and shall make a report to the Diet.

9. It is finally charged with examining plans of cantonal organization, and making a report to the Diet. Until the Diet has approved and registered them, the authorities existing at present in the cantons shall continue their functions.

10. Independently of the before-mentioned labours, the Senate shall give an account to the Diet of the state of the republic, and of the manner in which it has governed from its installation to the period of making such an account.

11. The Diet shall have the right of confirming the Senate, or of proceeding to a new election.

President of the Legislative Council,

(Signed) MARCACCI.

Letter written by the Deputies of the small Cantons to the First Consul, when they withdrew from the Helvetic Diet.

Citizen First Consul,

Berne, Nov. 1, 1801.

DEPRIVED of all resources, the three cantons of the Helvetic confederacy, Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwald, feel too strongly the absolute necessity of a constitution founded on the simplicity and economy of their ancestors, not to signify to you the ardent desire which they have of preserving, as much as possible, that which the fathers of liberty have founded, and which, during nearly five hundred years, has constituted the happiness of their children. Europe knows with what firmness, and with what devotion, out of all proportion to their strength, the descendants of Tell have struggled for its preservation; and the virtue of a Bonaparté cannot refuse to them a mark of esteem which renders them still more courageous.

The envy and ambition of some individuals, unworthy the name of Swiss, unfortunately seems too much to influence the French government, and we are the unhappy victim of their despicable adherents. But scarcely, Great Consul, had you marked the path of happiness to the French, than you deigned to cast an eye of compassion on us; you wished to re-establish both our limits and our happiness; but the same passions which have caused our ruin, still labour to confirm it.

We wish to follow your views, and reunite ourselves to Helvetia, even with some sacrifices; but our deceitful brethren desire a restoration of powers which would degenerate into despotism, and reduce us to the condition of slaves.

The

The diversity of worship, manners, education, customs, wants, and many other circumstances, render an uniformity of administration impossible, and the attempt could not fail totally to destroy us. It is absolutely necessary that our boundaries should be marked, and that we should have a particular administration, in order to maintain the purity of our religion and morals, and to re-establish that economy which is so necessary to our political prosperity. This is the general wish of the people of Uri, of Schwitz, and of Underwald, who make it known to us in a request, signed by 3600 citizens out of 3800 which this last canton contains. Citizen First Consul, one word from you would render impotent these ambitious individuals, who have influence only in proportion as they impress the idea that they are supported by France. We request this word with confidence, persuaded that it can neither be your intention, nor for the interest of France, to increase the misfortunes of a people who have already suffered so much, and who desire only tranquillity and repose.

Proclamation of the Consuls of the Republic to the French People.

Frenchmen,

YOU have at length that peace complete which you have deserved by such long and such generous efforts.

The world offers nothing to you but nations at peace, and every where do the seas open for your ships hospitable ports.

Faithful to its vows and to its promises, the government has neither yielded to the ambition of conquest, nor to the splendour of bold and extraordinary enterprise. It was its duty to restore to human nature, and to bring together, in solid and durable ties, the great European family, whose fate is to settle the destiny of the universe.

Its first duty is fulfilled: another now arises, both for you and it. To the glory of battles, let us now make a more agreeable glory succeed—more delightful to ourselves, and less formidable to our neighbours. Let us perfect, but above all, let us teach the rising generation to cherish our constitution and our laws: let them grow up for civil equality, for public liberty, and for national prosperity. Let us transfer to agriculture and the arts, that ardour, that constancy, and that patience which have astonished Europe in all our circumstances of difficulty. Let us unite to the efforts of government, the efforts of citizens to enrich and to fertilize all parts of this vast territory.

Let us be the bond and the example of the people who surround us. Let the stranger, whom motives of curiosity may attract, be charmed by our manners, by our union, our industry, and the attraction of our enjoyments; let him return to his own country
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more a friend to the French name, better informed, and a better man.

If there still remain any men, who are necessarily condemned to hate their fellow-citizens, or whom the recollection of their losses agonize, tell them immense countries are open to them. Let them dare to repair thither, in search of riches, and oblivion of their misfortunes, and their labours; the affections of their country will follow them; they will second their courage some day; fortunate by their labours, they will return to their homes, worthy of being the citizens of a free state, and cured of the madness of persecution.

Frenchmen, two years ago this very day saw your civil dissensions terminated, and all factions destroyed. From that time you were able to concentrate all your energy, to embrace all that is great in the eyes of humanity—all that is useful to the interests of your country; government has every where been your guide and your support; its conduct will be constantly the same; your greatness constitutes its own, and your happiness, which is the only reward to which it aspires.

Bonaparté, First Consul of the republic, orders that the above proclamation shall be inserted in the bulletin of laws, published, printed, and posted up in all the departments of the republic.

Given at Paris, in the Palace of Government, the 9th November 1801.

(Signed)

BONAPARTÉ, First Consul.

Speeches of Citizen Lucien Bonaparté, the French Ambassador at Madrid, on his taking Leave of the King and Queen of Spain, on the 20th November 1801.

Sire,

WHEN I came to Spain I knew that I should be presented to a great King: I knew that Charles IV. united to that quality those of the best of fathers and the most loyal of sovereigns. As the best of fathers, no one, Sire, deserves more than your Majesty to be served with fidelity and attachment; as the most loyal of sovereigns, no one more deserves to have the French people for his ally, and the First Consul for his friend. As to myself, Sire, the favours conferred on me by your Majesty will never be effaced from my remembrance.

Madame,

I HAVE given up my credential letters to your august spouse, and am going to France in order to return into the bosom of my family. On the point of my departure I feel my soul impressed with those sentiments of respect which you inspire, and I forget that I am returning to my own country. All those acts of kindness,

ness, all those delicate attentions with which I and my daughter have been favoured, and which I know how to estimate, have left a profound impression on my heart. I pray your Majesty to accept the homage of all those affectionate sentiments which respect will admit of.

In fine, to express in one word all the sentiments with which I am penetrated, I shall say, that were I not a Frenchman I should wish to be a subject of your Majesty.

View of the Republic, presented in the Legislative Body, at Paris, on the 23d November 1801, by the Counsellor of State Thibaudeau.

IT is with a pleasing satisfaction that the government offers to the nation the picture of the state of France, during the year that has passed over. Every thing at home and abroad has assumed a new appearance, and whatever way we cast our eyes, a long perspective of hope and happiness opens upon us.

In the west and in the south, remnants of banditti infested the roads and desolated the fields invisible to the armed force which pursued them, or protected against it by the very terror with which they inspired their victims. Even in the bosom of the tribunals, if they happened to be brought before them, their audacity froze with fear the accusers, the witnesses, the juries, and the judges. These monsters rushed unpunished from the hands of justice to the commission of new crimes.

Against this pest, so destructive of all society, it was necessary to make use of other arms than the slow and graduated forms with which public justice pursues solitary criminals, who conceal themselves in silence and in darkness.

Special tribunals were created, whose powers, more rapid and more sure, might overtake and strike them. The great criminals have been seized. The witnesses have ceased to be mute. The judges have obeyed their consciences, and society has been avenged. Those who have escaped from justice, are since flying from one hiding place to another; and the republic every day vomits from its bosom this last scum of the waves with which it has been so long agitated.

Still innocence has had nothing to fear. The security of the citizens has not been alarmed by the measures destined for the punishment of their oppressors; and the unfavourable presages with which it was attempted to intimidate liberty, have been realized only against guilt.

From the month of May in the 9th year, to the 23d September in the 10th year, seven hundred and twenty-four judgments have been pronounced by the special tribunals; nineteen only have been rejected by the tribunal of appeal, on the ground of incompetence.

petence. They cannot, therefore, be reproached with excess of power, nor with any violation of ordinary justice.

The government, from the first day of its institution, proclaimed liberty of conscience. This solemn act calmed the minds which had been frightened by imprudent rigours. The cessation of religious dissension has been since announced, and in fact measures have been concerted with the Sovereign Pontiff of the Catholic church to reunite in the same sentiments those who profess a common belief. At the same time a magistrate, charged with every thing that concerns public worship, has attended to the rights of every sect; he has collected, in conferences with the Lutheran and Calvinistic ministers, the information necessary to prepare regulations, which will secure to all the liberty which belongs to them, and the publicity which the interest of social order gives authority to grant them.

The support of all modes of worship will be provided for by equal means; nothing will be left to the arbitrary disposal of their ministers, and the public treasure will not feel any increase in the burden of the charge.

If some citizens have been alarmed by empty rumours, let them quiet themselves; the government has done every thing to reconcile the minds of the citizens; but it has done nothing that could wound their principles, or the independence of their opinions.

The continental peace set at rest whatever inquietude, whatever vain fears still remained: already blessed in all the happiness of which they were still in expectation, the citizens reposed on the bosom of the constitution, and attached their whole destiny to it.

Enlightened and faithful ministers have seconded well this disposition of the public mind; every exertion of authority exercised by them has met nothing but zeal, love, and gratitude.

Hence the government has acquired that security which makes its strength; it has no more doubt of the opinion of the public than its own intentions, and has dared to appeal to it without dreading its reply. A prince, issuing from the blood which reigned over France, has traversed our departments, has sojourned in the capital, has received from the government all the honours due to his crown, and from the citizens all the respect that one people owes to another in the person who is called to exercise its government, without a single suspicion to alter the calm of administration, or a single rumour to disturb the tranquillity of the public mind. The countenance of a free, and the affection of a hospitable people, have been seen throughout: foreigners, and the enemies of the country, have perceived that the republic was in the hearts of the French, and that it had already acquired there all the maturity of ages.

The return of our warriors into the French territory has been a succession of fetes and of triumphs. These conquerors, so terrible

in battle, have been as friends and brothers among us; blessed in the public happiness, enjoying, without haughtiness, the gratitude that they deserve; and, by the most severe discipline, proving themselves worthy of the victories which they had obtained.

In the war that remained yet to be carried on, events have been chequered with success and reverses. Reduced to the necessity of struggling against the marine of England, with an inferior force, our navy has shown itself with courage in the Mediterranean, when that sea was covered with the fleets of the enemy. On the ocean it has recalled some remembrance of its ancient splendour; by a glorious resistance it has astonished England, collected on her coast to be witness of her own defeat; and if peace had not been restored, there was no reason to hope that it would avenge its past misfortunes, as well as the faults that had produced them.

In Egypt, the soldiers of the army of the East have yielded; but they have yielded rather to circumstances, than to the force of Turkey and of England, and certainly they would have conquered, if they had fought united. At length they return to their country, and they return with the glory which is due to four years of courage and of labour. They leave in Egypt an immortal memory, which will, perhaps, one day revive there the arts and institution of society. History at least will not pass over in silence all that the French have done to introduce into that country the civilization and improvements of Europe. It will relate by what efforts they conquered it, with what wisdom and what discipline they so long preserved it, and, perhaps, it will deplore their loss of it as a new calamity to mankind.

Twenty-eight thousand Frenchmen entered Egypt for the purpose of conquering it; more have been sent there at different periods since, but others have returned to nearly the same number. Twenty-three thousand re-enter France, after the evacuation, without including the foreigners who have followed their fortunes. So that four campaigns, a number of battles, and the effects of diseases, have not altogether carried off one fifth of the army of the East.

After the continental war, every reduction in the army that circumstances would permit, has been carried into effect by the government.

Unconditional discharges are granted; they are granted without preference, without favour, and according to an order irrevocably fixed. Those who have first taken arms in obedience to the laws of the requisition, obtain them first.

In order to fill up the vacancy which these discharges will leave in the army, it will be necessary to call upon the conscripts of the ninth and tenth years; and, in the course of the present session, a project of a law will be proposed to the Legislative Body to place them at the disposal of the government, but the government will
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only call upon the number strictly necessary for maintaining the complete peace establishment of the army.

We will enjoy the peace, but the war will leave us a burden, which will, for a long time, weigh heavy on our finances, to pay off expenses which could neither be foreseen nor calculated, to recompense the services of our defenders, and to reanimate the works of our arsenals and our ports, to restore the French marine, to create anew all that the war has destroyed, all that time has consumed, in fine, to carry all our establishments to the point which the greatness and the security of the republic require; all this cannot be done without an increase of revenue. The revenues will increase of themselves with the peace. The government will manage them with the most strict economy; but, if the natural increase of the revenues, if the most strict economy, should not be sufficient, the nation will judge the wants, and the government will propose the resources which circumstances shall render necessary.

During the whole course of the ninth year, scarcely were a few imperfect communications maintained between the mother-country and the colonies.

Guadaloupe has preserved some remnant of culture and prosperity; but the sovereignty of the republic has received more than one outrage. In the eighth year, a single agent commanded there; he was banished by a faction. Three agents succeeded him, two of them banish the third, and replace him with a man of their own choice; another dies, and the two that remain invest themselves solely with the power that should be exercised by three. Under this mutilated and illegal agency, anarchy, and despotism, reigned by turns. The colonists and the allies, accuse and charge it with errors and crimes. The government tried to organize a new administration. A captain-general, a prefect, a commissary of justice, subordinate among themselves, but succeeding each other as occasion may require, present a singular power possessing a sort of censure, but no rivalry that could impede its action, or paralyse its strength. This administration exists, and it will soon be known if it justifies the hopes that have been conceived of it.

From the moment of his arrival, the captain-general had to combat the spirit of faction. He thought it his duty to send to France thirteen individuals, contrivers of disturbance and promoters of banishments.

The government conceived that such men would be dangerous in France, and ordered that they should be sent to any of the colonies that they may choose, Guadaloupe excepted.

At St. Domingo some irregular acts have given alarm for its allegiance. The government has not chosen to see under equivocal appearances any thing but that ignorance which confounds names and things, and usurps, when it thinks it is only obeying;

but an army and a fleet, which are preparing to set out from the ports of Europe, will soon have dissipated all these clouds, and St. Domingo will return entirely under the laws of the republic.

At St. Domingo and at Guadaloupe there are no longer any slaves, all are free, and all shall remain free. Prudence and time will restore order in them, and re-establish cultivation and industry.

At Martinique different principles will prevail. Martinique has kept up slavery, and slavery shall still be kept up there. Humanity has already suffered too much to attempt a new revolution in this part.

Guyanne has prospered under an active and vigorous governor; it will prosper still more under the empire of peace, and by the addition of a new territory, which calls for cultivation, and promises wealth.

The isles of France and Reunion have remained faithful to the mother-country in the midst of factions, and under an administration feeble and unsettled, such as chance made it, and which has received from the government neither her impulse nor assistance. These colonies, so important, are confirmed; they no longer fear that the mother-country, by giving liberty to the blacks, will establish the slavery of the whites.

In our foreign relations, the government will not fear to develop their principles and their maxims. Fidelity to our allies, respect for their independence, frankness and loyalty towards our enemies; such has been the policy of government.

Batavia reproached her political organization with not having been conceived for her.

But for some years that organization governed Batavia. The principle of the government is, that nothing is more fatal to the happiness of a people than the instability of their institutions; and when the Batavian Directory endeavoured to ascertain their opinion respecting alterations, they constantly reminded them of this principle.

But at length the Batavian people wished to alter their organization, and they have adopted a new constitution. Government have acknowledged that constitution; and it was their duty to acknowledge it, because it was the will of an independent people.

Twenty-five thousand men were to remain in Batavia, according to the terms of the treaty of the Hague, until the general peace. The Batavians desired this force to be reduced; and in virtue of a recent convention, they have been reduced to 10,000 men.

Helvetia has afforded, during the year nine, the spectacle of a people torn by parties, each of those parties invoking the power and sometimes the arms of France.

Our troops have received orders to return to our territories; 4009 men alone still remain in Helvetia, by the wish of all the local authorities who have claimed their remaining among them.

Often

Often has Helvetia submitted to the First Consul plans for organization; often has she asked his advice; he has always recalled her to the recollection of her independence: "Remember only," he has sometimes said, "the courage and virtues of your fathers; have an organization simple as their manners. Think of those different religions, and those different languages, which have their limits marked out; think of those vallies, of those mountains, that separate you, of so many recollections attached to their natural boundaries; and let there remain of all that an impression in your organization.—Above all, as an example to the people of Europe, preserve liberty and equality to that nation, which first taught them to be free and independent."

These were but counsels, and they were coolly heard. Helvetia remains without a pilot in the midst of storms. The minister of the republic has been nothing more than a conciliator amidst the divided parties, and the general of our troops has refused to faction the support of his force.

The Cisalpine and Liguria have at length decreed their organization. Both fear, in the movements of the first appointments, the revival of rivalry and hatred. They have appeared to desire that the First Consul should take these appointments upon himself.

He will endeavour to reconcile this wish of two republics so dear to France, with the more sacred functions which his office imposes upon him.

Lucca has expiated, in the agonies of a provisional regime, the errors that deserved the indignation of the French people. She is now employed in giving herself a definitive organization.

The King of Tuscany, tranquil upon his throne, has been acknowledged by great powers, and will soon be by all.

Four thousand French are guarding Leghorn for him, and will evacuate it when he shall have organized a national army.

Piedmont forms our 27th military division, and under a milder regime, forgets the miseries of a long anarchy.

The Holy Father, Sovereign of Rome, possesses his states in their integrity. Pesaro, Fano, Castel St. Leone, which had been occupied by Cisalpine troops, have been restored to him.

Fifteen hundred French troops are still in the citadel of Ancona, and in order to ensure the communication with the army of the south.

After the peace of Luneville, France might have fallen with her whole weight upon the kingdom of Naples, have punished the sovereign for having first broken the treaties, and have made him repent the affront the French had received in the very port of Naples; but the government thought themselves revenged as soon as they had the power of being revenged; they felt nothing more than the desire and the necessity of peace; to give it, they demand-
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ed only the port of Otranto, necessary to their designs in the East, as Malta had been occupied by the British.

Paul the First loved France; he wished for the peace of Europe; he wished, above all, for the freedom of the seas. His great soul was moved by the pacific sentiments which the First Consul had manifested; it was afterwards moved by our successes and our victories; and hence the first ties that attached him to the republic.

Eight thousand Russians had been made prisoners in fighting with the allies; but the administration that then directed England had refused to exchange them for French prisoners. The government was indignant at this refusal; they resolved to restore those brave warriors, abandoned by their allies, to their country; they restored them in a manner worthy the republic, of themselves, and of their Sovereign. Hence closer ties, and more intimate approximation.

On a sudden, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, and Prussia united; a coalition was formed to guaranty the freedom of the seas; Hanover was occupied by Prussian troops; great and vast operations were preparing; but Paul died suddenly.

Bavaria hastened to revive the ties that united her to France. That ally, so important to us, has sustained great losses on the left bank of the Rhine; the interest and the desire of France are, that Bavaria shall obtain a just and full indemnity.

Great discussions have taken place at Ratisbon upon the execution of the treaty of Luneville; but those discussions do not immediately concern France. The peace of Luneville, concluded with the Empire and ratified by the Diet, has irrevocably fixed on that side all the interests of the republic. If the republic still take part in the discussions of Ratisbon, it is only as guarantee of the stipulations contained in the 7th article of the treaty of Luneville, and for the purpose of maintaining a just equilibrium in Germany.

Peace has been signed with Russia; and nothing will hereafter disturb the relation of two great people, who, with so many reasons for loving, have none for fearing each other; and whom nature has placed at the two extremities of Europe, to be the counterpoise of the north and the south.

The Porte, restored to her real interests, and her inclinations for France, has again found her most faithful and ancient ally.

With the United States of America, all difficulties have been removed.

Finally, the preliminaries of peace with England have been ratified.

Peace with England must have been the produce of long negotiations, maintained by a system of war, which, though slow in its preparation, was infallible in its result.

Already the greater part of her allies had abandoned her. Hanover, the sole possession of her Sovereign upon the continent, remained

remained in the power of Prussia; the Porte, menaced by our important positions on the Adriatic, had entered upon a private negotiation.

Portugal remained to her; having been so long under the influence of the exclusive commerce of the English, Portugal was, in fact, no more than a province of Great Britain. It was there that Spain was to find a compensation for the cession of Trinidad. Her army advances; a division of the troops of the republic encamp upon the frontier of Portugal, to support her operations; but, after the first hostilities and some light skirmishes, the Spanish minister ratifies separately the treaty of Badajoz. From that time the loss of Trinidad to Spain was to be predicted; from that time, in fact, England considered it as a possession acquired to her, and removed out of the negotiation every thing that could suppose the restitution of it possible.

Before the ratification of the particular treaty of France with Portugal, the government made known to the cabinet of Madrid that determination of England.

England refused with the same inflexibility the restoration of Ceylon. But the Batavian republic will find, in the numerous possessions that are restored to her, the re-establishment of her commerce and her power.

France has supported the interests of her allies with as much strength as her own; she has done it to the extent of sacrificing greater advantages than she could have obtained for herself; but she was forced to stop at the point in which all negotiation became impossible. Her exhausted allies afforded her no more resources for the continuance of war; and the objects, the restitution of which was refused them by England, did not balance to them the chances of a new campaign, and all the calamities with which it might overwhelm them.

Thus, in all parts of the world, the republic has only friends or allies, and her commerce and her industry are returning to their accustomed channels.

In the whole course of the negotiations, the present administration of England have shown a frank desire to put an end to the miseries of war; the English people have embraced peace with enthusiasm; the hatred of rivalry is extinguished; the emulation of great actions and useful enterprises will only remain.

The government have made it their ambition to replace France in her natural relations with all nations; they will make it their glory to maintain their work, and to perpetuate a peace which shall constitute their happiness as well as the happiness of humanity.

The First Consul, BONAPARTÉ.
The Secretary of State, H. B. MARET.

Letter

*Letter from the English Commandant, at Porto-Ferrajo, to the
Genoese Minister of War and Marine.*

*On board his Britannic Majesty's Ship the Phoenix,
December 7th, 1801.*

Sir,

I HAVE received your letter relative to the infamous conduct of the crews of some vessels bearing the English flag, and styling themselves privateers of that nation. I have now the honour of informing you that I am truly concerned at what has happened; and I assure you, that the culprits have nothing whatever to allege in extenuation of their crime, as they had distinct information of the conclusion of peace. They, of consequence, can claim no national privileges, but ought to be considered as pirates, and treated in that character. If they belong to Porto-Ferrajo, they must have known that hostilities ceased immediately after my arrival, and that I lost no time in intimating this event. I am anxious that they should suffer the punishment which they deserve by their infamous conduct.

I have the honour to be, &c.

L. W. HALSTED.

*Address of the Magistrates composing the Tribunals of Appeal, at
Turin, presented to the First Consul of the French Republic, in
December 1801.*

Citizen First Consul,

WE have the honour to present to you the proces verbal of our installation. This act, which is at once the deposit of our engagements towards the government to which we owe our existence, and the pledge of our duty, is under this double title an object of homage the most pure and the most agreeable which we have to offer to you. It is the guarantee of the accomplishment of our dearest wishes, the association of our country with the high destiny of France. The Piedmontese contemplate with heartfelt satisfaction, the materials which are to compose the edifice of their future prosperity; but they wait with agitation, the instant when an end shall be put to all remaining inquietude. We do not partake, Citizen First Consul, of these timid alarms; and we enter on the career to which you have called us, with that security which your former benefits conferred upon us inspire, and with that courage which belongs to republican magistrates. You have promised victory to France, and the universe is witness that you have kept your word. You promised peace to Europe, and every part of Europe recognises you as the restorer of social order, and the pacificator of the world. You promised to the
Piedmontese

Piedmontese happiness, and you have acquitted that glorious debt.

(Signed by) BORTON, President,
 AVAGADRO, Vice-president,
 And the other Members of the Tribunal.

Letter from General Leclerc to the Council of Commerce, of the City of Bourdeaux; dated Bourdeaux, 20th December 1801.

I AM aware, Citizens, of the importance of the mission confided to me. I know that the fate of a part of France depends upon the success of that expedition. This consideration is too powerful an impulse for me, not to employ all the means in my power to ensure its success. I think myself happy in having deserved the confidence of the commerce of Bourdeaux, and it shall not be my fault if that important city does not return to that degree of prosperity which it possessed before the revolution.

I shall receive with pleasure the documents you mean to send me upon the trade of France with the colonies.

I have the honour to salute you,

(Signed)

LECLERC.

The Council also received, at the same Time, from the Counsellor of State Benzezech, the following Letter:

I HAVE received, Citizens, the honourable letter you addressed to me. I shall endeavour to justify the good opinion you entertain of my administration. I devote myself to the good of my country, and the welfare of commerce: I hope, Citizens, that that devotion will not be fruitless; but if I entertain that flattering hope, it is because I rely upon the efforts of commerce. The commercial inhabitants of Nantes, whom I have visited, have promised me the greatest exertions; and from what you have stated to me, I see with pleasure that the commerce of Bourdeaux will not be behind hand.

To re-establish a good administration in the colony, to give activity to cultivation, and to protect commerce, such, Citizens, is the intention of government. I shall neglect nothing to fulfil its views, and I hope you will soon feel the effects of my zeal.

Speech of the Councillor of State, Fleurieu, on presenting the Treaty concluded between the French Republic and the Emperor of all the Russias, on the 9th of November 1801, in the Legislative Body.

Citizens Legislators,

IF the two preceding years ought for ever to be celebrated in consequence of the successive victories which have given lustre to the French arms, the tenth year of the republic will be quoted in history as an epoch memorable for the reunion and the success of the negotiations, by which France, always as moderate as she is powerful, has given peace to Europe; and is not this peace of one part of the earth, the peace of the world, since the Europeans by their knowledge of navigation, their maritime discoveries, their conquests, and their commerce, have made, in some degree, their domain of the entire surface?

The government, Citizens Legislators, has already communicated to you, for the purpose of being converted into laws, some of the treaties or conventions which it has concluded with the different powers; the preliminaries which have been signed with Great Britain, and with the Ottoman Porte, are already known to you, and will be soon followed by treaties. That with Portugal has been announced, and have just presented you the plan of a law, for ordaining the promulgation of the definitive treaty of peace between the French republic and the Emperor of all the Russias.

The immense interval by which nature has separated the states of the republic from those of Russia, would seem to ensure between the two empires an eternal peace; and during the course of several centuries the perfect harmony between their governments had never been interrupted.—Since the art of navigation, which has become more free in proportion as it has arrived at perfection, has suppressed, if we may use the term, the idea of distance, and has connected all the people of the earth, the French and Russians have been united by the mutual advantages which commercial relations have afforded. The exchange of their productions reciprocally procured for them that which their respective soil refused them, and although distance might seem to oppose an alliance between the two nations, it afforded a kind of certainty that they might always be friends.

The day arrived, in which nearly the whole of Europe, having conspired against the freedom of France, wished to strengthen her confederacy by the addition of Russia; but the reiterated invitations, the combined efforts of the first coalition which attacked the infant republic, even in its cradle, were not sufficient to induce Catherine II. to unite her arms with those of the coalesced sovereigns. And though the species of power which an Emperor of all the Russias possess, naturally rendered him an enemy, a declared enemy to the French revolution; although this power did
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not dissimulate a decided opposition to the republic, yet if it joined the confederacy, it was, in some degree, only by name; and, in fact, it did not efficaciously concur in the enterprises of the allies.

The death of Catherine II. effected a change in the apparent system of war, and real neutrality, which till then Russia seemed to have adopted. Our armies soon had to combat against new enemies which were powered in immense swarms into Italy, Switzerland, and Holland; but the obstacles and dangers which seemed to multiply before our legions, seemed only for the purpose of adding to their triumphs and their glory.

The remembrance of leading facts, which, at a time when so many combined forces were uniting against the republic, have immortalized our generals and our warriors, is too fresh in your minds. Citizens Legislators, Europe is too full of their trophies, to make it necessary to retrace the sketch of them. It would be equally superfluous to recite the various acts, the result of which, after having excited the discontent of Paul I. who, in the course of the war, had more frequently occasion to pride himself on his enemies than on his allies, induced him to withdraw his colours from those of the coalition, and to recall his armies.

The defection of Russia, which was the natural consequence of the change effected in the opinion of the Emperor, could not but effect a turn in his political conduct, and revive his former sentiments for France, whom he had loved, and attach him to the liberal system of the First Consul, to co-operate freely and efficaciously with him in the grand work of peace, as conformable to the view which his heart had so often manifested as to the widely-extended interest of his empire.

England, at this period, revived her ever-mistaken pretensions, which had often been combated, and sometimes repelled by arms, on the right of searching neutral vessels under the escort and protection of a flag of truce. Paul I. did not hesitate to declare himself the protector of the liberty of the seas. At his invitation the northern league was formed for defending the cause of free navigation, and for supporting the rights of all nations against the pretensions of a single power, against the abuse of force.

The armaments of Russia and those of Sweden could not be completed soon enough to resist the projected attack with which the north was threatened by the fleets of England. Denmark, whose position in the straits of the Baltic exposed her to the first shock, alone sustained the whole attack of the British forces; it was too unequal a combat; but if the victory was contested, the glory for the Danes was certain.

Negotiations now opened; France, being at war with England, could not directly interfere; but in her convention with the United States of America, she had so solemnly renewed the declaration of her principles, relative to the entire liberty of the seas,

that the Northern Powers, by relishing, at least in part, the wish of the French government, were sure of its consent.

While the powers of the north were in treaty with Great Britain, for the free navigation of neutral ships, and after the fate of Italy had been decided by the genius of France, at Marengo, the First Consul only employed himself with consolidating, by his political wisdom, the brilliant destinies of the republic, prepared by victory, and regulated by moderation in the midst of conquests.

He conceived that he ought to profit by the dispositions to an accommodation, which the discontent of Paul I. with respect to his allies, and his pacific views, might give room for him to suppose to exist. An act of generosity, not less honourable in itself than singularly appropriate to the French character, prepared the way for a new negotiation. Eight thousand Russians, whom the fate of arms, in Switzerland and in Holland, had thrown into our hands, and whom their allies refused to exchange with us for French prisoners, received from the conqueror, without exchange or ransom, the unexpected blessing of liberty; and being treated on their whole journey with that attention which was due to bravery and misfortune, they were restored to their country, which they had reason to fear they should never see again.

Some delays, which the distance of places, where it was necessary to transmit the propositions through the cabinet of a neutral power, were rendered inevitable; the limitation of the powers which circumscribed the negotiators sent to France within too narrow a compass; in short, a multiplicity of circumstances, the detail of which it would be superfluous to insert, perverted the views of the First Consul, who was constantly occupied with accelerating by partial peaces, the grand end of a general peace. In order to abridge the delays, he determined to establish with his Imperial Majesty a direct correspondence, which, by giving room on both sides for the most unrestrained and extensive correspondence, might have readily done away every difficulty, and have conduced to the grandest results.

But the sudden and unexpected death of Paul I. closed for a time the path that had been opened towards a general accommodation, more liberal and speedy than that which could be obtained by pursuing the wayward and often embarrassing tract of common diplomacy.

The negotiations could not possibly be renewed till after Alexander, seated on the Imperial throne, had fixed upon the minister plenipotentiary that should treat definitively with the French republic.

As soon as the new negotiator had arrived at Paris, the conferences were resumed, and after severe discussions, the plenipotentiaries drew up, concluded, and signed, on the 8th of October,
of

of the present year, a treaty of peace, which was common to the Batavian republic, and the ratifications of which were exchanged on the 11th of the same month.

Of the seven articles which compose the treaty, the first two relate, according to the accustomed form, to the re-establishment of amicable relations, and the reciprocal engagement, in case of war with one of the powers, that neither of the contracting parties shall afford any kind of assistance to the enemy of the other.

Article III. contains a regulation, the object of which is, to consolidate the interior tranquillity of both states, by the reciprocal faculty which each government will have of representing, by its immediate authority, without having recourse to the protection of the other, every proceeding or correspondence of individuals who do not belong to the country, which may tend to foment internal disturbances. This disposition, which guaranties the respective constitutions from insidious attacks, appears to be a means of more securely maintaining the most perfect understanding, the perpetuity of which is equally desired by both the contracting parties.

Article V. re-establishes as much as possible, in the commencement, the commercial intercourse between the two countries on the footing on which they were before the war, till a new treaty of commerce can be formed.

The annunciation of this last treaty presents, for a future time, a vast field for new speculations on the part of the French merchants. The ports which France has acquired to the north of her former limits; the free navigation of the Scheldt which will conduct even to the sea, and from thence to the most distant countries, the productions of Belgium, and restore the city of Antwerp to its ancient splendour; the new motion that will be given to national industry to the republic; the encouragement and rewards bestowed by government on the efforts of arts and commerce; all inspire us with the well-founded hope, that our navigation will resume its ancient route towards the north, though it has been too long neglected for a more easy track, and exclusively confined to the tranquil seas of our western colonies. Soon, doubtless, we shall see our ships sailing, as formerly, in the Baltic sea, in that of Laponia, and penetrating to the extremities of the waters of the poles, to enrich us, in those of the exchange of our productions, and in these by the produce of the extensive fisheries. It is there, it is in those seas, and on the foggy and frozen shores of Newfoundland, that a new seminary of experienced mariners will be formed, who, when the voice of their country shall call them, will bring forth that naval knowledge which the boiling courage of the French, their love of glory, and even their genius, can never supply.

Speech

Speech of the Counsellor of State, De Fermont, upon the Project of the Treaty concluded between the French Republic and Portugal, to the Legislative Body, on the 30th November 1801.

“ Citizens Legislators,

“ **T**HE treaty, which I have the honour of presenting to you, is one of those acts for which we are indebted to the wisdom of the measures taken by the government, and to the courageous devotion of the armies of the republic. It will not be difficult to make you sensible of the advantages it presents for the honour and prosperity of the two nations. It contains three principal dispositions. By the first, peace and amity are re-established between the French republic and the kingdom of Portugal, and the political relations between the two powers are restored on the same footing as before the war. By the second, the limits between the two Guianas, the French and the Portuguese, are fixed for the future. In a country almost desert, none better could be chosen than rivers and mountains, and it was natural that France, whose possessions in that quarter are much less extensive than those of Portugal, should make these limits approach the ancient point at which they had been fixed. In the last place, the third states, that there shall be negotiated between the two powers, a treaty of commerce and navigation, which shall fix, in a definitive manner, the commercial relations between France and Portugal; but in the mean time, till the former communications be established, the citizens and subjects of the two powers shall equally and respectively enjoy in both states, all the rights which are enjoyed by the subjects of the most favoured nations: that the commodities and merchandise, the produce of the soil and manufactures of each of the two states, shall be reciprocally admitted without restrictions, and without being subject to any duty which shall not equally affect similar commodities and merchandise imported by other nations; and that the French cloth may be consequently introduced into Portugal on the footing of the most favoured merchandise.”

He next entered into an historical view of the trade of Portugal, from the earliest times. He considered the treaty with England, of the 27th of December 1703, confirmed in 1713, “to have given up the trade of Portugal to the monopoly of the English traders and manufacturers, whilst other nations were, to use the expression, excluded. All the woollen cloths of Great Britain were admitted into Portugal, on condition that the wines of Portugal were received in England, paying solely two thirds of the duties paid upon French wines. The English, by means of this treaty, caused first the languishing, then the annihilation of the Portuguese manufacture: they became the general undertakers of the trade of Portugal; and almost all the wealth she drew from her colonies was either for the account of the English, or passed into their hands. Thus Portugal was become a mere English colony.”

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The orator proceeded next to take a view of the conduct of Portugal, with respect to her political relations with foreign powers. He considered her as dependant upon England: but “after the peace of Campo Formio she was afraid of being invaded by France, and sent an ambassador to Paris, who concluded a treaty, which the Portuguese government refused to ratify.

“The treaty of Luneville, which pacified the continent, was the moment for obtaining the satisfaction which we had a right to require from the Portuguese government. A convention was concluded at Madrid between France and Spain, by which it was stipulated that they should form a combined army to oblige Portugal to detach herself from her alliance with England, and to cede, till the definitive peace, to the French and Spanish troops, the occupation of a fourth of her territory.

“The object of this convention was not to satisfy a vain sentiment of pride, or to revenge offences which really exist no longer, as soon as one has the power of punishing them; but it was a part of that vast political combination which reached from the Baltic to Hanover, from Hanover to the confines of Otranto, and the common knot of which was the general peace.

“The French government kept its engagements. A division, with a numerous artillery, traversed the Pyrenées under General Leclerc. General St. Cyr, an officer of distinguished merit, was sent to be with the Spanish general, and to concert all the operations of the war. Hostilities began: but after two or three skirmishes, in which four or five hundred men might be engaged on both sides, the Spanish general concluded, in the name of his government, the treaty of Badajos, in which he forgot to exact the occupation of a quarter of the Portuguese territory, which had been the real and principal interest of the convention of Madrid.

“The First Consul immediately made known, that he could not ratify the treaty of Badajos; that it was contrary to the general policy and interest of the allies; that it was in direct opposition to the convention of Madrid; and that the immediate consequence of this treaty to his Catholic Majesty, if he should ratify it separately, would be the loss of Trinidad. The cabinet did not yield to these reasons, ratified separately the treaty of Badajos, and thus made the sacrifice of Trinidad.

“After the peace with Spain, we continued several months alone at war with Portugal. We should have undertaken and realized what by the convention of Madrid Spain was to have done in concert with us. We should have obtained the cession, until the definitive peace, of the occupation of a quarter of the Portuguese territory; but events were pressing, the negotiations so long carried on at London arrived at their maturity; government gave its orders, and the peace was signed with Portugal two days before the signing of the preliminaries at London.

“ The French government has endeavoured to regulate with Portugal our commercial relations, in a manner useful for both nations ; and to fix, by the treaty, our boundaries between French and Portuguese Guiana, with sufficient precision, to prevent all disputes in future.

“ To accomplish the first point, it has demanded from Portugal the reciprocity, which the latter could not refuse, without prejudice to its own interests.

“ All nations have, more or less, need of each other ; and, whether they have to buy or sell, nothing is more advantageous to their interests than to invite to their markets the greatest number of buyers and sellers. All monopoly, or exclusive privilege, for the benefit of any nation in the markets of another, not only hurts the other nations whom it shuts out from its markets, but even the nation which grants it, by depriving it of the means of obtaining, by competition, the most advantageous prices.

“ The dispositions of the treaty are therefore conformable with the principles which ought to serve for a rule to all commercial nations ; and should they produce happy changes in our commercial relations with Portugal, the two nations ought equally to applaud them.

“ With respect to the limits between the two Guianas, we may say that by the convention of 1700, they had been fixed at the river of the Amazons, for by that convention the Portuguese bound themselves to demolish all the forts upon the left bank of that river ; and the treaty of Utrecht regulated them subsequently in an imperfect manner, full of contradictions, and which produced the disputes which have continued to the present day.

“ French Guiana is the only colony that remains to us upon the continent of America, while the English, Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch possess there extensive and rich establishments, and consider them a principal means of prosperity.”

The orator then adverted to Cayenne, the chief place of the French part of the island, and expressed his hope of its becoming an interesting colony. Recurring at the same time to that article of the treaty which relates to the boundaries between the two Guianas, he observed :

“ It is an error to suppose that the Torrid Zone cannot be inhabited by Europeans : the Amazon, the largest river in the world, pursues a winding course parallel to the equinoctial, two or three degrees south of that line, which it joins at its mouth ; and La Condamine, who followed it throughout its whole course, did not find the heat insupportable. The climate becomes temperate the farther one penetrates into the country, the beauty of which gives us reason to hope that a valuable colony may be founded in it.

“ No doubt it will require considerable means to realize these hopes ;

hopes; but, first of all, it would be proper to fix the still uncertain limits of the colony. If debates have arisen in the English Parliament upon the means of reconciling this fixing the boundaries, with the preliminary treaty concluded between France and England, which guarantees the integrity of the Portuguese territories, these debates cannot produce serious difficulty. It is evident that the clause of the preliminary treaty relates only to the invasion with which Portugal was threatened by the French army, which was upon her frontiers. That clause cannot besides apply to the fixing of limits, which has been constantly in discussion. It was important for Portugal, as well as France, to prevent all future disputes; and the disposition which has been made for this purpose cannot, in any point of view, be considered as affecting the integrity of the territory of Portugal.

“In fine, the only advantage that France will derive from it, will be to enjoy, without disputes, a territory which is now without cultivation, but which by the care and encouragements of an enlightened government, constantly occupied with the public prosperity, may receive speedy and great improvement, without exciting the envy and regret of Portugal, which will still possess much more territory than she is able to cultivate.

“In vain would some men, the victims of ancient prejudices, or callous to the feelings of humanity, endeavour to protract a war which has already cost Europe so much blood and treasure; their murmurs shall not prevail over the wisdom which at length directs the councils of its government. We are enabled to hope, that shortly an ultimate treaty will put an end to all the misfortunes of war, and that treaties, founded upon justice and common interest, will ensure to us, for a long period, the inestimable blessings of peace.”

Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the three Mayors of the City of Lyons, addressed to them on the 15th January 1802.

Citizens Mayors,

HAVING witnessed since my arrival in this city the meritorious efforts made by its commercial inhabitants to revive every branch of commerce, I feel the most lively satisfaction in being charged to inform you of a piece of news, the importance of which this great city is especially called upon to feel, and the fruits of which it is eminently entitled to reap.

The First Consul, ever anxious to discover and provide the means of promoting the prosperity of our manufactures, took the earliest opportunity afforded him by the re-establishment of peace with Russia, to invite the august Head of that empire to favour the

renewal of the commercial relations which formerly subsisted between the two countries.

His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, who is as conversant with the means of ensuring the prosperity of states as he is forward to put them in force, had lately written a letter to the First Consul, which breathes sentiments the most congenial to those which animate the French government, and most auspicious to the favourable re-establishment of commercial relations between France and Russia.

I feel happy and proud at being commanded by the First Consul to make this communication to you, which, when transmitted to the citizens and merchants of this city, will not only serve to acquaint them with the steady attention which government incessantly pays to the welfare of commerce, but also to encourage them to exert their best endeavours to re-establish their respective branches of manufacture, and to furnish themselves with the means of exportation proportionate to the demand which the wants of Europe and the attention of government are likely to ensure to them.

I have the honour of again repeating the assurances of my perfect consideration.

CH. M. TALLEYRAND.

Letter from Baron D'Ehrensward, his Swedish Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, addressed to the Swedish commercial Agents in the French Ports; dated Paris, January 15, 1802.

THE Pacha of Tripoli continuing his hostile depredations upon Swedish vessels, the King has sent a division of frigates, under command of Rear-admiral Baron Cederstrom, to protect the Swedish trade in the Mediterranean.

This commander having acquainted me that he is on his way towards Tripoli, in order to blockade that port, I request, Sir, that you will communicate this intelligence to the merchants and traders in the port and district where you reside, and your correspondents at those ports where there are no resident commercial agents from Sweden, in order to prevent vessels from proceeding to that of Tripoli during this blockade, of which they will be more particularly informed by the Swedish ships of war employed in maintaining it. The traders are also apprized, that, if, after the notice given to them, they should still attempt to enter the port of Tripoli, they must necessarily be detained, and subjected to the penalty prescribed by the laws of war in such cases.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

Baron D'EHRENSWARD.

Manifesto,

Manifesto, addressed to all the States, Friends or Allies of the French Republic, to all Governors and Commanders in Chief of the Sea and Land Forces in the West Indies, to the Captains and Commanders of the different Ships of War belonging to the said States, stationed for the Protection of their respective Colonies, or navigating in those Seas.

By the three underwritten Magistrates, nominated by the First Consul of the French Republic, to establish and constitute the Government of Guadaloupe and its Dependencies.

A MONTH has elapsed since a few factious men, enemies to all social order, have found the means to usurp the government in the island of Guadaloupe. To succeed in their plan, they have calumniated the legal authority of the Captain-general, Rear-admiral Lacrosse, who was then solely and provisionally charged by the First Consul Bonaparté, with the civil and military powers; they have seduced and led astray the armed forces, incarcerated the officers who remained faithful to the mother-country; and finally, they have audaciously dared to lay criminal hands on the Captain-general, and banish him from his government, after having detained him several days a prisoner.

The Captain-general having been put on board a Danish vessel, with imperative instructions to land him at Copenhagen, was fortunately met by his Britannic Majesty's frigate the *Tamer*, Captain Western commander; his claimed protection was granted, and he found an asylum at the government house at Dominica.

At this juncture the news of a general peace arrived in these islands, with the official account of the preliminary articles having been concluded, ratified, and exchanged between France and England: it was supposed that the communication of this intelligence, by demonstrating to the rebels the speedy punishment awaiting their misdemeanours, would be sufficient to recall them to their duty; but it was in vain. A British flag of truce went to Guadaloupe, the 13th of November 1801, and notified to them, the 14th, the official account of peace, to which no credit was given, and the officer of the flag was insulted.

It was necessary for them to act in this manner to be enabled to fit out privateers, and to allow those actually cruising to continue their depredations, and to receive their prizes. The legal magistrates have now in their possession a commission of letter of marque, dated the 15th of November (the day after the notification of peace was communicated by the flag of truce). Information has been received that they have authorized the capture of several vessels belonging to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, which have been carried into the ports of Guadaloupe—a conduct absolutely piratical.

The First Consul having given orders to dispatch from Brest the *Pensée* frigate, Captain Valteau, with the official account of peace, sent out likewise the colonial prefect and the commissary of justice, in order to form and complete, in concert with the Captain-general, the government of Guadaloupe and its dependencies. On their making the land of Deseada, they were informed of the rebellious state of Guadaloupe, and on the 24th of November they joined the Captain-general in the town of Roseau, of his Britannic Majesty's island of Dominica, with the permission of his Excellency the Hon. Andrew Cochrane Johnstone.

In consequence of which, and the two annexed papers, one being an act of the government of the French republic, regulating and constituting the different authorities, military, civil, and judiciary, for the island of Guadaloupe and its dependencies; and the other, the address of the three magistrates composing the government, to the citizens of that island;

The three aforesaid magistrates, composing solely the legal government of that colony, are earnestly prompted to fulfil an essential duty, by denouncing to all nations, friends and allies of the French republic, the state of rebellion of Guadaloupe against the mother-country, caused by some subaltern factious individuals, and others, without any title, who have usurped the reins of government, and all civil and military authority; in consequence of which they hereby declare, that no act of the said rebellious usurpers will be approved of, or have any effect; that the privateers of Guadaloupe, continuing to cruise after the official account of peace, or attempting to make prizes, will be looked upon as pirates, and treated accordingly with all the severity pointed out by law.

They request the different governments of their allies, the governors, and commanders of their fleets and ships of war, to prevent the exportation of arms, gunpowder, ammunition, or provisions of any kind for the use of the rebels, the importation of which into Guadaloupe will be prohibited under the severest penalties.

They declare and announce, that no naval expedition or commercial clearance from the said island or its dependencies can be legal without the Captain-general's signature for ships of war or armed vessels, and that of the colonial prefect for merchantmen and other vessels of that description; and they in consequence request all those who are authorized to act in the different parts where such vessels from Guadaloupe and its dependencies should anchor, without the proper papers heretofore mentioned, to seize and sequestrate them and their respective cargoes, arrest their crews and passengers, and likewise all passengers leaving Guadaloupe in neutral bottoms, without the Captain-general's passport; the aforesaid seizure and individuals to be at the disposal of the
magistrates

magistrates composing the government of Guadaloupe, or of the commissaries for the commercial intercourse of the French republic, wherever such establishments should exist. They declare, that the Saints is the place fixed upon for vessels intended for Guadaloupe, that it has been granted for that purpose by the British government until further orders, and that means will be there found to communicate with the legal government of the said island, and assistance, if required, obtained.

The aforesaid dispositions will take place provisionally until the French government sends out to these islands sufficient means to put a stop to plunder and rebellion, and re-establish order, which when it takes place, will be published in the same manner, being of essential importance for the tranquillity of all governments.

Given at Roseau, in his Britannic Majesty's island of Dominica, the 3d day of December 1801.

(Signed)

LACROSSE, Captain-general.

LESCALLIER, Colonial Prefect.

COSTER, Commiss. of Justice.

Letter from the French Minister of Marine to General Lacrosse.

Paris, 14th October 1801.

I CANNOT, General, send dispatches direct to Martinico, before the signature of the definitive treaty, and the epoch of the restitution of that island; but you will profit of the facility of communication afforded by the short distance, in order to announce to that colony the dispositions of this government, not to change any thing respecting the present condition of the slaves, nor other colonial regulations. You are authorized to give this positive assurance. You will at the same time make known the resolution which has been taken to forget, and cause to be forgotten, every thing which may formerly have been done in opposition to the interests or the orders of the mother-country, that we may now enjoy the blessings of a happy reunion of family under the Consular authority, which receives and protects all its members with as much vigour as beneficence.

I salute you.

DECRES.

General Lacrosse sent a Copy of the above to Madam La Pagerie, at Martinico, Mother to Madam Bonaparté, with the following from himself.

Roseau (Dominica), Oct. 10.

I HASTEN, Madam, to enclose a copy of the official letter of the minister of marine and colonies. You will therein see the resolution of the French government, which, after restoring tranquillity to all the inhabitants of Europe, wishes to extend it to
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the unhappy inhabitants of the colonies. I fulfil personally a duty dear to my heart in assuring you, that the disposition thus announced by the French government, to maintain in the colonies, the state of persons such as it was in times of the greatest prosperity, is not a political pretence intended to be subordinate to circumstances; it is really and truly a system adopted as solid and reasonable, the maintenance of which I guarantee to you. Therefore conquer all the distrusts of your friends, your compatriots. The deliriums of the revolution are at an end for ever: the reunion of all is consummated: the importance of the colonies is felt by the mother-country, and we shall now have no object but to ensure the happiness of the inhabitants, who ought always to have enjoyed it.

Letter from the Stadtholder to all the Members of the former Government.

HAVING learnt that several members of the government, ministers, and other functionaries of the province of ———, who were in office on the 18th January 1795, as well as before the revolutions that took place after that period, entertain scruples with respect to the acceptance of places under the present circumstances, and since the introduction of the last constitution, and refuse to take employments which have a relation to the government and administration of the country; I have thought it necessary to inform you by these presents (requesting you to make what use of them you think necessary), that, according to my opinion, there are no longer any motives which should restrain you from using your efforts (considering the order of things which has lately been introduced) to procure for your country as much good as it is susceptible of, and thereby to prevent its total ruin. You may accept, without difficulty, when you think proper, employments, and sit in the colleges which are connected with the administration of the affairs of the country, and take a place in the government, co-operating with the members of the present government.

I am, with esteem, &c.

Oranjestein, 25th Dec. 1801.

GUILLAUME P. D'ORANGE.

Proces Verbal of the Operations of the extraordinary Consulta of the Cisalpine Republic at Lyons.

THE Cisalpine republic, formed in the midst of war, by the union of several states, could only expect political consistency and internal tranquillity from peace, time, and a powerful government. Her wish was to obtain a definitive organization; she demanded

demanded it of the First Consul, and awaited from the hand that founded the republic in the year six, and re-established it two years after, the support of which she stood in need to constitute and concentrate herself as a nation.

The First Consul, referring to the wish expressed to him, desired to have the advantage of all the information and knowledge which the Cisalpines themselves might have for the interests of their country; and it was to fulfil the benevolent wishes of the First Consul, and to afford him the necessary documents, that an extraordinary Consulta of four hundred and fifty members, chosen from among the most enlightened and estimable members of the republic, was convoked by the government. Lyons was fixed upon as the place where it shall hold its sittings, as more within the reach of that republic and the First Consul, and more remarkable for its numerous relations with the north of Italy.

The minister for foreign affairs went to Lyons, on the 7th Nivose, and Citizen Marefcalche, deputy from the Cisalpine republic to the French government, becoming in that quality the natural medium of the communications of the minister with the Cisalpine notables, presented to him successively, those of the Milanese, the three ecclesiastical legations, of the countries detached from the state of Venice, of the *ci-devant* Modenese, of the Novarrois, and of the Valteline.

Those partial conferences had the advantage of establishing more intimate relations between the minister and the notables of each of the territorial fractions of the Cisalpine republic.

So numerous a Consulta could not have assembled upon the French territory without the authority of the government; and it was to the government therefore, that the fixing the mode in which it could assemble belonged. The minister directed his attention to the organization of the Consulta, in concert with a Bureau of Deliberation, composed of five members belonging to five territorial divisions of the Cisalpine. To a knowledge of the interests and localities of the republic, the members joined the advantage of being able to serve as a centre of union.

The Legislative Consulta, whose members formed part of the extraordinary Consulta, and which had passed the law for its convocation, still concurred in the execution of that law by discussing and converting into *arretés* the propositions of the Bureau of Deliberation. It becomes a new tie of the communication between that Bureau and the General Assembly, and in consequence of the proposal of the Bureau, decreed that the extraordinary Consulta should be divided into five sections, each of which corresponded in an equal degree to one of the five principal Cisalpine nations, in an assembly whose elements were so little homogeneous. This division promised calmer operations, offered more facilities in ascertaining the assent of each people to the junction in one single state;

state ; and that assent, properly declared, became necessary to give more consistency to the republic.

The five sections assembled separately, and their Bureau was formed of the citizens Melze and Strigelli, for the Milanese section ; Aldini and Belmonti, for the legations ; Bargnani and Carissimi, for the Venetian provinces ; Paradissi and Candrini, for the Modenese ; Bernardi and Guicciardi Guido, for the Novarrois and the Valteline. In each section, an uniform career was followed, in order to have at the moment of the First Consul's arrival, a decisive opinion upon the different objects upon which he desired to be informed. The bases of the constitution already adopted by the Legislative Consulta of Milan, were presented to the different sections, in order to obtain from them observations, the best adapted to deduce organic laws. Each section thought it right to intrust that examination to a particular commission, selected from among themselves ; and it afterwards discussed the observation. All those which the five sections adopted, were united and presented to the minister for foreign affairs.

Each assembly was also charged with preparing a numerous list of citizens, whom the public confidence and esteem summoned to the Legislative Body. A secret scrutiny was recurred to ; each member gave in sixty names, and these bulletins were given to the minister to be presented to the First Consul, who arrived at Lyons on the 11th of January. The First Consul took cognizance of the preceding operations, and considering the formation of three electoral colleges as the basis of the new organization of the Cisalpine, desired that each section should deliver to him a list, containing twice the number of the citizens who possessed the qualities requisite for becoming members of the colleges. At the same time he assembled the presidents of the five sections, read and discussed the observations they had presented upon the constitution, made some changes which were indicated to him by experience, and a knowledge of the interests of the Cisalpine.

It only remained to select and make known the persons who were to fill the first places of the government.

A committee of thirty members was charged by the Consulta, united for the first time in one general assembly, to form lists of candidates, containing twice as many names as there were places to fill, in order to point out to the First Consul the men whom the public opinion deemed to be worthy of them.

The committee of thirty, formed in the bosom of the Cisalpine Consulta, presented the resolution and report, of which the following is a translation :

“ The general assembly of the extraordinary Consulta, having heard with the greatest satisfaction and applause the report which has been made to it by the committee, and approving every thing
which

which it has stated to it upon the situation of the Cisalpine republic, charges the same committee to present immediately to the First Consul a true copy.

“ Done at Lyons, 25th of January.

(Signed)

(A true copy.)

“ MARESCHALCHI, President.

“ STREGELLI, Secretary.”

Report of the Thirty Citizens Deputies.

THE committee of thirty, after having discharged, with all possible deliberation, the duty imposed upon it, of preparing a choice of subjects capable of making part of the government of the republic, now submits to you the result of its reflections upon the choice of first magistrate.

After having occupied itself, in six sittings, with this object, the most important of all; after having, in different discussions, developed all the ideas that associate themselves with that election, it has always come, though by different ways, to the same conclusion.

If ordinarily there are not found in states a great many men capable of filling the first place, it must be allowed that our internal situation must render them still fewer among us.

In fact, it may be easily conceived that in the very short time which has elapsed since the Cisalpine republic was formed of the union of different nations, these nations have not been able to know each other sufficiently well, so as that the most distinguished men, whom they contain, should every where inspire an equal confidence. To choose in their own bosom could not be without danger, if it be considered, that, divided as we are in laws, customs, and manners, habituated to different opinions of every kind, we can scarcely hope to find among ourselves at home, a man who would know how to separate himself from particular systems, to lead the entire mass far from old habits, and make to grow up in it that national spirit which is the most solid foundation for republics.

The history of the past revolutions of the Cisalpine republic has not been able to assist the researches of the committee. In fact, the men who have traversed these revolutions, either have not filled public functions, and consequently it cannot be presumed that they would be sufficiently versed in the always difficult art, but among us particularly in the very difficult art of governing the public weal; or, allowing that they have held since that æra the reins of government, agitated by the whirlwind of contrary opinions a thousand ways in their march, and impelled by foreign influences, they have not been able to acquire for themselves a reputation, which, in less unhappy times, might have obtained for them the public confidence.

But supposing, that in spite of such numerous obstacles, a man might be met capable to sustain so great a burden, many other and still greater difficulties present themselves, which do not permit us to rely upon that choice.

The Cisalpine republic cannot yet be entirely evacuated by the French troops. Many political reasons and our own interest, destitute as we yet are of national troops, do not permit it at this moment.

Besides, the Cisalpine republic, although its existence be assured by the treaties of Tolentino and Luneville, cannot hope to obtain by itself, and from its first steps, from the old governments of Europe, that consideration which is necessary to its complete consolidation within and without.

It has need of a support, to make it be acknowledged by the several powers which have not yet had communication with it. It has therefore need of a man who, by the ascendancy of his name, and of his power, may place it in the rank which becomes its grandeur. That man, that power, we should seek for in vain among ourselves.

To secure then the dignity of government against the approach of foreign troops, to spread a brilliancy and grandeur over the cradle of the Cisalpine, the committee has agreed that it would be essential to the happiness of the republic that it should be sustained in its first moments by a support which should possess more strength and dignity than any other.

In conformity with these so powerful reasons, the committee has therefore concluded, that if on one side the extraordinary Consulta should form a wish that the constitution should be proclaimed, and that the colleges, the legislators, and the other authorities, should be chosen from among the men who have appeared to it most worthy of its esteem, in order to put an end to the provisional regime; on the other side it must ardently desire that General Bonaparté may please to honour the Cisalpine republic by continuing to govern it, and by associating with the direction of the affairs of France, the care of conducting us for the whole time which he may think necessary to reduce all the parts of our territory to the uniformity of the same principles, and to make the Cisalpine republic acknowledged by all the powers of Europe.

(A true copy.)

(Signed)

STREGELLI, Secretary.

The 26th January 1802, the First Consul, accompanied by the minister for foreign affairs, and the minister of the interior, four counsellors of state, twenty prefects, and several general officers, attended the sitting of the Cisalpine Consulta, and pronounced in Italian the following speech :

“ The

“ The Cisalpine republic, acknowledged since the treaty of Campo Formio, has already experienced many vicissitudes.

“ The first efforts made to constitute it have been unsuccessful.

“ Invaded since by hostile armies, its existence seemed no longer probable, when the French people, a second time, drove by force of arms your enemies from your territory. Since that time all means have been tried to divide you. The protection of France has prevailed. You have been recognised at Luneville.

“ Increased one fifth, you exist more powerful, more consolidated, with more hopes!

“ Composed of six different nations, you are going to be united under the regime of a constitution better adapted than any other to your manners and your circumstances.

“ I have assembled you at Lyons, around me, as the principal citizens of the Cisalpine. You have given me the necessary information for fulfilling the august task which my duty imposed upon me as the first magistrate of the French people, and as the man who has contributed most to your creation.

“ The choices which I have made to fill the first places of your magisterial authority have been made independent of all idea of party, of all spirit of locality.

“ As to that of president, I have not found any body among you, who would have sufficient claim to the public opinion, who would be sufficiently independent of the spirit of locality, and who, in fine, had rendered great services enough to his country, to intrust it to him.

“ The proces verbal which you have caused to be transmitted to me by your committee of thirty, in which are analysed with equal precision and truth, the internal and external circumstances of your country, have made a lively impression upon me. I adhere to your wish. I shall still preserve, as long as circumstances may require it, the great care of your affairs.

“ Amidst the continual cares which the post I occupy requires, every thing which may relate to you, and may consolidate your existence and your prosperity, shall not be foreign from the dearest affections of my heart.

“ You have as yet only particular laws: in future you must have general laws.

“ Your people have only local habits: they must assume national habits.

“ Finally, you have no army. The powers who might become your enemies have strong armies; but you have that which can produce them, a numerous population, fertile countries, and the example which has been given in all the essential circumstances, by the first people of Europe.”

The speech of the First Consul, interrupted at the end of every sentence by loud applause, was followed by the reading of the constitution. At the moment it was about to be read, the general inclination of the assembly expressed the wish to change the name of the Cisalpine republic for that of the Italian republic; and the First Consul appeared to yield to the general desire.

Constitution of the Italian Republic.

TITLE I.—*Of the Italian Republic.*

ART. I. The Roman Catholic, Apostolic religion, is the religion of the state.

2. The sovereignty resides in the citizens universally.

3. The territory of the republic is divided into departments, districts, and communes.

TITLE II.—*Of the Rights of Citizens.*

4. Every man born of a Cisalpine father, and living in the territory of the republic, acquires the rights of a citizen, on attaining his majority.

5. The same right is granted to every stranger, who, possessing in the territory of the republic a freehold property, or an establishment of an industrious or commercial nature, has lived these seven years successively, and has declared his wish to become a Cisalpine.

6. Independent of the domicile, the law grants naturalization to such as can prove, either a large property in the territory of the republic, or rare talents in the arts and sciences, as well as the mechanic arts; as also to such as have rendered important services to the republic.

7. Naturalizations, already granted, shall not have effect till they be proved to be conformable to the preceding conditions.

8. The law determines the term of minority, the value of the property necessary to acquire the rights of citizenship, and the causes on account of which these rights are suspended.

9. It in the same manner regulates the formation of a civic register. Those citizens alone who are enrolled in that register are eligible to constitutional functions.

TITLE III.—*Of the Colleges.*

10. The three electoral colleges, of Possidenti, the Dotti, and Commerçanti, are the primitive organ of the national sovereignty.

11. On the invitation of the government, the colleges are to assemble, at least once every two years, in order to complete its numbers, and to name the members of the council of state, the legislative body, the tribunals of revision and cassation, and the commissaries of finance. Their sittings are to continue only five days.

12. They deliberate by a secret scrutiny, and without any discussion.

13. A third of its members must be present to constitute a legal meeting of each of the colleges.

14. At every ordinary sitting of the colleges, the government is to present to each of them a list of the places vacant, and the instructions necessary for the nomination to them; and the colleges may receive the claims of the candidates.

15. They approve or reject the denunciations made to them in consequence of articles 109, 111, and 114.

16. They give that decision on the emendations of the constitution proposed to them by the Consulta of State.

17. No person under thirty years of age is eligible to any of the colleges, &c. The election is for life.

18. A member of any of the colleges forfeits his post,—1st, By fraudulent bankruptcy—2d, By absence without good cause during three following sessions—3d, By accepting an employment under a foreign power without consent of the government—4th, By remaining without the state for six months after being recalled, or for any of those causes which induce forfeiture of citizenship.

19. Every college, on adjourning, shall send to the next censorial assembly the minutes of its sitting.

TITLE IV.—*Of the College of the Possidenti.*

20. The college of the Possidenti is composed of three hundred citizens, chosen from such land proprietors as possess a revenue of 6000 livres at least. The place of its meeting for the first ten years shall be at Milan.

21. Every department may send a member to this college, in the proportion of one for every thirty thousand inhabitants.

22. If there be not a sufficient number of inhabitants in a department possessed of the qualifications required by the 20th article, the number shall be completed from a quadruple list of the most considerable proprietors of the same department.

23. At every session the college is to complete its numbers, according to the lists of landed property which it is authorized to require of the government.

24. It is to elect nine members from its own body, who are to constitute the censorial power.

25. It is to make out a triple list, according to the relative majority of votes, for the election of the public functionaries, indicated for the 11th article, and present it to the censors.

TITLE V.—*Of the College of the Dotti.*

26. The college of the Dotti is composed of two hundred citizens, chosen from among persons who are celebrated for their knowledge in the sciences, or the liberal or mechanical arts, or from
among

among those who are distinguished by their acquaintance with ecclesiastical learning, or their researches in morality, legislation, or political or administrative information. It shall reside, for the first ten years, at Bologna.

27. At every meeting the session transmits to the censurate, a triple list of those citizens duly qualified, according to which it is to fill up the vacancies in offices.

28. It is to select from its body six members, who are to constitute part of the censurate.

29. It is to form a double list, according to the majority of suffrages, for the election of public functionaries mentioned in the 11th article, and present it to the censurate.

TITLE VI.—*Of the College of the Commerçanti.*

30. The college of the Commerçanti is composed of two hundred citizens, chosen from among the most considerable merchants and manufacturers. It is to reside at Brescia for the first ten years. It is to complete itself, at every session, according to the information that it has a right to demand of the government.

31. At the end of each session the college fills itself up, conformably to the instructions which it has a right to demand of the government.

TITLE VII.—*Of the Censurate.*

33. The censurate is a committee of twenty-one members, nominated by the colleges, in the form and proportion expressed in the 24th and 25th articles. It shall reside, for the first ten years, at Cremona.

34. It shall assemble always on the 5th day after the sittings of the three colleges.

35. The sitting shall continue for only ten days, and seventeen members are necessary to constitute a meeting.

36. It is to nominate to all vacant offices from the lists transmitted by the three colleges, and by the greatest number of votes.

37. It is to declare the election of the functionaries nominated by the majority of the three colleges.

38. It is to nominate to the vacancies in the college of the Dotti, agreeably to the 27th article.

39. It is to terminate its nominations within the time fixed for its meetings.

40. It is to exercise its functions according to the articles 109, 111, 114.

41. The censurate is to renew itself at every meeting, ordinary or extraordinary, of the electoral colleges.

42. The acts of the censurate are to be presented to the colleges at the first meeting.

TITLE VIII.—*Of the Government.*

43. The government is intrusted to a president, a vice-president, a consulta

a consulta of state, to ministers, and to a legislative body, in conformity to their privileges.

44. The president is to exercise his functions for ten years, and to be indefinitely re-eligible.

45. The president has the originating of all the laws, conformably to article the 79th.

46. He has also the originating of all the diplomatic negotiations.

47. He is exclusively invested with the executive power, which he is to exercise by the medium of the ministers.

48. He appoints the ministers, the civil and diplomatic agents, the chiefs of the army, and the generals. The law provides for the nomination of officers of inferior rank.

49. He names the vice-president, who, in his absence, takes his place in the consulta of state, and represents him in all the capacities which he may choose to confide to him. Once appointed, he cannot be dismissed during the presidency of him by whom he was elected.

50. In every case where the office of president may be vacant, he shall possess all the privileges of the president until the election of his successor.

51. The seals of the state are confided to the president. A secretary of state, chosen by him, is charged, under personal responsibility, to present to him, during the interval of three days, the laws sanctioned by the legislative body, in order to have the seal of state affixed to them, previous to their promulgation.

52. The same secretary of state countersigns the signature of the president, and keeps a particular register of his acts.

53. The salary of the president is fixed at 500,000 livres of Milan, and that of the vice-president at 100,000.

TITLE IX.—*The Council of State.*

54. The council of state is composed of eight citizens, of forty years of age at least, elected for life by the colleges, and distinguished by signal services rendered to the republic.

55. The president of the republic presides in the council of state. One of its members, in the choice of the president, is minister for foreign affairs. He presides in the council in the absence of the president.

56. The council of state is specially charged with the examination of diplomatic treaties, and with all that relates to the foreign affairs of the state,

57. The instructions relative to diplomatic negotiations are discussed in the council, and treaties are not definitive till they shall have been approved by an absolute majority of its members.

58. If the government, from motives of security to the republic, has ordered the arrest of any suspected person, the president is, within

within ten days, to send him before the competent tribunals ; or, in consideration of the particular circumstances in which the state is, to obtain from the council a decree of prorogation for such sending. The decree is to be signed by the president, and by the majority of the members of the council.

59. A similar decree is equally necessary when it is intended to send from the central city of the republic any citizen who troubles its repose.

60. All the particular measures which are not supported by the text of a general law, but are merely called for by the safety of the state, are necessarily the object of a special decree of the council.

61. If the safety of the state exacts that a department shall be put without the constitution, or if the insurrection of an armed body, or the conduct of any great functionary, demands any extraordinary measure for the safety of the republic, that measure is to be previously authorized by a decree of the council of state.

62. Every decree of the council is always confined to the particular case to which it refers.

63. The president has, exclusively, the initiative in all affairs proposed in the council of state, and his voice preponderates in all deliberations.

64. The council of state, in case of the cessation, renunciation, or death of the president, elects his successor by the absolute majority of suffrages, and within forty-eight hours ; and it cannot separate before having completed the nomination. The vice-president presides at that session, in place of the president.

65. The salary of the members of the council of state is 30,000 livres.

TITLE X.—*The Ministers.*

66. The ministers are chosen by the president, and he may revoke the appointment.

67. The government is to name a great national judge, who is of right minister of justice. He is named by the president, but he cannot lose his office, but by resignation or condemnation.

68. The particular duties of the great judge are: 1st, To establish rules on the manner of proceeding in the tribunals: 2dly, The power to suspend, for a semestre, a judge that is negligent, or whose conduct is not conformable to the dignity of his employment: 3dly, To have the right of presiding, whenever the government invites him, in the tribunal of revision, with the preponderating voice.

69. When the government judges it fit to name a state secretary of justice, and to confide to him that department, the chief judge preserves his title, but his functions cease. The state secretary of justice fills the functions of minister of justice, without enjoying the prerogative of grand judge.

70. The minister for foreign relations is necessarily comprehended among the members of the council of state in the choice of the president, who appoints and displaces him at pleasure.

71. A special minister is charged with the administration of the public treasure. He watches over the receipts, and appoints the transactions with regard to the funds and payments ordered by the law. But he can authorize no payment, unless in virtue—1st, Of a law, and to the extent of the funds specially assigned to a particular purpose—2d, Of a decree of the government—3d, Of an order signed by a minister.

72. He must, under pain of personal responsibility, present, each year, a general account of the public treasure to the commissioners of finance, in the last week of the following year.

73. A detailed account of his expenses, signed by himself, must be published every year by each minister.

74. No act of the government can be voted unless signed by a minister.

TITLE XI.—*Of the Legislative Council.*

75. The legislative council cannot be composed of less than ten citizens, of the age of thirty years at least, appointed by the president, but who may be dismissed by him at the end of three years.

76. The members of this council have a deliberative voice on the projects of laws presented by the president, which cannot be approved without an absolute majority of suffrages.

77. They have a consulting voice in all other affairs when the president thinks proper to consult them.

78. They are particularly intrusted with the conformation of projects of laws, the explanation of the motives which have decided them; the conferences with the orators of the legislative body, and discussions relative to it, conformably to articles 87 and 88.

79. The ministers may assist at the legislative council on the invitation of the president.

80. The salary of each counsellor is fixed at 20,000 livres.

TITLE XII.—*Of the Legislative Body.*

81. The legislative body is composed of seventy-five members, of thirty years of age at least, chosen by each department, according to its population. One half of them are to be taken from the college.

82. It is to be renewed by thirds every two years. The going out of the first and second third is to be determined by lot.

83. The government convokes the legislative body, and prorogues its sittings. They cannot however be shorter than two months annually.

84. In order to entitle it to deliberate, more than one half of the members must be present, not including the orators.

85. The members of the colleges, those of the council of state, those of the legislative council, and the ministers, have a right to assist at the sittings of the legislative body, in the tribune appropriated to them.

86. The legislative body names out of its own members, a chamber of orators, the number of whom must not exceed fifteen. Every projet of a law transmitted by the government is communicated to that commission.

87. The commission examines it, holds private conferences with the counsellors of government, and communicates to the legislative body its approbation or rejection.

88. The projet is discussed in the presence of the legislative body, by two orators, and two counsellors of state.

89. The legislative body decides, without discussion, by a secret ballot, and according to the absolute majority of suffrages. The orators have no vote.

90. The law is promulgated by the government, three days after the decision of the legislative body.

91. During the interval, the law may be protested against as unconstitutional.

92. The protest suspends the promulgation and effect of the law.

93. The salary of the members of the legislative body is fixed at 6000 livres of Milan, and that of the orators at 9000.

TITLE XIII.—*Of the Tribunals.*

94. The disputes of individuals may be decided by arbiters; their judgment is without appeal.

95. There lies no appeal from two sentences conformable to each other; revision only takes place in case of contradictory sentences.

96. The tribunal of cassation—1st, Annuls, without appeal, all judgments where the forms have been transgressed, or which contain an evident contradiction to the law.—2d, It pronounces on the petitions of transferring causes from one tribunal to another, on account of well-founded suspicions, or the public security.—3d, It decides of incompetence in criminal suits, and accusations brought against any tribunal.—4th, It denounces before the colleges the acts of the legislative body or the government, which usurp on the judiciary power, or abstract its exercise.

97. Crimes, which infer corporal or infamous punishments, are first tried by a jury, which finds the accusation relevant or irrelevant. When it is found relevant, a second jury tries and establishes the crime, and the judges apply the law: their judgment is without appeal.

98. The law establishes the competence and jurisdiction of the tribunals, and the salary of the judges.

99. The law fixes the organization of the juries, and the duration of their powers, which must not be less than ten years.

100. Questions of public administration belong exclusively to the legislative council.

101. The chambers of commerce give a summary judgment in commercial affairs.

102. Military delinquencies are judged by councils of war, conformably to the military code.

103. The members of the tribunal of cassation and revision are named by the colleges; the ordinary judges by the legislative council, from the lists presented by the tribunals of cassation, revision, and appeal.

104. The judges are appointed for life. They can be displaced only for faults in the exercise of their office, and the causes which deprive them of the rights of citizens.

TITLE XIV.—Of the Responsibility of public Functionaries.

105. The functions of the members of the colleges, and of the censure, of the president and vice-president of the government, of the members of the consulta of state, of the legislative council, of the legislative body, of the chamber of orators, and of the tribunals of revision and cassation, are not subject to any responsibility.

107. The ministers are responsible—1. For the acts of the government signed by them—2. For neglect in executing the laws and the rules of public administration—3. For particular orders given by them contrary to the constitution, and to the regulations by which it is supported—4. For speculation.

108. The government, the chamber of orators, and the tribunal of cassation, denounce each in the circle of their jurisdiction to the tribunals, unconstitutional acts and dilapidations of the public treasure. If two colleges think the accusation relevant, it is referred to the censure.

109. The censure inquires into the accusation, and, on finding it well founded, sends it to the tribunal of revision, who judge of it without appeal.

110. Whatever may be the issue, the finding of the relevancy by the tribunal of cassation deprives the functionary of his employments, and renders him incapable of holding public offices for four years.

111. The censure may also make secret denunciations to the government of loss of public confidence or dilapidations.

112. The government either displaces the denounced functionary, or communicates to the college its reasons for not conforming to the opinion of the censure.

113. If the colleges adhere to the opinion of the government, they pass to the order of the day on the denunciation: if otherwise, they transmit the message to the government to the next censure, for examination.

114. The second censure, at the desire of the two colleges, examines the grounds of the denunciation ; and, on finding it well founded, transmits it to the tribunal of revision.

115. The civil and criminal judges are equally to be brought by the tribunal of cassation before the tribunal of revision, for delinquencies in their functions.

TITLE XV.—*General Dispositions.*

116. The constitution acknowledges no other civil distinction than that which is derived from the exercise of public functions.

117. Every inhabitant of the Cisalpine territory is free with respect to the particular exercise of his religion.

118. An arrest, without the order of a competent authority, is null, unless the delinquent be apprehended on a flagrant crime ; but the arrest may afterwards be rendered legal by a competent authority.

119. The republic recognises no privileges for, or impediments to industry and commerce, both externally and internally, but those founded in law.

120. There is, throughout the republic, an uniformity of weights, measures, coin, of civil and criminal laws, and the elementary system of instruction.

121. A national institute is charged with collecting discoveries, and bringing to perfection the sciences and the arts.

122. A national exchequer is to regulate and ascertain the accounts of the revenues and expenses of the republic. It is to consist of five members, appointed by the colleges ; one of whom is to resign every two years, but is to be re-eligible.

123. The troops who receive pay are to obey the orders of the administration. The national guards are subject only to the laws.

124. The public force, by its very nature, must obey.—No armed body can deliberate.

125. All the debts and credits of the ancient provinces, now the Cisalpine, are recognised by the republic.

126. Every purchaser of national property, at a legal sale, cannot be disturbed in the possession of it ; but any lawful claimant is to be indemnified by the treasury of the state.

127. The law assigns, on the national property not sold, a sufficient revenue to all bishops, chapters, seminaries, curates, and for church repairs. This revenue cannot be otherwise applied.

128. The consulta may, at the end of three years, propose any alteration in the constitution it deems necessary.

Letter from General Menou to General Bonaparté, First Consul of the French Republic; dated Marseilles, January 6, 1802.

Citizen First Consul,

THE Institute and the Commission of Arts are returned from Egypt. The citizens who compose these two societies merit your particular favour. Many of them have brought home articles of great value, either relative to collections of different images, or of drawings. You will judge, in your wisdom, what measures ought to be taken for publishing the result of the labours and the researches of these two societies.

I must particularly recommend to your notice the following citizens: Fourier, a man of the most exalted knowledge, and who has rendered very important services in Egypt; he was chief of the administration of justice; he brings back some very interesting memoirs.—Nouet, an indefatigable astronomer, remarkable for his zeal and morality.—Peyre, an architect of considerable talents.—Dutalu, one of the most distinguished designers in Europe.—Gerard, engineer of bridges and roads: he brings a collection of very important remarks upon Egypt. He succeeded the Citizen Fourier in the divan of Cairo.—Conte: I cannot find terms sufficient to describe the service he has rendered in Egypt: honour, patriotism, and the purest morality, combined with the most profound and the most exact knowledge, upon an infinity of objects, form the character of this excellent man.—Coutelle laboured with much zeal in the searches which I ordered at the pyramids.—Chempy, replete with zeal for the common cause, and distinguished for his morality, has rendered to us some important services.—Delille, botanist.—Savigny and Geoffry, naturalists.—Desgenettes Larrey Lepere, chief engineer of roads and bridges.—Jacotin, principal of the geographical engineers. All, in a word, deserving the attention of government. Those whom I have not mentioned, belonging to these societies, are young men, but have, notwithstanding, some claims to the national gratitude.

Health and profound respect,

Citizen First Consul,

ABD. MENOÜ.

Observations in the French official Paper, relative to the Sailing of the Brest Fleet for the West Indies.

IT is ever with increased astonishment we observe the long articles contained in the English journals, and the speeches of the members of their Parliament, relative to the sailing of the Brest squadron. It is difficult to conceive how, when we are in a state of peace, an expedition destined to St. Domingo, to re-establish the

the tranquillity of that island, can occasion the least apprehension with regard to Jamaica. We trace in these speeches not the sentiments of civilized Europeans, but the fears of the Tartars of Thibet. For the honour of the civilization of the present age, let us not make ourselves appear more barbarous and ridiculous than we really are. Such puerile discussions, which merely indicate a want of faith in the men who provoke them, are directly contrary to the orders given at Brest at the period of the signing of the preliminaries of peace. Upon the pretext of that department demanding instructions, referring to the probability of Admiral Cornwallis's squadron being compelled by stress of weather to take refuge in Brest, he was answered, that he should not only allow the squadron to enter the port, but should even avoid adopting any extraordinary precautions; for it is the most serious insult that can be offered to civilized Europeans to afford them reason to think that it is even supposed possible they can have recourse to a line of conduct of which the first principles of honour and the rights of nations have excluded an example*.

Speech of Citizen Devismez, at the Head of a Deputation of the Legislative Body, to the First Consul, on the 3d February 1802, on his Return from Lyons to Paris.

A FOREIGN nation, which founds its claims to liberty upon the exploits of an hero, has ever been desirous that its power should be advanced under the auspices of a wise chief. In a city in which you are on the point of obliterating the remembrance of the greatest misfortunes, the wish of the Italian republic has been fulfilled. Glory to him who owes his conquests as much to the admiration of his virtues as the terror of his arms; who knows how to govern as well as to conquer; whose thoughts prepare, and whose actions realize a benefit to humanity! Happy France, which reflects the glory of the magistrate who presides over its splendid and magnificent destinies.

Faithful organ of a nation by which you are cherished, the Legislative Body is anxious to express those sentiments which it participates in common with you. How delightful a consolation is it to us, that in the midst of the joy your return has universally produced, we can offer to you the just tribute of our sincere congratulations!

* On the day after the minister for foreign affairs returned to Paris from Lyons, the above article appeared in the *Moniteur*, January 1802.

The First Consul's Answer.

" IT was the glory and interest of France to assure for ever the destiny of a republic she created.

" I trust that its constitution and its new magistrates will effect its repose and happiness.

" That repose and happiness will not be distinguished from ours. Our prosperity can never be unconnected with the prosperity of the nations by which we are surrounded.

" I have in the course of my journey acquired the most flattering recompence in return for the efforts I have made for the country. I have chiefly received the free and unequivocal expression of the public opinion by the assurance of private confidence, conveyed in the simple language of the merchant, the manufacturer, and the farmer: all have required that the government should be faithful to the principles it has developed. It is upon that alone they found their expectations of happiness.

" I was already overflowing with gratitude for the marks of interest and approbation with which the nation had honoured my first efforts.

" I feel, however, impressed by sentiments still more profound than those by which I was before actuated.

" The sacrifice of my whole existence can never repay the satisfaction of the emotions I feel. I experience an additional pleasure at your associating your wishes with those of the nation."

A deputation of the Tribunal, with Citizen Delpierre, the president, at their head, was introduced, on the 2d February, to an audience of the First Consul.

Citizen Delpierre, after expressing the satisfaction felt by the Tribunal on the return of the First Consul to the metropolis, and congratulating him on the testimonies of the public opinion and gratitude manifested to him, both on his journey to and at Lyons, addressed him in the following terms:

" It is not surprising that the author of so many blessings, and the object of so many hopes, should be invoked by a people just created, as a guide to shorten the period, and alleviate the crisis of their infancy. The cares you are about to bestow on this new people form a temporary sacrifice, which is made to the genius of the French republic by that man who, having created the nation, could not deprive it in its earliest moments of the assistance of his counsels and affections."

The First Consul answered, " That the organization of the Italian republic was a sacred duty to the French people; that he saw with pleasure the principal members of the Tribunal unite both in cordiality and intention with the great authorities of the republic; and that these sentiments were necessary to the happiness of the people—the only true glory—while every other consideration was of no moment."

Addresses

Adresses of a similar nature were made to the First Consul by the tribunals of cassation, of appeal, the council of prizes, the tribunal in the first instance, the tribunal of commerce, &c. &c.

Citizen Treilhard, at the head of the members of the tribunal of appeal, observed, " You render each day your contemporaries witnesses of new prodigies. It is to posterity that the task will belong to fix your rank in society, and that of a century, which Lyons is already enabled to call your own."

The First Consul having thanked the tribunal for their sentiments, added, " that good laws and impartial tribunals contributed more than any other thing to the happiness of the people."

PARLIAMENTARY

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

FIRST SESSION.

The Session was opened by Commission, on Thursday the 22d of January 1801.

His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses, on opening the Business of the Imperial Parliament, on Monday, the 2d of February 1801.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

AT a crisis so important to the interests of my people, I derive great satisfaction from being enabled, for the first time, to avail myself of the advice and assistance of the Parliament of my united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

This memorable æra, distinguished by the accomplishment of a measure, calculated to augment and consolidate the strength and resources of the empire, and to cement more closely the interests and affections of my subjects, will, I trust, be equally marked by that vigour, energy, and firmness, which the circumstances of our present situation peculiarly require.

The unfortunate course of events on the continent, and the consequences which must be expected to result from it, cannot fail to be matter of anxiety and concern, to all who have a just feeling for the security and independence of Europe.

Your astonishment, as well as your regret, must be excited by the conduct of those powers, whose attention, at such a period, appears to be more engaged in endeavours to weaken the naval force of the British empire, which has hitherto opposed so powerful an obstacle to the inordinate ambition of France, than in concerting the means of mutual defence against their common and increasing danger.

The representations which I directed to be made to the court of Petersburg, in consequence of the outrages committed against the

ships, property, and persons of my subjects, have been treated with the utmost disrespect ; and the proceedings of which I complained have been aggravated by subsequent acts of injustice and violence. Under these circumstances, a convention has been concluded by that court, with those of Copenhagen and Stockholm ; the object of which, as avowed by one of the contracting parties, is to renew their former engagements for establishing by force a new code of maritime law, inconsistent with the rights, and hostile to the interests of this country.

In this situation I could not hesitate as to the conduct which it became me to pursue. I have taken the earliest measures to repel the aggressions of this hostile confederacy, and to support those principles which are essential to the maintenance of our naval strength, and which are grounded on the system of public law, so long established and recognised in Europe. I have, at the same time, given such assurances as manifest my disposition to renew my ancient relations with those powers, whenever it can be done consistently with the honour of my crown, and with a just regard to the safety of my subjects.

You will, I am persuaded, omit nothing on your part that can afford me the most vigorous and effectual support, in my firm determination to maintain, to the utmost, against every attack, the naval rights and the interests of my empire.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the estimates for the several branches of the public service to be laid before you. Deeply as I lament the continued necessity of adding to the burdens of my people, I am persuaded you will feel with me, the importance of providing effectual means for those exertions which are indispensably requisite for the honour and security of the country.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am confident that your deliberations will be uniformly directed to the great object of improving the benefits of that happy union, which, by the blessing of Providence, has now been effected ; and of promoting to the utmost the prosperity of every part of my dominions.

You will, I doubt not, resume the inquiries which were so diligently prosecuted in the last session of Parliament, as to the best means of relieving my subjects from the pressure of the present high price of provisions, and of preventing, as far as it can be done by human foresight, the recurrence of similar difficulties. In these endeavours, and in every measure that can contribute to the happiness of my people, the great end of all my wishes, you may be assured of my cordial concurrence.

You may rely on my availing myself of the earliest opportunity which shall afford a prospect of terminating the present contest,
on

on grounds consistent with our security and honour, and with the maintenance of those essential rights on which our naval strength must always depend. It will afford me the truest and most heartfelt satisfaction, whenever the disposition of our enemies shall enable me thus to restore to the subjects of the united kingdom the blessings of peace, and thereby confirm and augment those advantages which result from our internal situation, and which, even under all the difficulties of war, have carried to so great an extent, the agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and revenue of this country.

An Address, which was as usual an Echo of the Speech, was moved in the House of Lords, by the Duke of Montrose, and seconded by Lord Lucan.

TO this address Earl Fitzwilliam moved an amendment, proposing, "that all the words of it be omitted after the fifth paragraph, and in lieu of them be inserted general and strong assurances of support against his Majesty's enemies, with a declaration of the determination of the House to inquire into the conduct of his Majesty's ministers."

Earl Suffolk seconded the amendment, and a debate ensued, after which the House divided on the original address.—Contents 60.—Non-contents 17.

Same Day, in the House of Commons, Sir W. W. Wynne moved a similar Address to his Majesty, which was seconded by Mr. Cornwallis; when Mr. Grey proposed the following Amendment:

AND that this House will proceed with all possible dispatch to make such inquiries into the general state of the nation, but more especially into the conduct of the war, and into our relations with foreign powers, as shall enable us to offer to his Majesty such advice as we may think most conducive to the honour of his crown and the general interests of his people.

And further, to assure his Majesty, that if, owing to any unjust and unreasonable pretensions on the part of the enemy, peace cannot be obtained on such terms as are consistent with security; if the representations which his Majesty has directed to be made to the court of Petersburg, in consequence of the outrages committed against the ships, property, and persons of his subjects, have not received that reparation which the nature of the case requires; and if the differences which appear unhappily to have arisen between his Majesty and the other northern powers are of a nature which presses for immediate decision, and the impossibility of any equitable adjustment renders new and more extended wars inevitable, we will give his Majesty every support which the

means of the country can afford, in the just hope and confidence that his Majesty's paternal care for the welfare of his people will induce him to take such measures as shall prevent henceforward a calamitous waste of their remaining strength and resources, either by improvident and ineffectual projects, or by general negligence and profusion; and shall ensure a wise and vigorous administration of their affairs under the unexampled difficulties in which they are now involved.

[A long debate ensued, and the House divided—Ayes, for the amendment, 63.—Noes 245.]

On the 16th of February, in the House of Commons, Mr. Pitt brought up the following Message from his Majesty:

G. R.

HIS Majesty being desirous of conferring some signal mark of his royal approbation upon Sir Sidney Smith, in consideration of his eminent services, and the valour and abilities he has displayed in various important operations against the enemy, on the coast of Egypt, and particularly for his gallant defence of Acre, recommends to the House of Commons to make provision for securing the sum of one thousand pounds per annum, for the term of his natural life.

[Referred to a committee.]

On Tuesday, the 17th of February, in the House of Lords,

A SIMILAR message was brought down by Earl Spencer, and ordered to be referred to a committee.

On the 19th February, in the House of Commons,

MR. Sturt moved, That this House resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to inquire into the causes of the failure of the expedition against Ferrol.

[A debate ensued, after which the House divided, and the motion was negatived.—Ayes 75.—Noes 144.]

On the 12th of March, in the House of Commons,

LORD Castlereagh moved for leave to bring in a bill for the continuation of martial law in Ireland, preparatory to which he moved, That the Act for the Suppression of Rebellion in Ireland be read.

Mr.

Mr. Sheridan objected to the reading of the act, and moved an adjournment.

A debate ensued: the motion for an adjournment was negatived without a division, and Lord Castlereagh's motion carried.

On the 20th of March, in the House of Lords,

LORD Darnley moved for the appointment of a committee, to inquire into the state of the nation.

After a long debate, the House divided upon the motion.—Contents 25.—Non-contents 107.

Same Day, in the House of Commons,

THE Irish martial law bill was read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Lords,

On Monday, the 23d of March, in the House of Lords,

THE Irish martial law bill was read and passed, upon debate, and a division of the House—Contents 80.—Proxies 10.—Non-contents 7.—Majority 83.

On Wednesday, the 25th of March, in the House of Commons,

MR. Grey moved, That the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to inquire into the state of the nation.

[After a long debate, the House divided.—For Mr. Grey's motion 105.—Against it 291.]

On Friday, the 27th of March, in the House of Commons,

MR. T. Jones moved, That a committee of the whole House be appointed, to inquire into the circumstances of the breach of the convention of El-Arisch.

[A debate ensued, and Sir Francis Burdett moved, That it be adjourned till Monday. This produced a conversation, after which the motion of adjournment, as also the original motion, were severally put and negatived without a division.]

On Wednesday, the 1st of April,

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up, by order of his Majesty, papers, which he stated to be "Extracts and copies of papers, communicated to his government, containing secret information relative to the state of Ireland, and the proceedings of certain disaffected persons, in both parts of the united kingdoms."

The titles of them being read, they were ordered, upon motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to be referred to a secret committee.

On Monday, the 13th of April, in the House of Commons,

MR. Pelham brought up the following report of the secret committee, relative to treasonable practices in Great Britain and Ireland.

First Report of the Committee of Secrecy.

THE Committee of Secrecy, to whom the several papers, which were presented (sealed up) to the House, by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, upon the 1st and 2d days of this instant April, by his Majesty's command, were referred; and who were directed to examine the matters thereof, and report the same, as they shall appear to them, to the House:—

Have proceeded with the utmost diligence to the consideration of the matters referred to them; but, from the extent and variety of the information respecting different parts of the united kingdom, which has been laid before them, they are under the necessity of requesting the indulgence of the House for a short time, before they can submit the result of their investigation on all the points to which it has extended.

Your committee, however, think it incumbent upon them to state without delay, that they have received the fullest proofs that the dangerous and treasonable conspiracy for the subversion of the constitution and government, which, in the year 1798, in concert with a foreign enemy, produced the horrid and sanguinary rebellion in Ireland, and the progress and extent of which in Great Britain is detailed in the Report of the Committee of Secrecy in the year 1799, has never been abandoned. The hopes and activity of the disaffected were checked, and their intentions frustrated by the vigilance of Government, and by the effect of the laws which were adopted: but their principles and designs remained unchanged, and they have for some time, and more especially of late, been endeavouring to take advantage of the distress occasioned by the high price of provisions, for carrying those wicked designs into effect. It has particularly appeared to your Committee, that the instigators of these proceedings have on
repeated

repeated occasions, secretly expressed their wish for the aggravation of those evils, which they every where endeavour to use as a pretext and engine for exciting popular discontent: they appear to have derived their principal encouragement from the pressure arising from the scarcity; from the hopes of assistance from a foreign enemy upon the invasion of Great Britain or Ireland; and from the expiration of the laws before referred to, which, from the concurrent testimony from different parts of the kingdom, they acknowledge and declare to have been the principal obstacle to their measures.

Within a few weeks past, and to the latest period to which the information received by your Committee can apply, their activity has been great and increasing in the metropolis and in other parts of the kingdom; every effort is employed that can tend to disturb the public tranquillity; and recent intelligence has been received from different quarters, which justifies your Committee in believing, that at this moment the immediate object of the disaffected is to endeavour, by a sudden explosion, to avail themselves of the interval which may still take place before those laws can be renewed. The dangerous system of a secret confederacy, under the obligation of an unlawful oath, which prevailed in Ireland, and afterwards extended itself to Great Britain, has been revived, with additional precautions, for the purpose of eluding detection, and of ensuring concert, secrecy, and dispatch: and it appears to be in agitation, suddenly, by these means, to call numerous meetings, in different parts of the country, at the same day and hour, to an extent, which, if not prevented, must materially endanger the public peace; and that among the persons most forward in instigating these criminal proceedings, are some of those who had been detained under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and who have been recently released from confinement.

These considerations your Committee have felt themselves bound to submit, in the first instance, to the wisdom of the House, believing that any delay in so doing would be attended with material danger to the country; and, for the same reason, they feel it a duty incumbent on them, to take the first moment of stating to the House their strong and unanimous opinion, grounded on the information which they have received, that no time ought to be lost in renewing those measures of precaution which the wisdom of the Legislature has before adopted; particularly the Act for the Suspension of the Provisions of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the Act to prevent seditious Meetings; which, while they remained in force, were attended with the happiest effects in preserving the public tranquillity, and which your Committee have the most confident hope would have the same salutary operation, under the present circumstances.

[Mr. Pelham then moved, that the said Report be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Upon this motion the House divided.—Ayes 128.—Noes 31.
—Majority for the motion 97.]

On Tuesday, April 14th, in the House of Commons, Mr. Pelham moved,

THAT the Report of the Secret Committee, upon the subject of certain seditious proceedings in Great Britain and Ireland, be now taken into consideration.

The motion being agreed to, Mr. Pelham then moved for leave to bring in a bill to revive the acts of the 28th of the King, for suspending, for a time to be limited, the Habeas Corpus, and for preventing seditious and tumultuous Meetings.

After a long debate, the motion was carried without a division, and the bill brought in and read a first time.

On the question, that it be read a second time, a division took place.—Ayes 189.—Noes 42.

Upon the next question, that it be read a second time *now*, Mr. Curwen moved an amendment, by leaving out the word “now,” and substituting a distant day.

Upon this motion the House divided again.—Ayes, for the amendment, 34.—Noes 190.—The bill was then read a second and third time, passed, and ordered to the Lords.

Upon Thursday, the 16th of April, in the House of Lords, Earl St. Vincent moved the following Resolutions:

THAT the thanks of this House be given to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, for his able and judicious disposition of the force under his command, by which the Danish fleet and batteries, composing the defence of the harbour of Copenhagen, were taken or destroyed, on the 2d of April 1801.

That the thanks of this House be given to Vice-admiral Lord Nelson, to Rear-admiral Graves, and to Lieutenant-colonel Stewart, commanding the 49th regiment of foot, and to all the officers under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, for their bravery and gallant conduct on the glorious occasion of the triumph of the British force off the harbour of Copenhagen, on the 2d of April 1801; and that Admiral Sir Hyde Parker be requested to signify the same to them.

That this House doth approve of, and acknowledge the service of the seamen, marines, and soldiers on board the ships under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, in the late glorious victory over the line of defence and battery at the harbour of Copenhagen, and that the captains of the ships respectively do signify to
the

the crews this acknowledgment, together with their thanks to them for their gallant conduct.

That the Speaker do signify the above resolutions to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker.

That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying he will be graciously pleased to give directions for a monument to be erected in St. Paul's cathedral, in London, to the memory of the late Captains Mosse and Riou, who fell in the late glorious engagement off the harbour of Copenhagen, and to assure his Majesty that this House will make good the expense attending the same, &c.

[These resolutions were severally put and agreed to *nem. dis.*]

Same Day, in the House of Commons,

SIMILAR resolutions were moved, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and agreed to *nem. con.*

On Friday, the 17th April, in the House of Lords,

THE Habeas Corpus suspension bill was read a third time, and passed.

On Monday, the 20th April, in the House of Commons,

THE bill to prevent seditious meetings was read a third time. Upon a division there appeared for the third reading—Ayes 152.—Noes 35.—Majority 117.

On Wednesday, the 22d of April, in the House of Commons, Mr. Tierney moved,

THAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying he would be graciously pleased to give directions, that there might be laid before this House a copy of a letter from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, commander in chief of his Majesty's forces, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated February 28, 1800.

[A debate ensued, after which the motion was negatived, upon a division—Ayes 45.—Noes 151.—Majority 106.]

On Wednesday, the 28th April, in the House of Lords,

THE bill to prevent seditious meetings was read a third time, and passed.

On Friday, the 1st of May, in the House of Commons, Mr. T. Jones moved,

THAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to direct that there should be laid before the House a copy of the instructions to Lord Elgin, relative to the convention for the evacuation of Egypt; also, that there should be laid before the House extracts of all letters which had passed between Lord Elgin, Sir Sidney Smith, and Mr. Spencer Smith, relative to the same convention, and also a copy of the last treaty between this country and the Ottoman Porte.

[The motion was put on the several papers, and negatived without a division.]

On Thursday, the 14th May, in the House of Commons, Lord Hawkesbury brought down the following Message from his Majesty:

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty, taking into his most serious consideration the imminent danger with which the kingdom of Portugal, the ancient and natural ally of his crown, is threatened by the powers now at war with his Majesty, as well as the importance of the commercial relations subsisting between the two kingdoms, and relying on the known zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, recommends it to them to consider of empowering his Majesty to afford, by way of subsidy to the Queen of Portugal, such assistance as may enable her Most Faithful Majesty to take such measures for the defence of her dominions against her enemies, as the exigencies of affairs may appear to require.

G. R.

Ordered to be referred to a committee of supply.

On Friday, the 15th, in the House of Lords,

THE Duke of Portland presented a message from his Majesty, similar to that delivered by Lord Hawkesbury in the House of Commons, on the 14th, respecting subsidies to Portugal.

Ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday the 18th.

On Monday, the 18th May, in the House of Lords, Lord Hobart moved the following Resolutions:

THAT the thanks of this House be given to Major-general the Honourable Hely Hutchinson, second in command, Generals Eyre Coote, Ludlow, John Moore, Earl Cavan, Hope, Doyle, Oakes, Finch, and the several officers who served under Sir Ralph Abercromby, for their splendid and heroic exertions, when, in spite of local difficulties, and the desperate attacks of a powerful
and

and well-prepared army, on the 21st of March 1801, the British arms obtained a brilliant victory, &c.—Carried *nem. con.*

That this House doth highly approve of and acknowledge the distinguished regularity, discipline, coolness, and valour displayed by the non-commissioned officers and privates under the command of Sir R. Abercromby, on the memorable and brilliant operations of the British army in Egypt, and that the same be signified to them by the commanders of their several corps, who are desired to thank them for their exemplary conduct.—Carried *nem. con.*

That the Speaker do communicate the said resolution to the commander in chief of the army of Egypt, and that he be required to signify the same to the general and other officers.—Carried *nem. con.*

That the thanks of this House be given to Admiral Lord Keith, for the distinguished zeal and ability with which he made his disposition for landing the troops on the coast of Egypt, in spite of all the obstacles which he had to encounter, and the activity and exertion with which he aided and supported them in effecting the descent, and carrying on operations against the enemy, &c.—Carried *nem. con.*

That the thanks of this House be given to Rear-admiral Sir R. Bickerton, Bart. and the several captains and officers under his command, for their cordial and effectual co-operation in landing and effecting their descent, and carrying on operations against the enemy on the coast of Egypt.—Carried *nem. con.*

That this House doth highly approve of and acknowledge the service of the seamen and marines under Lord Keith, &c. &c.—Carried *nem. con.*

That the Speaker do communicate the same to Admiral Lord Keith, and that he be requested to signify the same to the several captains and other officers under his command.—Carried *nem. con.*

That the above address be presented to his Majesty, by such members of this House as are of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.—Ordered.

THE Duke of Clarence then moved a particular vote of thanks to Sir Sidney Smith, for his various services in Egypt, and also to Captain Cochrane; but it was opposed on the ground of delicacy to the other officers, and his Royal Highness consented to withdraw his motion.

Same Day, in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved,

THAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty, most humbly desiring that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to give directions that a monument be erected in the cathedral of St.

Paul's, in memory of the ever-lamented commander in chief of his Majesty's land forces, Lieutenant-general Sir Ralph Abercromby, knight of the most noble order of the Bath, who, having surmounted, by his valour and consummate ability, the obstacles opposed by a powerful enemy to his landing on the coast of Egypt, and who, after having successfully established those dispositions necessary for the further operations of the army under his command, resisted, with signal advantage, a desperate attack of the chosen and veteran troops of the enemy, on the 21st of March last, when he received early in the action a mortal wound, notwithstanding which he remained on the field, animating by his command, and encouraging by his example, the brave troops under him till their valour had achieved the victory of that memorable day; and to assure his Majesty that this House will make good the expense of erecting the said monument.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer next moved similar resolutions to those voted same day in the House of Lords, to the army and fleet employed in the expedition to Egypt.—Passed *nem. con.*

Same Day, in the House of Commons, Lord Hawkesbury moved in a Committee of Supply,

THAT a sum, not less than 300,000*l.* should be granted to his Majesty, to enable him to afford such support to the Queen of Portugal as should be necessary for the defence of her Majesty's dominions.

[A debate ensued, after which the motion was carried without a division.]

On Monday, the 27th April, in the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor presented the following Second Report of the Secret Committee.

Substance of the Report.

The Committee of Secrecy, to whom the several Papers, which were presented (sealed up) to the House, by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, upon the 1st and 2d Days of April last, by his Majesty's Command, were referred; and who were directed to examine the Matters thereof, and report the same, as they shall appear to them, to the House.

AFTER some preliminary observations upon the means by which information had been obtained, the Report states,

“It was not to be expected that persons who had deeply imbibed the principles of the French revolution, who were inflamed with

with the most sanguinary animosity against all the existing establishments of church and state; that such of them, particularly of the lower orders of society, whose hopes were instigated by the prospect of the plunder of the rich, and the partition of the landed property of the country, and who had been taught to abjure all the restraints which divine or human laws have imposed on the passions of men, should be induced, by any change of circumstances, or legal coercion, suddenly to abandon those principles, and to return to the duties of loyal and peaceable subjects. It accordingly appears manifest, that, though the exertions of the disaffected in this country were suppressed by the vigilance of Government, acting under the powers intrusted to them by Parliament, and by the fear of detection and immediate apprehension; yet their disposition remained unaltered. That, from the month of May 1799, notwithstanding the detention of several of the most active members of the late Corresponding Society, others have continued occasionally to meet, without any form of regular association, and studiously avoiding any constant place of assembling, or written memorial of their transactions. A principal object at first was the collection of money for the relief of the persons confined under charges of treasonable and seditious practices, with whom they seem constantly to have preserved their former connexion. On the 5th of November 1799, when they began to derive fresh encouragement from the unfavourable events on the continent, and the evacuation of Holland by the British troops, a party of them assembled to celebrate the anniversary of Hardy's acquittal, on which occasion they appear first to have ventured on a more open avowal of their opinions, and to have indulged in the most treasonable and seditious toasts and songs. As yet, however, the mischief went no farther; and indeed, during all this period, till late in the last year, they seem to have despaired of any immediate success in their projects, for which some of them supposed no favourable opportunity would occur till the restoration of peace should, as they hoped, have at once removed the legal restraints which now impeded their operations, and brought home such an addition of unemployed hands, as would increase the existing scarcity, and add to the prevailing discontents. They felt themselves, and lamented the effect of the powers intrusted to Government by the act for suspending the Habeas Corpus act: their former leaders were dispersed and secluded, and they apprehended for themselves a similar fate. Particular events, however, of the nature before alluded to, had at different times given some encouragement to their views, and diminished their apprehensions: the successes of the enemy in the last campaign, the disappointments of our allies, still more of any enterprise in which this country was more particularly concerned, or any danger which threatened the life or health of their sovereign, were, as they occurred, a constant source

source of satisfaction, and of renewed hope and expectation.—The health of the Chief Consul of France, the success of his arms, when opposed to those of their country; the progress of the rupture with the Northern Powers, as a means of impoverishing our merchants, and creating distress and discontent among the manufacturers, were among the first wishes that marked the complexion of their convivial meetings, or expressed the malignity of their private reflections. The dearth of provisions early in the last year, opened a new field for similar speculations, and the return of it after the last harvest, increased the inducements and the hope of converting it to their views: of this, as well as of other public calamities, they were disposed to avail themselves in a way that marks sufficiently the character of those principles which lead the revolutionary enthusiast to overlook, or make him seek to augment the miseries, however extended, of individuals, in the hope of deriving from them the means of subverting existing establishments. They affected indeed openly much feeling for the sufferings of the people, and fomented their complaints against the supposed authors of them; but in private they expressed their satisfaction at the continuance of the distress, and were only apprehensive that the cause of the complaint might cease by a return of plenty; they hoped particularly that the scarcity would press hard upon the soldiery, and produce discontent and insubordination; and the better to serve their cause, they did not scruple to hold out the most unwarrantable hopes of success in their extensive plans of meditated seduction. They disapproved, indeed, of the disposition to riot, which appeared in some places on account of the scarcity in the month of September last, as leading to partial and premature insurrection, not sufficiently connected with their own more large and revolutionary views; but they thought a period somewhat later more favourable to their designs, which might be better advanced by a different line of conduct. Under this impression, they promoted a meeting of a most dangerous nature, to be held at Kennington Common, on the 9th of November, by public advertisement, which was stated to Government at the time to be issued under their direction; this fact has since been confirmed by positive depositions upon oath, and by concurrent testimony, which has been obtained in consequence of some of the late apprehensions; from all which it also appears that several of the persons above referred to attended, and that the state of the weather alone prevented their being present in great numbers. Other meetings were concerted in different parts of the metropolis or its vicinity, with a view to distract the attention of the magistrates, and harass the operations of the military. The first of these, however, failed, in consequence of the information previously afforded to the officers of Government, and the presence of magistrates; and the others were prevented by the apprehension

sion of detection, from the reward offered for the conviction of the persons concerned in convening the first. Similar plans were still in agitation in the following month, when a seditious and treasonable hand-bill, in the form of a proclamation, was prepared and circulated by a person lately a leading member of the disaffected societies, and who your Committee have reason to believe was principally concerned in convening the meeting at Kennington Common; a copy of which is annexed to this Report."

The Report then proceeds to state the arrival of United Irishmen, and the fabrication of pikes and daggers. The expiration of the act suspending the Habeas Corpus encouraged them to renew their designs at the commencement of the present year. Their plan, as stated in the Report of the House of Lords, was to have an executive committee of ten, and sub-agents for the different districts. To conceal their designs, they formed themselves into clubs, called Benefit Societies, where private assassination of certain individuals was recommended. Another society, called Spensonians, was formed, merely to discuss public affairs, they agreeing with a book published by Spence, recommending an agrarian law, the destruction of the nobility, &c. Upon the release of their leaders by the expiration of the act for suspending the Habeas Corpus, a supper was given, at which seditious and treasonable language was held.

"This meeting seems to have occasioned a more confident opinion of their strength, and of the success of their schemes of seduction. They boasted of the extension of their society over different and remote districts of the metropolis. They were not, however, insensible to the proceedings of Parliament on the subject of the martial law bill in Ireland, which they were apprehensive might be applied to the suppression of their enterprises here, or if not, at least, that the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act would be renewed, and effectually operate to counteract their designs. Under this impression, a particular degree of caution was recommended by the executive as to the persons to whom the oath should be administered; they suspected they were observed, and were afraid of being apprehended before their plan was ripe for execution, which they admitted it would not be till they should be provided with arms sufficient for their purpose. The same apprehension operated differently on some of the most ardent spirits of the confederacy, who were still more sanguine as to the numbers who would join them, and who were desirous of striking the blow before measures could be taken for their suppression, and who thought they might supply the want of which they complained, by a desperate attack on several repositories of arms, which would at once deprive the military of the means of resistance, and furnish themselves with weapons for attack; others, not admitted to the secrets of the executives, accused them of tardiness in their operations,

operations, and were impatient to be called into action. The more cautious counsels however prevailed, which were perhaps promoted by mutual suspicion, and by the reluctance of some, when it came near the point, to engage in outrages of such atrocity."

Other meetings were held in different parts of the town, and at one of them, the Spenfonians, the following toasts were drank :

May the last of kings be strangled in the bowels of the last of priests!

A speedy amalgamation of party with the mass of the people.

Religion without priests, and governments without kings.

A dish of fish for the English, and may they always relish an Irish pike.

Vinegar Hill, and may the foes of the people meet with sour fauce.

The heroes of Wexford.

The rights of the people, and may the people never want spirit to maintain their rights.

Honest men at the head of affairs, and those at the head of affairs without heads at all.

No lord, nor landlord, but the Lord God, our only Lord.

May the usurpation of the great landholders be speedily destroyed, and every man recover his original share of land.

May the age of superstition be annihilated, and the age of reason be established in its stead.

"At one of the most recent meetings a supper was given, at the expense of some unknown patron, to celebrate again the release of the champions of their cause; when they were still entertained with the most seditious songs and toasts, sufficiently descriptive of their attachment to our foreign enemy, and abhorrence of the form of our own constitution; such as

"Bonaparté, and success to the army of Egypt.

"The guillotine, a cure for the king evil."

The disaffected take steps to win over religious enthusiasts, as well as visionary reformers, though they despise religion. The Report next proceeds to state, that societies on similar principles were formed in the chief towns, and that the great object and hope of all was to foment rebellion by means of the scarcity of provisions. They represented their numbers trained to arms at 60,000, sometimes double that number; one of their plans was to seize the arms of the loyal associations. They connected themselves with a religious sect (the Jerusalemites) in Yorkshire, whose creed was the 25th, 26th, and 27th, of the 21st chapter of Ezekiel. In Lancashire their numbers were great and bold, and an insurrection was proposed for the seed-time. A secret convention sat for six different divisions of the kingdom, and a general meeting was actually held early in April, near Manchester,

chester, which was dispersed. The disaffected held out encouragement to the enemy to invade this country, by representing they would be joined by great numbers. The Report then describes a new plot lately discovered in Ireland, for forming the disaffected into regiments, a seditious address to the Irish sailors in our fleet, and solicitations of assistance from France; but the agent who asks this, it is said, “Stipulates, however, with his proposed allies, for the assurance of their property to all the present possessors, in opposition to any claim of the Catholics, whom he states still to look forward with hopes of establishing a popish ascendancy; and it appears that he has been given to understand, that both the late Directory, and one of the principal ministers of the present government of France, had coincided in the justice and propriety of that stipulation.”

The Report next details the rebellious and atrocious proceedings in Ireland, at considerable length, the plans of assassination, &c. Persons are flogged, to compel them to sell cheap provisions; cattle are destroyed; horses are stolen, to facilitate the designs of the rebels; a general tendency to insurrection exists among the lower class, and the rebellion is not quenched.

“That in one county, for a year past, one whole barony has been tributary to and in possession of an armed banditti of about fifty persons, under two known leaders, who regularly exercise their men, station their pickets, and march to the sound of a horn, to the commission of all sorts of outrages, and declare their intention of persisting till a general rising may enable them to overturn the existing constitution and government.

“The robbery of the mail in Kildare, in the month of April last, by a gang of eighteen or nineteen armed men, who commenced their attack by a volley of musketry, is a striking instance of the manner in which these outrages are committed; and a recent and well-known transaction of the most atrocious nature, in the county of Tipperary, proves that the system of secret proscription and delegated assassination is still in force, supported either by the concurrence of extensive confederacy or the effects of general intimidation. Your Committee refer to the murder of Mr. Price, who, having taken a farm against the wishes of those who take upon them to regulate the rents of land, received a written intimation, which appears, from the evidence of a member of this House, to have been to the following effect:

‘ Liberty Hall.

‘ Take notice, that you have been tried and convicted of having
‘ taken ——— farm—you have been sentenced to death—you are
‘ to give up the farm, otherwise the warrant for your execution is
‘ in the hands of the executioner.

‘ Given at the Council Chamber.’

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“ This account, the member received from the brother of the deceased, who showed him another letter to the same effect, which was served on a tenant of Mr. Price at the same time, who in consequence fled the country. Mr. Price was, within a few days, in the open fields at noon, fired at and murdered by a single individual, who was suffered to depart at his leisure, without any endeavour being made to detain him, though many people were at work at no great distance.”

The Report here describes and justifies the conduct of the Irish courts martial.

The Report next states the impossibility of disclosing the means by which Government has obtained its information, without endangering the persons, and ruining their channels of intelligence. It notices the small number of persons imprisoned under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and sanctions their imprisonment, after having inquired the motives. The Report concludes with this paragraph :

“ Under these circumstances, your Committee cannot forbear submitting to the wisdom of the House the propriety of such an act of indemnity, as may protect all persons concerned in these commitments from the effects of any legal proceeding, without subjecting them to the necessity, either of suffering for a conduct in itself meritorious, or of disclosing, in their own defence, those particulars, which every consideration of humanity, good faith, and policy, must render it their duty to conceal.”

The Appendix consists of the hand-bill calling the meeting at Kennington Common ; papers inflaming the minds of the people on account of the high price of provisions ; oaths binding to maintain the rights of man ; an extract from Spence's pamphlet, recommending that land should not be the property of individuals, but of parishes, and the rents common to all, and that a convention should meet to enforce the plan. There are also several inflammatory papers from the United Irish, and an address to the Irish sailors of the same nature, together with long depositions of persons employed on courts martial in Ireland ; and depositions, and other evidence, respecting the general state of that country.

On Thursday, May 21st, in the House of Commons, Mr. Vansittart, in a Committee of the whole House, to take into Consideration the Papers respecting the Northern Confederacy, moved,

THAT the chairman be instructed to move the House, for leave to bring in a bill to render valid all transactions relative to bills of exchange drawn by Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, and with respect to the seizure and detention of the ships of those countries by order of Government.—Agreed to.

On

On Wednesday, the 27th May, Mr. Abbot moved, in the House of Commons,

FOR leave to bring in a bill to continue for a time to be limited, the act of this session, establishing martial law in Ireland.—
Leave given.

Same Day, in the House of Commons,

LEAVE was given to bring in a bill to indemnify all persons who were concerned in the arrest and imprisonment of persons upon charges of treasonable practices in this country, since the 1st April 1793.

On Thursday, the 28th May, in the House of Commons, Mr. Robson moved,

THAT an account should be laid before the House, of the several sums advanced by way of subsidy or loan to different foreign powers, since the commencement of the present war; and also of the interest received on the sums so advanced.—Agreed to.

On Tuesday, the 2d June, in the House of Commons, Mr. T. Jones moved,

THAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be pleased to communicate to his faithful Commons, by whose advice the instructions of the 15th of December 1799, were given to the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's fleet in the Mediterranean, not to agree to the convention of El-Arisch, and on no account to suffer the return of the French army to Europe.

[A division took place upon the motion—Ayes 22.—Noes 138.—Majority against it 116.]

On Wednesday, the 3d June, in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought down the following Message from his Majesty:

G. R.

HIS Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that he has founded an establishment for promoting military science. His Majesty thinks it will add to the skill and discipline, which, combined with British valour, have been so gloriously displayed in the service of the country; and, therefore, requests the House of Commons will make provision, to enable him to accomplish an object of so much importance.

[Referred to a committee of supply.]

On Monday, the 8th of June, in the House of Lords, Lord Hobart presented the following Message from his Majesty:

G. R.

AS the state of public business may soon enable his Majesty to put an end to the present session of Parliament, his Majesty thinks proper to recommend to the House of Commons, to make such further provisions as may be necessary to defray those expenses which have been incurred, and of which no specific estimates have been laid before Parliament, and to take such other measures as the exigencies of affairs may require.

[Ordered to be taken into consideration the next day.]

Same Day, in the House of Commons,

A SIMILAR message was presented, and ordered to be referred to the committee of supply.

On Wednesday, the 17th June, in the House of Lords, Lord Hobart moved,

THAT the order of the day for the second reading of the Irish martial law bill be now read.

[A debate ensued, after which the House divided upon the question—Ayes 36—Proxies 13—Total 49.—Noes 10—Proxies 3—Total 13.]

On Thursday, the 2d July, in the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor read to both Houses the following Communication from his Majesty, for putting a Period, by Prorogation, to the present Session of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WE have it in command from his Majesty to acquaint you, that, on account of the advanced period of the season, and the state of public business, he is induced to relieve you from a longer attendance in Parliament.

His Majesty highly commends the wisdom, temper, and diligence, which have marked all your proceedings; and particularly acknowledges the assiduity and zeal with which you have pursued the investigation of the important subjects brought under your consideration, in consequence of the severe pressure occasioned by the high price of corn. The beneficial effects of the measures you have suggested for the alleviation of this calamity, have afforded his Majesty great consolation, and he has the utmost satisfaction in indulging the hope, that, under the favour of Providence, the blessings of plenty will be restored by the produce of the ensuing harvest.

Gentlemen

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

His Majesty has directed us to return you his particular thanks, for the liberal provision which you have made for the various branches of the public service. While he regrets the necessity of supplies so large, it is a relief to his Majesty to observe, that the resources and continued prosperity of the country have enabled you to distribute the public burdens in such a manner as to press with as little severity as possible on his faithful subjects.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The brilliant and repeated successes of his Majesty's arms by sea and land, important as they are in their immediate consequences, are not less satisfactory to his Majesty's mind, as affording fresh and decisive proofs of that vigorous exertion, undaunted valour, and steady perseverance which distinguish the national character; and on which the chief reliance must be placed for respect abroad, and for confidence and security at home. Events so honourable to the British name derive, at the present moment, peculiar value in his Majesty's estimation, from their tendency to facilitate the attainment of the great object of his unceasing solicitude, the restoration of peace on fair and adequate terms. They furnish at the same time an additional pledge, that if the sentiments of moderation and justice which will ever govern his Majesty's conduct, should be rendered unavailing, in this instance, by unreasonable pretensions on the part of his enemies, the spirit and firmness of his people will continue to be manifested by such efforts and sacrifices as may be necessary for asserting the honour of his Majesty's crown, and for maintaining the permanent interests of the empire.

Then a commission for proroguing the Parliament was read. After which the Lord Chancellor said;

My Lords and Gentlemen,

By virtue of his Majesty's commission under the great seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday the 6th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 6th day of August next.

Both Houses having met, in the House of Lords, on Thursday, the 29th of October 1801, his Majesty opened the Session with the following Speech from the Throne.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the important negotiations, in which I was engaged at the close of the last session of Parliament, are brought to a favourable conclusion.

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The differences with the Northern Powers have been adjusted by a convention with the Emperor of Russia, to which the Kings of Denmark and Sweden have expressed their readiness to accede. The essential rights for which we contended are thereby secured, and provision is made that the exercise of them shall be attended with as little molestation as possible to the subjects of the contracting parties.

Preliminaries of peace have also been ratified between me and the French republic; and I trust that this important arrangement, whilst it manifests the justice and moderation of my views, will also be found conducive to the substantial interests of this country, and honourable to the British character:—Copies of these papers shall forthwith be laid before you; and I earnestly hope that the transactions to which they refer will meet with the approbation of my Parliament.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed such estimates to be prepared of the various demands for the public service as appear to me to be the best adapted to the situation in which we are now placed. It is painful to me to reflect that provision cannot be made for defraying the expenses which must unavoidably be continued, for a time, in different parts of the world, and for maintaining an adequate peace establishment, without large additional supplies. You may, however, be assured that all possible attention shall be paid to such economical arrangements as may not be inconsistent with the great object of effectually providing for the security of all my dominions.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot sufficiently describe the gratification and comfort I derive from the relief, which the bounty of Divine Providence has afforded to my people, by the abundant produce of the late harvest: in contemplating the situation of the country at this important conjuncture, it is impossible for me to refrain from expressing the deep sense I entertain of the temper and fortitude which have been manifested by all descriptions of my faithful subjects, under the various and complicated difficulties with which they have had to contend.

The distinguished valour and eminent services of my forces by sea and land, which, at no period, have been surpassed; the unprecedented exertions of the militia and fencibles, and the zeal and perseverance of the yeomanry and volunteer corps of cavalry and infantry, are entitled to my warmest acknowledgments; and I am persuaded, that you will join with me in reflecting, with peculiar satisfaction, on the naval and military operations of the last campaign; and on the successful and glorious issue of the expedition to Egypt, which has been marked throughout by achievements,

ments, tending, in their consequences, and by their example, to produce lasting advantages and honour to this country.

It is my first wish, and most fervent prayer, that my people may experience the reward they have so well merited, in a full enjoyment of the blessings of peace, in a progressive increase of the national commerce, credit, and resources; and, above all, in the undisturbed possession of their religion, laws, and liberties, under the safeguard and protection of that constitution, which it has been the great object of all our efforts to preserve, and which it is our most sacred duty to transmit, unimpaired, to our descendants.

Same Day, in the House of Lords, Lord Bolton moved the following Address of Thanks to his Majesty, for his Majesty's most gracious Speech.

THAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to return to his Majesty the thanks of this House for his most gracious speech from the throne; to assure his Majesty, that we learn with great satisfaction that the differences with the Northern Powers have been adjusted by a convention with the Emperor of Russia, to which the Kings of Denmark and Sweden have expressed their readiness to accede; and that preliminaries of peace have been ratified between his Majesty and the French republic.

That we acknowledge his Majesty's goodness in having condescended to direct copies of these treaties to be laid before us; and to assure his Majesty that we shall not fail to apply our immediate attention to the important transactions to which they relate.

That we are fully sensible of the paternal solicitude which leads his Majesty to regret the necessity of large additional supplies: but that, while we sincerely participate in that sentiment, we feel the indispensable duty of providing for the expenses which must for a time be unavoidable in different parts of the world, and of maintaining an adequate establishment on the final adjustment of peace.

That we shall be anxious for the adoption of all such economical arrangements as may not be inconsistent with the great object which his Majesty has so justly at heart, of effectually providing for the security of all his Majesty's dominions.

That we truly participate in the gratification which his Majesty has so graciously been pleased to express at the relief which the bounty of Divine Providence has afforded to his people by the abundance of the late harvest; and we acknowledge with the utmost gratitude his Majesty's most gracious acceptance and approbation of the proofs of that temper and fortitude which have been manifested by all descriptions of his Majesty's subjects under the various and complicated difficulties with which they have had to contend,

We

We reflect with sentiments of just exultation on the distinguished valour and eminent services of his Majesty's forces by sea and land, which at no period have been surpassed; and that we have contemplated with the utmost satisfaction the unprecedented exertions of the militia and fencibles, and the zeal and perseverance of the yeomanry and volunteer corps of cavalry and infantry.

That we most heartily congratulate his Majesty on the naval and military operations of the last campaign, and on the glorious and successful issue of the expedition to Egypt, marked as it has been throughout by achievements which in their consequences and by their example cannot but conduce to the lasting advantage and honour of his country. That we cordially share in his Majesty's earnest wishes, that his subjects may enjoy in their full extent the returning blessings of peace, in the progressive increase of the national commerce, credit, and revenues: and above all, in the undisturbed possession of their religion, laws, and liberties, under the safeguard and protection of that constitution, which it has been the great object of all our efforts to preserve, and which it is our fixed determination, as it is our most sacred duty, to transmit, unimpaired, to our descendants.

[The motion for the address was seconded by Lord Lilford, and carried *nem. dis.*]

Same Day, in the House of Commons,

A SIMILAR address was moved by Lord Loraine, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Wodehouse, and agreed to *nem. con.*

On Friday, the 30th October, in the House of Lords,

LORD Pelham laid before the House the papers containing the preliminary articles of peace.

Same Day, in the House of Lords, Lord Grenville moved,

THAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty, requesting his Majesty would be graciously pleased to give orders, that there be laid before this House, copies of all such treaties entered into between the Porte, Naples, Portugal, and other powers, as have been made public, and officially communicated to his Majesty's servants.

[The motion was withdrawn.]

Same

Same Day, Earl St. Vincent moved,

THAT the thanks of this House should be voted to Rear-admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. and K. B. for the alacrity and zeal with which he pursued, and the able and gallant manner in which he conducted the attack on the combined fleets of France and Spain, in the Straits of Gibraltar, on the 12th and 13th of July last. Also, the thanks of the House to the captains and other officers, for their gallant conduct on that occasion; and that Sir James Saumarez should be requested to signify the same to them. Also, that this House do highly approve and acknowledge the services of the seamen and marines engaged in that glorious enterprise: and that the captains of the several ships should be desired to communicate the same.

[These motions were agreed to *nem. dis.*]

Same Day, in the House of Commons,

A SIMILAR vote of thanks to Sir James Saumarez, &c. was moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Agreed to *nem. con.*

On Tuesday, the 3d of November, in the House of Lords, the Order of the Day being moved for taking into Consideration the preliminary Articles of Peace with France, Lord Romney moved,

THAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty, humbly thanking him for his gracious condescension, in ordering the preliminary articles of peace to be laid before their Lordships; and to assure his Majesty, that their Lordships would give them that full and mature deliberation due to their magnitude and importance; and that their Lordships would be happy to give every co-operation to his Majesty's efforts, to carry the same into full and complete effect.

[Lord Limerick seconded the motion. After a long debate the House divided—Contents 114.—Non-contents 10.]

Same Day, in the House of Commons,

A SIMILAR address was moved by Sir Edmund Hartopp, and seconded by Mr. Lee.—After a long debate, the motion was agreed to without a division.

On Friday, the 6th November, the House of Lords proceeded to St. James's with their Address, of which the following is a Copy, with his Majesty's Answer.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our most sincere thanks for your gracious condescension in directing the preliminary articles of peace, which have been ratified by your Majesty and the French republic, to be laid before this House.

We can assure your Majesty, that we have bestowed on them that serious consideration which the important objects they embrace so justly demand; and we beg leave to express to your Majesty, with the most heartfelt gratitude, the satisfaction we derive from this important arrangement, which, while it manifests your Majesty's justice and moderation, and the regard and attention to good faith which have governed your Majesty's conduct towards your allies, will, we are persuaded, be productive of important national advantages, and promote the substantial interest of this country.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I THANK you for this dutiful and loyal address.

The satisfaction you express at the foundation which has been laid by the preliminary articles, for the final restoration of peace, is highly acceptable to me; and you may rest assured that I shall, on my part, use my utmost endeavours to bring this important transaction to a conclusion, in such a manner as may most effectually tend to promote and secure the public interests, and the welfare of my people.

On Thursday, 12th November, in the House of Lords, Lord Hobart moved,

THAT the thanks of this House be given to the Honourable Lieutenant-general Sir John Hely Hutchinson, knight of the most honourable Order of the Bath, for the zeal, activity, and energy, which he displayed in the command of the army in Egypt, which had contributed so greatly to promote the honour and interests of his country, and had shed superior lustre upon the British arms.

[The motion was seconded by Lord Nelson, and agreed to *nem. dis.*]

Lord Hobart then moved a similar address to the generals and officers under Sir John Hutchinson, and also to the non-commissioned officers and privates, which were also agreed to *nem. dis.*

Same

Same Day, in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved

SIMILAR votes of thanks to Lord Keith, Admiral Blanket, Sir John Hutchinson, and the other officers, soldiers, and sailors, in the army and navy employed in the expedition to Egypt; which were agreed to *nem. con.*

On Friday, the 13th of November, in the House of Lords, the Order of the Day being moved for taking into Consideration the Russian Treaty, Lord Darnley moved,

THAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to thank his Majesty for his most gracious communication; and to assure his Majesty that their Lordships highly approved the same, as having secured the existence of those rights, which had been disputed, and which were the object of contention between the two powers.

[The motion was seconded by Lord Cathcart, and agreed to without a division.]

Same Day, in the House of Commons, Lord Francis Osborne moved

A SIMILAR address, which was seconded by Mr. Ryder, and, after a long debate, agreed to without a division.

On Friday, the 20th November, in the House of Commons, Mr. Banks moved,

THAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to order a copy of the treaty concluded between his Majesty and the Ottoman Porte, in January 1799, to be laid before the House; and also a copy of the treaty recently concluded between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia.—Agreed to.

On Tuesday, the 1st of December, in the House of Commons,

LORD Glenbervie obtained leave to bring in a bill to remove certain restraints upon correspondence, by letter, between persons residing in Great Britain and Ireland, and persons residing in foreign countries.

On Tuesday, February 2d, 1802, in the House of Commons,

THE Speaker read a letter from Sir James Saumarez, acknowledging the receipt of the vote of thanks of the House to him and the officers and seamen of the fleet under his command, for the successful attack made upon the combined fleets of France and Spain, in the Straits of Gibraltar, upon the 12th and 13th of July 1801.

On Wednesday, the 2d March, in the House of Commons,

THE Secretary at War presented the army estimates for two months. Ordered to be laid upon the table.

On Monday, the 8th March, in the House of Commons,

MR. Speaker acquainted the House, that the following letter had been received from the Right Honourable Lord Hutchinson, in return to the thanks of this House, signified to him in obedience to their commands of the 18th day of May last.

Sir,

Malta, 28th December 1801.

I have received with the utmost satisfaction and respect the unanimous resolution of the House of Commons, thanking the generals, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, of the army in Egypt, who served under the command of the late Sir Ralph Abercrombie, for their brilliant, noble, and meritorious conduct in the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st of March.

I have not failed to communicate your resolutions to the different parties concerned; and I am to assure you, both in their names and in my own, that nothing can be so grateful to our feelings as the approbation of the House of Commons, and the testimony which they are pleased to bear, that the army in Egypt has sustained the honour of their sovereign, and promoted the glory of their country. We know well that we have received one of the greatest rewards that can be conferred upon British subjects; and we rest in humble hope that our future conduct may not prove us to be entirely unworthy of such distinction.

I cannot conclude without expressing a sentiment of deep regret, that it has fallen to my lot to answer your resolutions, and not to him, who so nobly led the army, and whose conduct, talents, and example, so greatly contributed to the success of those three brilliant days.

Give me leave to return you my sincere thanks for the polite manner

manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the resolutions of the House of Commons.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient, very humble Servant,

J. HELY HUTCHINSON,

The Right Honourable the Speaker of the Lieut. Gen.
House of Commons, &c. &c. &c.

A SIMILAR communication was made, on the same day, in the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor.

On Thursday, the 25th March, in the Committee of Supply, in the House of Commons,

A RESOLUTION was agreed to, granting 45,000*l.* to Earl St. Vincent and Lord Grey, against American claims, for shipping taken and detained by them during the war.

This resolution was, in the course of the session, passed into an act.

On Friday, April the 2d, in the House of Commons,

THE Speaker read a letter from Lord Redesdale, informing him that he had received a letter from Lord Keith, on the coast of Egypt, expressing his gratitude for the honour done him by the vote of thanks of the House.

On the 6th of April, in the House of Commons, it was

Resolved, nemine contradicente,

THAT the thanks of this House be given to the officers of the navy, army, and marines, for the meritorious and eminent services which they have rendered to their King and country during the course of the war.

Resolved, nemine contradicente,

That this House doth highly approve of, and acknowledge, the services of the petty and non-commissioned officers and men employed in his Majesty's navy, army, and marines, during the course of the war; and that the same be communicated to them by the commanders of the several ships and corps, who are respectively desired to thank those under their command for their exemplary and gallant behaviour.

Ordered,

Ordered,

That Mr. Speaker do signify the said resolutions, by letter, to the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, and to the Captain-general and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces.

Resolved, nemine contradicente,

That the thanks of this House be given to the officers of the several corps of militia which have been embodied in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the war, for the seasonable and meritorious services they have rendered to their King and country.

Resolved, nemine contradicente,

That this House doth highly approve of, and acknowledge, the services of the non-commissioned officers and men of the several corps of militia, which have been embodied in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the war; and that the same be communicated to them by the colonels or commanding officers of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their meritorious conduct.

Ordered,

That Mr. Speaker do signify the said resolutions, by letter, to the colonel or other commanding officer of each respective corps.

Resolved, nemine contradicente,

That the thanks of this House be given to the officers of the several corps of yeomanry, and volunteer cavalry, and infantry, and of the sea fencibles, which have been formed in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the war, for the seasonable and eminent services they have rendered to their King and country.

Resolved, nemine contradicente,

That this House doth highly approve of, and acknowledge, the services of the non-commissioned officers and men of the several corps of yeomanry, and volunteer cavalry, and infantry, and of the sea fencibles, which have been formed in Great Britain and Ireland, during the course of the war, and that the same be communicated to them by the colonels, and other commanding officers of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their meritorious conduct.

Ordered,

That Mr. Speaker do signify the said resolutions, by letter, to his Majesty's lieutenant of each county, riding, and place, in Great Britain, and to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

On Monday, the 12th of April, in the House of Commons, Sir Francis Burdett moved,

THAT the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to inquire into the conduct of the late administration at home and abroad during the war.

[Ayes 39.—Noes 246.—Majority against the motion 207.]

On Thursday, April 29th, in the House of Lords,

LORD Pelham, by his Majesty's order, laid before the House a copy of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, lately concluded between his Majesty and the several powers with whom we have been at war.—Ordered to be laid upon the table.

THERE was a similar communication, made on the same day, in the House of Commons, by Lord Hawkesbury.

On Monday, the 3d of May, in the House of Commons, Mr. Windham moved,

THAT the House shall take into consideration the Definitive Treaty of Peace on the 18th instant.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved an amendment, the purport of which was to substitute Wednesday the 12th, instead of the 18th.

[The amendment was agreed to without a division.]

On Tuesday, the 4th May, in the House of Lords, Lord Grenville moved,

THAT the Definitive Treaty be taken into consideration on Friday se'nnight.

Lord Pelham moved an amendment, which was agreed to, the purport of which was to substitute Wednesday the 12th of May, for Friday se'nnight.

On Wednesday, the 5th of May, in the House of Lords,

EARL Carlisle moved, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to give orders that there be laid before the House a copy of such communications as have been made to him by the French government, respecting

respecting the secret article concluded between France and Holland, explanatory of the subject of compensation to the Stadtholder, [This motion was withdrawn, after some debate.]

Same Day, in the House of Commons,

MR. Elliot moved an address to his Majesty, praying that he would be pleased to give orders that there be laid before the House a copy of the Treaty of Badajos, referred to in the 7th article of the Definitive Treaty of Peace.—Agreed to.

Mr. Elliot made a similar motion for a copy of any treaty concluded between France and Portugal in the year 1801.—Which was also agreed to.

A third motion, by Mr. Elliot, for a copy of any treaty between France and Spain, communicated to Government at any time since the commencement of the negotiation of the preliminaries, which led to the Definitive Treaty, by which any part of the Spanish dominions in America has been ceded to France—Was negatived.

On Thursday, the 6th of May, in the House of Commons, Earl Temple moved,

THAT an account be laid before the House of the territorial and commercial revenues of the island of Malta, prior to the occupation of the fort of Valette, in 1798, by the French.—Agreed to.

His Lordship then moved an address to his Majesty, for a copy of the Treaty of Luneville—Which was negatived.

His Lordship also moved an address for a copy of the laws and constitution of Malta, referred to in the Definitive Treaty, and guaranteed by Great Britain.—This motion was also negatived.

On Friday, the 7th May, in the House of Lords,

EARL Spencer moved an humble address to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order, that there be laid before the House an account of the territorial revenues and commercial duties, annually collected within the islands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino, previous to the occupation of the Fort of Valette by the French forces in the year 1798.—Agreed to.

Same Day, in the House of Commons, Mr. Nicholls moved,

THAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty, expressive of the thanks of the House to his Majesty for having removed the Right Honourable William Pitt from his councils.

Lord

Lord Belgrave moved the following amendment, leaving out all the words of the original motion but the word *that*; "That it is the opinion of this House, that by the wisdom, the energy, the firmness of his Majesty's councils during the late arduous contest, supported by the unparalleled exertions of his Majesty's fleets and armies, and the magnanimity and fortitude of the people, the honour of this country has been upheld, its strength united and consolidated, its commerce and credit maintained and extended, and our invaluable constitution preserved against the attacks of foreign and domestic enemies."

Mr. H. Thornton seconded Lord Belgrave's amendment.

Sir Henry Mildmay moved another amendment, "That the Right Honourable William Pitt has rendered great and important services to his country, and especially deserves the gratitude of this House."

Mr. Fox moved an amendment to Sir H. Mildmay's amendment, by adding the names of Earl Spencer, Earl Rosslyn, Lord Grenville, Mr. Dundas, and Mr. Windham.

Mr. Fox's amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr. Grey then moved, as an amendment to Sir H. Mildmay's amendment, that these words be added after "the country," "By which means the present administration has been enabled to procure a safe, honourable, and glorious peace."—This amendment was also negatived without a division, as was also Mr. Nicholls's original motion.

Lord Belgrave's motion was, after some amendment, carried by Ayes 224 —Noes 52.—Majority 172.

Sir H. Mildmay's motion was also put and carried by Ayes 211.—Noes 52.

On Monday, the 10th May, in the House of Lords, Lord Holland moved,

THAT his Majesty would be graciously pleased to give orders, that there be laid before the House copies of the communications between his Majesty's ministers and those of the court of Portugal, pending the treaty of peace between Portugal and France and Spain, in the year 1797, and similar communications respecting the treaty of Madrid in 1801.—Negatived.

Same Day, Lord Minto moved an humble Address to his Majesty, praying,

THAT there be laid before the House, copies of such official communications as had been made to him respecting the presidency of the Italian republic, and the new regulations with

France, and also respecting the surrender of the Tuscan possessions in the Isle of Elba to the French republic.—Negatived.

On Tuesday, the 11th May, in the House of Commons,

GENERAL Gascoigne moved, “ That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order that there be laid before the House an account of any explanation which may have taken place between Great Britain and the French and Batavian republics, respecting the removal or transfer of British property belonging to any establishment formed by British subjects in the colonies which may be restored to France by the Definitive Treaty.”—Negatived.

General Gascoigne then moved, “ That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order to be laid before the House copies of all the memorials and petitions presented by persons interested in the effects and property in the settlements, islands, and colonies, now restored by the treaty to the different powers of Europe.”—Negatived.

General Gascoigne then moved for an account of the quantity and value of mahogany and logwood, and other dyeing woods, imported into Great Britain from the Bay of Honduras, from the year 1787 to 1801.—Ordered.—Also an account of the quantity of gum Senegal, ebony, and red wood, imported from Africa, for four years preceding the war.—Ordered.—He likewise moved, “ That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order to be laid before the House, a statement of any information received respecting any prohibition affecting the trade and navigation between Great Britain and any countries with whom peace has been concluded, and which has been imposed since signing the preliminaries of peace.”—This motion was, after a few objections made by Lord Hawkesbury, negatived.

On Wednesday, the 12th May, in the House of Commons, Doctor Lawrence made the following Motions:

“ **T**HAT there be laid before this House, a statement of the acquisitions made, or pretended to be made, on the coast of Coromandel and Orixá, by his Most Christian Majesty or his subjects, between the years 1748 and 1763.”—It passed in the negative.

“ That there be laid before this House, an account of the revenue of government customs in the Bengal provinces, from the acquisition of the Dewannee to the present time, as far as the
same

same can be ascertained, distinguishing each year."—It passed in the negative.

"That there be laid before this House, an account of the price of salt in Calcutta, fixed by the President in council in 1768."—It passed in the negative.

"That there be laid before this House, an account of the revenue annually raised upon salt in the Bengal provinces, from the acquisition of the Dewannee to the present time, as far as the same can be ascertained, including the rents of the salt farms, and distinguishing the duties on foreign salt, and the rate of the said duties in each year."—It passed in the negative.

"That there be laid before this House, an account of the number of maunds of saltpetre annually delivered to the Company's agents in the Bengal provinces, together with the average cost thereof per maund in each year, from the acquisition of the Dewannee to the present time, as far as the same can be ascertained; including and distinguishing the quantities allowed to the foreign companies respectively, and the price charged for the same per maund in each year."—It passed in the negative.

"That there be laid before this House, an account of the number of chests of opium annually sold or exported by the Company, together with the average cost and profit or loss upon the same per chest in each year, from the acquisition of the Dewannee to the present time, as far as the same can be ascertained; including and distinguishing the quantities allowed to the foreign companies respectively, and the price charged for the same per chest in each year."—It passed in the negative.

"That there be laid before this House, all such paragraphs in the dispatches from Bengal as relate to claims of the French company, from the year 1765 to 1787, both inclusive."—It passed in the negative.

"That there be laid before this House, a copy of the Governor-general's minute in the secret consultations of July 31st, 1775, on Mr. Francis's proposal to insert in the general letter, then under consideration, a paragraph connected with the French claims."—It passed in the negative.

"That there be laid before this House, a statement of claims made by the Dutch to obstruct the navigation of the British subjects in the eastern seas, previous to the Definitive Treaty between Great Britain and the United Provinces, in 1784."—It passed in the negative.

"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order a copy of the treaty of alliance entered into between the French and Batavian republics in the year 1795, to be communicated to this House."—It passed in the negative.

On Thursday, the 13th of May, in the House of Commons, the Order of the Day being moved for taking into Consideration the Definitive Treaty, signed at Amiens, Mr. Windham moved,

“ **T**HAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to assure his Majesty that we have taken into our most serious consideration the Definitive Treaty of Peace, which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to communicate to this House.

“ That we acknowledge with all humility and submissiion his Majesty's undoubted prerogative of peace and war; and that we shall consider it to be our first duty, as far as may depend on us, to maintain inviolate the public faith, as it is pledged by this treaty, and to assist his Majesty in performing, with uprightness and punctuality, those engagements into which his Majesty has been advised to enter.

“ But that we cannot conceal the painful apprehensions with which we consider the result of these engagements, nor can we forbear to offer to his Majesty our humble and dutiful advice for the adoption of such measures as can alone, in our opinion, under the blessing of Providence, avert from us those dangers with which we are now surrounded.

“ That it is impossible for us to have seen, without the utmost anxiety and alarm, all the unexampled circumstances which have attended the final conclusion of the present peace. The extensive and important sacrifices, which, without any corresponding concession, this treaty has added to those already made on our part by the preliminary articles; the unlooked-for and immense accessions of territory, influence, and power, which it has tacitly confirmed to France; and numerous subjects of clashing interest and unavoidable dispute which it has left entirely unadjusted; and above all, those continued and systematic projects of aggrandizement, of which, in the very moment of peace, we have seen unhappily such undeniable and convincing evidence.

“ That by relinquishing so many sources of prosperity in peace, and so many bulwarks of defence in war, and by renouncing at the same time the advantage and security always hitherto derived from the accustomed renewal of former treaties, the British government has imposed on itself a greater necessity than has ever before existed for measures of increased precaution and for determinations of unshaken constancy.

“ That we therefore rely on his Majesty's paternal wisdom, for a watchful and unremitting attention to the situation and future conduct of the power with whom we have negotiated, and we think it necessary more especially to assure his Majesty of our ready and firm support in that determination, which we trust his Majesty will henceforth pursue, of resisting every fresh encroachment, of whatever nature, which shall be attempted in the maritime,
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time, commercial, or colonial rights and interests of the British empire.

“ This our solemn declaration must, as we believe, materially conduce to prevent the necessity which it is calculated to meet, and we trust that his Majesty will also approve of our desire to support it by a scale of naval and military defence adequate to the extent of our danger, and to the importance of the interests which we have to maintain.

“ The anxiety which we feel in this respect, is the necessary consequence of our sincere wish for the permanence of the public tranquillity, which his Majesty has now re-established. And it is for the same important purpose that we also most earnestly recommend to his Majesty's wisdom the pressing necessity of arranging, by immediate and amicable discussion, those points of essential interest which had been adjusted by former treaties, but for which no provision has been made in this negotiation.

“ These councils we submit to his Majesty with confidence in the present awful crisis of public affairs, prepared to meet with firmness all the difficulties and dangers of our present situation, but desirous above all things to promote the stability and security of real peace; the object which it has been his Majesty's benevolent desire by such extensive sacrifices to ensure to his loyal and affectionate people.”

Lord Hawkesbury moved the following amendment :

“ That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to assure his Majesty that we have taken into our most serious consideration the Definitive Treaty of Peace, which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to communicate to this House: that we have already declared our full approbation of the preliminary articles of peace, which, by his Majesty's command, were laid before this House; and we are satisfied that his Majesty has, on the whole, wisely consulted the interests of his people in having concluded a definitive treaty, founded on the basis of these preliminaries: that although we deeply lament the calamitous events which have taken place on the continent of Europe in the course of the war, we cannot but reflect, with the utmost satisfaction, that the wild and destructive designs with which this country was threatened at its commencement, have been effectually frustrated: that his Majesty's dominions have not only been preserved entire, but valuable and important acquisitions have been annexed to them: that our commercial and maritime superiority has been maintained and improved; and that we continue in the confirmed possession of those means of exertion which the experience of the late contest has proved more than ever to be equal, even amidst the new and unexampled difficulties of other nations of Europe, to maintain the independence, and assert the honour of this country: that, impressed with these sentiments, we are on our parts earnestly solicitous

solicitous to cultivate and improve the blessings of peace, and to concur in such measures as his Majesty in his wisdom shall judge to be best calculated to prevent occasions of misunderstanding with foreign powers: that we rely on his Majesty's known disposition to adhere with the most scrupulous fidelity to his engagements; but that we entertain at the same time a perfect confidence, that his Majesty will not fail to employ that vigilance and attention which the present situation of Europe demands; and, above all, that his Majesty will be uniformly determined and prepared to defend, against every encroachment, the great sources of the wealth, commerce, and naval power of the empire: that we are fully persuaded that his Majesty's faithful subjects will at all times be ready to support the honour of his Majesty's crown, and the rights, laws, and liberties, of their country, with the same zeal, energy, and fortitude, which they have invariably manifested during the war, now happily brought to a conclusion."

A debate ensued until two o'clock, when the House adjourned the debate upon motion, Ayes 187.—Noes 155.

Same Day, in the House of Lords, Lord Pelham moved

THE order of the day for taking into consideration the Definitive Treaty of Amiens.

Lord Grenville moved an address similar to that moved the same day, in the House of Commons, by Mr. Windham.

The Duke of Norfolk moved, as an amendment, the omission of all that part of the noble Lord's proposed address, after the first part, which assured his Majesty of the co-operation of that House, in maintaining the terms of the peace inviolate.

Lord Pelham moved a counter-address, in coincidence with the amendment of the Duke of Norfolk.

[Upon a division there appeared for Lord Pelham's amendment—Contents 100.—Proxies 22.—Non-contents 16.]

On Friday, the 14th May, in the House of Commons, Sir William Young moved

THE order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate upon the Definitive Treaty.

Mr. Sheridan moved the following amendment:

"We humbly represent to his Majesty, that the omission of various opportunities of negotiating a peace with advantage to this country, and more especially the rejection of the overtures made by the Chief Consul of France, in January 1800, appear to this House to have led to a state of affairs, which rendered peace so necessary,

necessary, as to justify the important and painful sacrifices which his Majesty has been advised to make for the attainment thereof."

The question being put on Mr. Windham's address, the House divided—Ayes 20—Noes 276.—Majority 256.

Mr. Sheridan's amendment, and another moved by Mr. Bouverie, were then negatived without a division.—Lord Hawkesbury's amendment was then put, and carried without a division.

On Friday, the 21st May, in the House of Commons,

THE Speaker informed the House that he had received, through the lords lieutenants of the counties, the acknowledgments of the yeomanry and volunteer corps for the thanks of the House, voted to them: also a letter from Lord Hutchinson, dated Turin, 8th May, expressing his gratitude for the thanks voted to him by the House, for his conduct in Egypt.

ADDENDA.

A D D E N D A.

*Proclamation in the Name of the French Colony of St. Domingo,
Toussaint Louverture, Governor.*

LIBERTY.

EQUALITY.

EVER since the revolution I have done all that rested with me to restore the happiness of my country, to secure the liberty of my fellow-citizens. Forced to fight the internal and external enemies of the French republic, I have made war with courage, honour, and loyalty. Towards my greatest enemies I have never swerved from the rules of justice; and if I have all the means which were in my power to conquer them, I have likewise endeavoured, so far as lay in me, to mitigate the horrors of war, to spare the blood of man. The pardon of offences has ever been my principle; humanity my leading sentiment; and I have received as friends and brothers those who the day before were under the hostile banners. By forgetting errors and faults, I have wished to make the genuine and sacred cause of liberty amiable, even to our most ardent adversaries.

I have constantly reminded my brethren in arms, as well officers as generals, that the rank to which they were raised ought only to be the reward of honour, bravery, and irreproachable private behaviour; that the more they were elevated above their fellow-citizens, the more circumspect and unblameable should be all their actions and all their words; that the scandal of public men was attended by consequences more detrimental to society than that of simple citizens; that the rank and functions with which they were invested, were not given to them only to serve their fortunes or their ambition, but that those necessary institutions had for their cause and their end the public good; that they imposed duties which ought, in the first place, to be discharged without selfish considerations; that impartiality and equity ought to dictate all their decisions; the love of order, the prosperity of the colony, the suppression of every vice, should perpetually call forth their activity, their vigilance, and their zeal.

I have continually and energetically recommended to the whole military, subordination, discipline, and obedience, without which

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an army cannot exist. It is created to protect liberty, the security of persons and property; and all those who compose it should never lose sight of the object of its honourable destination. It is for the officers, along with good advice, to give their soldiers good examples. Each captain ought to feel the noble emulation of having his company the best disciplined, the cleanest, and the best exercised; he ought to consider that the errors of his soldiers recoil upon himself, and that he is degraded by the faults of those he commands. The same sentiments ought, in a higher degree, to animate chiefs of battalion for their battalions, and chiefs of brigade for their brigades: they ought to regard them as their own families, when the individuals of whom they are composed perform their duty well, and show themselves rigid commanders when they depart from it.

Such is the language I have held out to General Moyse during ten years, in all my private conversations; which I have repeated to him a thousand times in the presence of his companions; which I have resumed in my correspondence: such are the principles I have recorded in a thousand of my letters. On every occasion I have endeavoured to explain to him the holy maxims of our religion, and to prove to him that man is nothing without the power and will of God; that the duties of a Christian who has received baptism ought never to be neglected; that when a man braves Providence he must expect a dreadful end. What have I not done to bring him back to virtue, to justice, to benevolence, to change his vicious inclinations, and to hinder him from precipitating himself into the abyss? God alone knows it. Instead of listening to the advice of a father, of a chief devoted to the colony, he was only guided by his destructive passions—he perished miserably! Such is the lot reserved for those who shall imitate him. The justice of Heaven is slow, but sooner or later it strikes the wicked like a thunderbolt, and crushes them.

The cruel experiment I have just made will not be useless to me; and after the misconduct of General Moyse there shall be no general of division named without new orders from the French government.

Nevertheless General Dessalines shall, on account of the services he has done, retain his rank of general of division.

In one of my proclamations, during the war of the south, I have traced the duties of fathers and mothers, their obligations to educate their children in the fear of God, always regarding religion as the basis of all virtue, and the foundation of the happiness of society. In fact, who are they who have, since the revolution, caused the greatest misfortunes to the colony? Have they not been men without religion or morals? He that despises God and his divine precepts, who does not cherish his nearest relations, will he love his fellow-creatures? Thou shalt honour thy father

and thy mother, that thy days may be long, is one of the first commandments of God. Will a child, who does not respect his father and his mother, listen to the advice of those who are strangers to him? Will he obey the laws of society, who has trampled upon the holiest and mildest law of nature? Yet with what negligence do fathers and mothers educate their children, especially in cities! Instead of instructing them in religion, exacting from them respect and obedience, and giving them ideas suitable to their condition; instead of teaching them to love industry, they leave them in idleness, and ignorance of their first duties; they appear themselves to despise, and teach their children to despise agriculture, the first, the most honourable, and most useful of occupations. Scarcely are they born when we see the same children at once decked with toys and ear-rings, and covered with filthy rags, offending the eyes of decency with their nakedness. They thus arrive at the age of twelve, without moral principles or occupation, and with no education, except a relish for luxury and indolence; and as bad impressions are hard to eradicate, they become bad citizens, vagabonds, and thieves; or, if they are girls, they are prostitutes; and, be which they will, are ready to obey the impulse of any conspirator who shall preach to them disorder, assassination, and plunder. Upon such vile fathers and mothers, upon such dangerous pupils, the military commanders ought to keep perpetually a watchful eye, that the hand of justice should be continually stretched out.

The same reproach equally applies to a great number of cultivators, male and female, upon the plantations. Since the revolution, ill-disposed men have addressed the lazy and turbulent, and said "That liberty was the right of living in idleness, and doing ill with impunity, of despising the laws, and only following their own fancies." Such a doctrine could not but be well received by all bad subjects, thieves, and assassins. It is time to strike at those hardened men who persist in such ideas. All the world ought to know that there are no means of living peaceable and respected, but labour, and assiduous labour.

Such is the lesson which fathers and mothers ought to give to their children every day, and every moment of their lives.

As soon almost as a child can walk he ought to be employed about the plantations, in some useful labour proportioned to his strength, instead of being sent into towns, under pretence of that education he does not receive; he comes there only to learn vices, to increase the rabble of vagabonds, and women of ill fame, to disturb the repose of his fellow-citizens by his very existence, and to end it by a capital punishment. The military commanders and the magistrates must be inexorable to this class of men; they must force them, in spite of themselves, to be useful to that society

society of which they would be the scourge without the severest vigilance.

Since the revolution it is evident that the war has caused the destruction of far more men than women ; of these latter also are found a greater number in the towns, whose only existence is founded upon libertinism. Occupied entirely with thoughts of dress, the effects of their prostitution ; disdaining not only culture, but every other employment, they entirely refuse to do any thing useful. These are they who conceal all the guilty, who live upon the profits of their rapine, who excite them to robbery for the purpose of partaking the fruits of their crimes. It concerns the honour of the magistrates, generals, and commanders, not to leave one of these in the towns or suburbs ; the least negligence in this respect will render them worthy of public censure.

Moyse, it is true, was the soul of the late conspiracy ; but he could not have completed his infamy had he not been able to find accomplices.

As to domestics, every citizen ought only to have as many as are indispensably necessary for his service. The persons with whom they live ought to be the principal observers of their conduct, and to suffer nothing in them contrary to good morals, to submission, and to order ; if they are idle, they should correct them for this vice ; if they are thieves, they ought to be denounced to the military commanders, to be punished according to the laws. A good servant, animated with justice, will do more work than four bad ones ; and since, in the new regime, all labour merits wages, so all wages merit labour.

Such is the invariable and decided will of the government.

There is, besides, an object worthy its attention ; that is, the observing of strangers who arrive in the colony. Some of them only know, from the reports of the enemies of the new order of things, the changes which have taken place, without reflecting upon the causes which have produced them, or upon the difficulties which were to overcome, that the greatest disorder that ever existed might be succeeded by tranquillity and peace, cultivation and trade ; they entertain designs the more dangerous, as they are welcomed by all those who, founding their hopes upon disturbances, only desire pretexts. Such faults ought to be the more severely punished, as the negligence of the public functionaries in this respect would ensure that confidence they require, and would cause them to be justly regarded as the enemies of liberty.

The most sacred of all institutions of men who live in society, from whence flows every good, is marriage. A good father of a family, a good husband, entirely occupied by the happiness of his children, ought to be among them the living image of the Divinity. Thus a good government ought always to surround good families with honour, with respect, and with veneration ; it ought never

to repose till it has pulled up the last root of immorality. The military commanders, the public functionaries, are, above all, without excuse, when they publicly give way to the scandal of vice. Those who, having wives, keep concubines in their own houses, or those who, not being married, live publicly with a variety of women, are unworthy to command, and will be cashiered.

As a final analysis: every man existing in the colony owes to his fellow-citizens a good example; every military commander, every public functionary, ought accurately to fulfil his duty; they will be judged by their actions, by the good they have done, by the tranquillity and prosperity of the places they command. In a well-ordered state, idleness is the source of every disorder, and if it is suffered in a single individual, I shall blame the military commanders, persuaded that those who tolerate idle persons and vagabonds, have bad designs, and are the secret enemies of the government.

No person can, under any pretence, be exempt from some task or other, according to his faculties. Fathers and mothers, who have children and estates, ought to go and live there, work there themselves, make their children work, watch over their labours, and, in the moment of repose, instruct them themselves; or by teaching them the precepts of our religion, impress upon them the horror of vice, explain to them the commandments of God, grave the principles of them upon their heart in an ineffaceable manner, and penetrate them with this truth, that as idleness is the mother of every vice, so is labour the father of every virtue. It is by these means that respectable and useful citizens will be formed, that one may expect to see this beautiful colony one of the happiest countries upon earth, and for ever keep away those horrible events, the recollection of which can never be effaced from our memories.

In consequence I decree as follows:

Art. 1. Every commandant who, since the late conspiracy, has had knowledge of the troubles which should have broken out, and permitted plunder or assassination, who being able to prevent or hinder revolt, has suffered to be broken that law which declares the life, the property, and the home of every citizen, sacred and inviolable, shall be carried before a special tribunal, and punished according to the law of the 22d Thermidor, year 9 (August 10, 1801).

Every military commander, who, by want of foresight, or neglect, has not put a stop to disorders when committed, shall be cashiered, and punished with a year's imprisonment.

There shall, in consequence, be made a rigorous inquiry into their conduct, and then the Governor will pronounce upon their fate.

2. All

2. All generals commanders of the arrondissements or quarters, who shall for the future neglect to take all necessary precautions to prevent seditions, but shall suffer the law to be violated, which declares the life, the property, and home of every citizen, sacred and inviolable, shall be carried before a special tribunal, and punished, conformable to the law of the 22d Thermidor, year 9 (August 10, 1801).

3. In case of trouble, or indications of its breaking out, the national guard of that quarter or circle shall be at the order of the military commanders, on their simple requisition. Every commander who shall not have taken the necessary precautions for preventing trouble in their quarters, or the propagation of troubles from an adjacent quarter; every military man, either of the line or national troops, who shall refuse to obey legal orders, shall be punished with death.

4. Every individual, male or female, of whatever colour, who shall be convicted of having entertained serious intentions of raising sedition, shall be taken before a council of war, and punished conformable to law.

5. Every individual Creole, male or female, convicted of having entertained designs tending to disturb the public tranquillity, but who shall not be thought worthy of death, shall be sent to work, with a chain at his foot, for six months.

6. Every stranger in the situation of the article preceding, shall be sent out of the colony as a bad subject.

7. In every commune of the colony, where there exist municipal administrations, all the citizens, male and female, which inhabit them, whatever their qualities or condition, must provide themselves with cards of safety.

This card shall contain the name, surname, domicile, state, age, profession, and quality, age and sex, of those who bear it.

It shall be signed by the mayor and commissary of the quarter where the person inhabits.

It shall be renewed every six months, on paying a dollar, by each individual: the sums thus arising to be applied to the communal expense.

8. It is expressly forbidden to the municipal administrations to give cards to any one who has not an estate or profession, well-known irreproachable conduct, and certain means of existence.

All those who cannot fulfil the necessary conditions strictly, shall, if Creoles, be sent to till the ground, or, if strangers, be sent away from the colony.

9. Every mayor or officer of police, who, by negligence, or to favour vice, shall have signed and delivered a card of safety to an individual who is not qualified to obtain it, shall be cashiered and imprisoned one month.

10. Fifteen days after the publication of the present arrêt, every person found without a card of safety, if a Creole, shall be sent to culture; if a stranger, sent out of the colony, unless he prefers serving in the troops of the line.

11. Every domestic, who, before leaving the house where he has served, shall not have been thought worthy a certificate of good behaviour, shall be declared incapable of receiving a card of safety. Any person, who, to favour him, shall give him one, shall be imprisoned one month.

12. Fifteen days after the publication of the present arrêt, all managers or conductors of plantations are charged to send an exact list of all the cultivators of every age and sex in the plantation, under pain of being imprisoned eight days.

Every conductor or manager is the principal guard of the plantation; he is declared personally responsible for every kind of disorder committed there, and for the idleness and vagabondage of the cultivators.

13. A month after the publication of this arrêt, all the commanders of quarters are required to send the list of the cultivators of every plantation of their quarters to the commanders of circles, on pain of being cashiered.

14. The commanders of circles are required to send lists of all the plantations of their circles to the generals under the orders of whom they are, without delay, under pain of disobedience.

These lists, deposited in the archives of the government, will serve for the future as an immutable basis for the fixing of the cultivators with respect to the inhabitants.

15. Every manager or conductor of a plantation, where a stranger cultivator shall have taken refuge, is required to denounce him to the captain or commander of the section, within twenty-four hours, under pain of eight days imprisonment.

16. Every captain or commandant of a section, who by negligence shall have left a strange cultivator more than three days in a plantation in his section, shall be cashiered.

17. Vagabond cultivators thus arrested shall be conducted by the military to their own habitation. They shall be recommended to the peculiar inspection of the conductors or managers, and thus shall for three months have no passport to go out of the plantation.

18. It is forbidden to any soldier to go to any plantation or private house in the town. Those who wish to work, and have obtained their officers' permission, shall be employed at labours for the republic, and paid according to their labour.

19. It is forbidden to any soldier to go to any plantation unless to see his father or his mother. If he fails to return to his corps

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at the hour appointed, he shall be punished according to the case, conformably to military law.

20. Every person convicted of having disturbed or attempted to disturb a family, shall be denounced to the civil and military authorities, who shall give an account of it to the Governor, who will decide according to the case.

21. My order relative to culture given at Port Republican, 20th Vendemiaire, year 9, shall be executed in its form and tenour. It is enjoined to the military commanders to look into it, and see that it is executed with rigour, and literally, and whatever is not contrary to the present proclamation.

The present proclamation shall be printed, transcribed upon the administrative and judicial registers, read, published, and posted where need is; and besides inserted in the official bulletin of St. Domingo.

A copy shall be sent to each of the ministers of worship, to be read to their parishioners after mass.

All generals, military commanders, and all civil authorities in the departments, are enjoined to enforce the most severe, full, and entire execution of its spirit and regulations, upon their personal responsibility, and under pain of disobedience.

Given at Cape Français, 4th Frimaire, year 10 (November 25, 1801).

(Signed) TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

Declaration of the Minister of the King of England, as Elector of Hanover, relative to the Affairs of the Secularization in Germany.

THE envoy of Hanover at Vienna declares, that if the principle of the projected secularization should become general, and of consequence extend itself to the bishoprics of Osnaburgh and Lubeck, Hanover will be under the necessity of asserting the rights which appertain to her relative to those states, in virtue of the peace of Westphalia. As to that which regards the bishopric of Hildesheim, she cannot surrender the four bailiwicks of that state, which have been possessed by Brunswick since the year 1523. She is also entitled to advance her pretensions to Corvey, since the Dukes of Brunswick have at all times been the sovereign lords of the Abbey of Corvey.

Proclamation of the Committee of Government of the Italian Republic, published at Milan, 1st of February 1802.

THE treaty of Luneville consecrated the independence of the Italian republic: at the moment when that treaty was signed, this state, still a conquered country, existed under a provisional regimen,

regimen, which was altogether subject to the control of the commander of the French army.

It became necessary to organize the country ; and that was the object of the Consulta at Lyons.

There was the choice of two kinds of organization.

One of the nature of that which was given to it in 1796. Such an organization force might have imposed, but it never would have been received by the inhabitants. It would have produced disorder and civil dissensions. To the neighbours of the Cisalpine territory it would have been an object of terror, because it would have rendered the country the centre of anarchy.

The second was an organization nearly similar to that which the inhabitants proposed, with a strong and central government.

All the appointments were easily made, because few countries so much abound in citizens distinguished by their knowledge and integrity.

But in the present circumstances it was not so easy to fill the first place of the government. With respect to it however, that course has been adopted which the interest of the country dictated, and which, we will assert, is also the interest, rightly understood, of the neighbouring states.

The government is installed at Milan.

The principal laws which are to give activity to the constitution are preparing. In a short time the country will, without any effort, be completely organized.

Those who are of opinion that the political state of a nation may be settled in a day or an hour, by the mere drawing up of plans, will consider this mode of proceeding somewhat extraordinary.

But those who are convinced that a country has no constitution unless it be allowed to operate, and that in all nations the periods of organization are dangerous crises, from which many misfortunes spring, will be of opinion, that the determination of the Consulta at Lyons was at once wise and natural. Whatever, therefore, may be said in ascribing to its result that which belongs not to it, is only senseless prattle (*n'est que du bavardage*).

But we are told France thus unites to her thirty millions of inhabitants, the additional influence attached to the four millions which inhabit the Italian republic ! This is held forth as a ground of alarm, and exclamations are made against the power and ambition of France.

Let us however compare the influence of France in the different parts of Europe, since the treaty of Luneville, with that which she possessed in 1788.

In 1788 France evidently enjoyed a kind of patronage over the King of Sardinia, the King of Naples, and the republic of Venice.

Over the republic of Venice ! Because that state was geographically the enemy of Austria.

Over

Over the King of Naples! by the family compact.

Over the King of Sardinia! for he was obliged to connect himself with France, on account of his inability to defend Savoy and the county of Nice, by double alliances, and still more in consequence of the pretensions of the House of Austria on Montserrat. Thus, in the then system of Europe, France possessed an eminent influence in Italy over three great states, the population of which amounted to twelve millions.

Now, however, Venice belongs to the Emperor, and the family compact with Naples exists no longer.

The Italian republic is then the only compensation for both these losses. The influence of France, therefore, is not increased.

The cession of Venice to the Emperor has given that prince a marked influence on the Adriatic and other coast of Italy. Were the Italian republic to languish and become disorganized, were it not to remain a sure and faithful ally to France, the government of Italy would be at the disposal of Austria; there would no longer be any equilibrium, and the result of a war in which we have been the conquerors in an hundred battles, and twice obtained peace under the walls of Vienna, would place us in a worse position than that in which we were before the war.

France ought not to exercise an unnatural power over neighbouring countries; but she ought to study with vigilance to preserve that political equilibrium which is the best pledge for the security of peace.

With respect to the former system of Germany; Poland, Turkey, and Sweden, were connected with the political system of France. But Poland is no more; or rather now augments the power of our neighbours.

Turkey, the prey of civil wars, scarce possesses that consistence which is necessary to continue her existence. She can therefore no longer have any weight in the affairs of Germany.

The acquisition which Russia has obtained in Poland, the degree of civilization and of power to which that state has risen in modern times, in those times which change and modify every thing, calls upon the descendants of Charles XII. to maintain the equilibrium of the Baltic, but leaves them no real influence in Germany.

The addition of the four departments of the Rhine is not a compensation to France equal to that which her neighbours have received by the partition of Poland. France, indeed, has sustained a double loss by that partition, since one of her natural allies, possessing a considerable population, is thereby not only lost in the balance of Europe, but added to the strength of those powers she has to guard against.

In the equilibrium of the affairs of Germany, France has therefore rather lost than gained; and had she been obliged to submit

to the two divisions of Poland, and had obtained no compensation, neither in Belgium nor the four departments of the Rhine, she would have ceased to be what she has always been—a power of the first order.

We shall not continue this parallel any farther.—We shall not demonstrate the difference between the position of France in 1788, and after the preliminaries of London: but Tippoo Saib, like Poland, has disappeared from the political system of India, and his states increase the immense territory of the English.

No nation has displayed so much moderation as France.

Victorious in war, she has restored every thing to its proper state in peace; but she must maintain herself in certain limits, which cannot be circumscribed without exhibiting dishonourable weakness and unaccountable folly in the government.

To preserve an equilibrium in the affairs of Germany and in the affairs of Italy, is the system of France.

It is not well that she should give the law, but she must not receive it.

In considering the political situation of France under all these points, it will be perceived that she has gained no new influence—she has merely maintained herself in her former rank.

Italian Republic.

Address of the Committee of Government to their Fellow-citizens.

Milan, 16 Pluviose (Feb. 5), first Year of the Italian Republic, 1802.

The Committee of Government to their Fellow-citizens.

A SACRED duty commands us to announce to the people, that on the 20th inst. the exercise of our functions will cease, and the constitutional government will be established.

The last moment of our career will be the happiest for us, if, in returning to the mass of simple citizens, we shall find that sweet confidence, which we flatter ourselves we have deserved by the constancy of our zeal.

We dare not here pronounce, whether, in the course of two years, the greatest exactness has been observed in the public service; whether the necessary activity has been employed in the different branches of administration; whether efforts have been made to re-establish order in the chaos of the finances; whether the most vigorous measures have been taken to assure the people their subsistence in times of calamity; whether the means proper for the revival of commerce have been attended to; whether the liveliest zeal has not prevailed in the organization of troops; whether dignities and employments have not been conferred on the worthiest of candidates; whether the sciences and the fine arts have not
found

found protection and encouragement. We leave this decision to the severe and impartial judgment of the people. But we cannot conceal that the multiplicity of the obligations which have pressed upon us, and the extraordinary burdens which we have had to support, have determined us to take sometimes disagreeable, but necessary measures, with which no other persons in a similar situation could have dispensed. To support public economy, we have been obliged to give some shocks to the private economy of individuals; we have been obliged to strike on the sudden, and sometimes to reopen the wounds which have been ready to close. But, not losing sight of the injury sustained by the classes upon which we have been obliged to bear, we have been eager to assure to them, in the national funds, a compensation already realized, or, at least, rendered certain. What repugnance have we not felt in hurting our fellow-citizens! but we have been obliged to yield to the empire of circumstances. Our operations have, notwithstanding, excited enemies, who, indignant at measures, without calculating wants, have imputed to us hardships, which cost much to our hearts.

We have given an account of our administration to the same illustrious personage who committed to our care the sacred deposit of the public authority. The certainty that he has never withdrawn from us the confidence with which he honoured us, being an evident proof of his entire satisfaction, forms for us the most glorious of monuments. We believe ourselves worthy of his testimony, because we have faithfully served the cause of the people. We have always cherished the most ardent desire of doing good, and, if our intentions have not always been fulfilled, we have at least used every effort to avoid the greatest evils. We may be accused of a deficiency of powers and of intelligence, but not of zeal. Our intentions have sometimes been ill judged of by their results. Those judgments, we must repeat, would have been very different, could circumstances have been taken into the estimation.

The aspect of affairs is now much changed, and every thing promises a happy future. The destiny of the republic fixed; the agitations that tortured the public mind appeased; the basis of the constitutional system laid; independence assured; the public charges proportioned to the means; the government intrusted to persons worthy of the public confidence; we cannot lay down in a better moment the honourable and difficult employment confided to us; and we console ourselves for past evils by the flattering idea, that our successors, animated by the most fervent zeal, and aided by circumstances already ameliorated, may crown the wishes of a people, who, fatigued by so many vicissitudes, has a right to enjoy at length the felicity to which it aspires.

The Committee of Government,

SOMMARIVA RUGA,

CLAVENA, Sec. Gen.

Proclamation

Proclamation of the First Consul of France to the Inhabitants of St. Domingo; dated Paris, 8th Nov. 1801.

Inhabitants of St. Domingo,

WHATEVER your origin or your colour, you are all French, you are all free, and all equal in the sight of God, and in the estimation of the republic.

France has been, like St. Domingo, a prey to factions, torn by civil and foreign wars. But all has changed; all people have embraced the French, and have sworn to them peace and amity; all the French have embraced each other also, and have sworn to be all friends and brothers. Come also, embrace the French, and rejoice to see again your friends and your brothers of Europe.

The government sends you the Captain-general Leclerc: he has brought with him great forces for protecting you against your enemies, and against the enemies of the republic. If it be said to you these forces are destined to ravish from you your liberty; answer, "The republic will not permit it to be taken away from us."

Rally round the Captain-general. He brings you abundance and peace. Rally all of you around him. Whoever shall dare to separate himself from the Captain-general, will be a traitor to his country, and the indignation of the republic will devour him as the fire devours your dried canes.

Done at Paris, in the palace of the government, the 17th Brumaire, year 10 of the French republic (Nov. 8, 1801).

The First Consul (Signed) BONAPARTÉ.

By the First Consul,

The Secretary of State, (Signed) H. B. MARET.

To Citizen Toussaint Louverture, General in Chief of the Army of St. Domingo.

Citizen General,

PEACE with England, and all the powers of Europe, which places the republic in the first degree of greatness and power, enables, at the same time, the government to direct its attention to St. Domingo. We send thither Citizen Leclerc, our brother-in-law, in quality of captain-general, as first magistrate of the colony. He is accompanied with the necessary forces to make the sovereignty of the French people be respected. It is under these circumstances that we are disposed to hope that you will prove to us and to all France the sincerity of the sentiments you have constantly expressed in the different letters you have written to us. We have conceived for you esteem, and we wish to recognise and proclaim the great services you have rendered to the French people. If their colours fly on St. Domingo, it is to you and your brave blacks that they are indebted. Called by your talents, and the force of circumstances, to the first command, you have

have destroyed the civil war, put a stop to the persecutions of some ferocious men, restored to honour the religion and worship of God, from whom all things come. The constitution that you have formed, in containing many good things, contains others which are contrary to the dignity and the sovereignty of the French people, of which St. Domingo forms but a part.

The circumstances in which you are placed, surrounded on all sides by enemies, without the mother-country being able to succour or to feed you, have rendered legitimate the articles of that constitution, which otherwise could not be so. But now that circumstances are so happily changed, you will be the first to render homage to the sovereignty of the nation, which reckons you among the number of the most illustrious citizens, by the services you have rendered to it, and by the talents and the force of character with which nature has endowed you. A contrary conduct would be irreconcilable with the idea we have conceived of you. It would deprive you of your numerous claims to the gratitude and good offices of the republic, and would dig under your feet a precipice, which, while it swallowed you up, would contribute to the misery of those brave blacks, whose courage we love, and whom we should be sorry to punish for rebellion.

We have made known to your children, and to their preceptor, the sentiments by which we are animated.—We send them back to you. Assist with your councils, your influence, and your talents, the Captain-general. What can you desire?—the freedom of the blacks? You know that in all the countries we have been in, we have given it to the people who had it not. Do you desire consideration, honours, fortune? It is not, after the services you have rendered, the services you can still render, with the particular sentiments we have for you, that you ought to be doubtful with respect to your consideration, your fortune, and the honours that await you.

Make known to the people of St. Domingo, that the solicitude which France has always evinced for their happiness has often been rendered impotent by the imperious circumstances of war; that men come from the continent to agitate and nourish factions, were the produce of the factions which themselves destroyed the country; that, in future, peace, and the power of the government, ensure their prosperity and freedom. Tell them, that, if liberty be to them the first of wants, they cannot enjoy it but with the title of French citizens; and that every act contrary to the interest of the country, the obedience they owe to the government, and the Captain-general, who is the delegate of it, would be a crime against the national sovereignty, which would eclipse their services, and render St. Domingo the theatre of a wretched war, in which fathers and children would massacre each other.

And you, general, recollect, that, if you are the first of your
colour

colour that attained such great power, and distinguished himself by his bravery and his military talents, you are also, before God and us, the principal person responsible for their conduct.

If there be disaffected persons, who say to the individuals that have played a principal part in the troubles of St. Domingo, that we are coming to ascertain what they have done during the times of anarchy, assure them that we shall take cognizance of their conduct only in this last circumstance; and that we shall not recur to the past, but to find out the traits that may have distinguished them in the war carried on against the Spaniards and English, who have been our enemies.

Rely without reserve on our esteem; and conduct yourself as one of the principal citizens of the greatest nation in the world ought to do.

The First Consul, BONAPARTÉ.
Paris, 17th Brumaire (8th Nov.).

Letter to General Christophe, by the General in Chief of the Army of St. Domingo.

On board the Ocean.

I LEARN with indignation that you refuse, Citizen General, to receive the French squadron and the French army, which I command, under the pretext that you have no orders from the Governor General.

France has made peace with England, and the government send to St. Domingo a force capable of quelling rebels, if they find any at St. Domingo. As to you, Citizen General, I own it will cost me some pain to reckon you among rebels.

I inform you, that if to-day you do not surrender Forts Piccolet and Belair, and all the batteries on the coast, to-morrow at day-break, 15,000 men shall be landed:—4000 are landing now at Fort Liberté, 8000 at Port Republicain.

You will find annexed my proclamation. It expresses the intentions of the government; but recollect, that whatever private esteem your conduct in the colony has inspired me with, I make you responsible for all that shall happen.

LECLERC.

Proclamation by General Leclerc, General in Chief of the Army of St. Domingo.

Head-quarters at the Cape, 28th Pluviose (Feb. 17).

I AM come here in the name of the French government, bearing to you peace and good wishes. I feared to be encountered by obstacles arising from the ambitious views of the chiefs of the colony, and I am not disappointed. They, who announced their devotion

devotion to France in their proclamations, thought of nothing less than acting as Frenchmen. If they sometimes spoke of France, it was because their plans were not sufficiently matured openly to disavow it.

Yesterday, their perfidious intentions were unmasked. General Toussaint sent me his children, with a letter, in which he assures me that there was nothing he so much desired as the prosperity of the colony, and that he was ready to obey all the orders that I should give him. I ordered him to come before me, and gave him my word that I would employ him as my lieutenant-general:—he did not reply to this order, further than by phrases which were only designed to gain time. My orders from the French government are, that I promptly restore prosperity and abundance. If I suffer myself to be amused by crafty and perfidious artifices, the colony will be the theatre of a long civil war.

I advance into the country, and am about to manifest to this rebel the force of the French government. It can be no longer necessary to prove to all good Frenchmen, inhabiting St. Domingo, what an insensible monster he is. I promise liberty to the people of this island—I shall make them rejoice, and I will respect their persons and property.

I order as follows:

Art. 1. The General Toussaint and the General Christophe are put out of the protection of the law; all citizens are ordered to pursue them, and to treat them as rebels of the French republic.

2. From the day on which the French army shall occupy a position, all officers, whether civil or military, who shall obey other orders than those of the generals of the army which I command, shall be treated as rebels.

3. The cultivators, who, seduced into error, and deceived by the perfidious insinuations of the rebel generals, may have taken arms, shall be regarded as children who have strayed, and shall be sent to their plantations, provided they do not seek to excite insurrection.

4. The soldiers of the demi-brigades who shall abandon the army of Toussaint, shall be received into the French army.

(Signed) LECLERC.

General of Division, and Chief of the Staff, DUGUA.

Admiral Villaret Joyeuse to M. l'Admiral commanding the Forces of his Britannic Majesty at Jamaica.

*On board L'Océan, in the Road of Cape François,
26 Pluviose (Feb. 15, 1802).*

M. ADMIRAL, I hasten to announce to you, that a fleet of the French republic has entered the ports of St. Domingo. The revolted negroes have received us with fire and sword, and the city

city of the Cape has been reduced to ashes; but the plain and the neighbouring country have been saved by the activity of the troops, and the precipitate flight of the rebels. A powerful force will at last re-establish in this colony the form of government prescribed by the laws of the mother-country, and to protect those principles which alone can preserve, and upon which reposes the common interest of all the European powers in their establishments in the Antilles.

The importance and utility of these views, added to the happy establishment of peace between France and England, give me full assurance, Sir, that the rebels will no where find an asylum, and that the colony being declared in a state of siege, no armed vessel will shew itself before those ports which the rebels could occupy. The obstinate resistance which they oppose to us in different points, in spite of their continued defeats, is evidently the result of a plan of general insurrection, confirmed by the events which have occurred at Guadaloupe; and by the intelligence received from Martinique, Tobago, Grenada, and Dominica, the consequences to all European governments would be equally disastrous, if the focus of revolt was not speedily smothered. But the French army is already in possession of the Cape, Fort of Liberty, the Port de Paix, La Tortue, and Port Republicain, and is perfectly sure of all the part formerly belonging to Spain, of which the most important points have been conquered; and every thing promises us complete success, if, as this army is entitled to expect, it can find in the event of necessity that assistance from her neighbours, which unforeseen circumstances may force it to claim.

The disposition of the cabinet of St. James's, and the known loyalty of your nation, Sir, permit me to hope, that the ports of Jamaica will furnish us (should circumstances demand it, and should you be abundantly provided) with provisions and ammunition. One of the ministers of his Britannic Majesty has said, that the peace just concluded was not an ordinary peace, but a sincere reconciliation of the two greatest nations in the world. If it depends on me, Sir, this happy prognostic will certainly be verified; at least I am pleased to imagine, that our pacific communications will be worthy of two nations, to whom war has only multiplied the reciprocal reasons which they had to esteem each other; and to give you authentic proof of our confidence, I lay before you a faithful statement of our forces in the ports of St. Domingo.

Since the 16th Pluviose (5th Feb.) twenty-five sail of the line have entered these ports; five of them, which were Spanish, have already sailed for the Havannah. These twenty-five vessels, amongst which three were entirely transports, and consequently without guns, have brought, with several frigates, *armée en flute*,
about

about sixteen thousand men. I am every moment in expectation of six more sail of the line, three of them Batavians, intended to be sent to their own establishments. These divisions are also to bring five or six thousand troops more; other corps are destined to follow them. I shall send almost immediately most of the *flutes* with six or seven vessels back to France.

Your Excellency, I hope, will see, in this frank and loyal communication, that all the armaments of the French government have now no other aim, but to re-establish public security, and to consolidate the great work of a general pacification. Receive, Sir, the assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed)

VILLARET.

Proclamation of the Vice-president of the Italian Republic to his Fellow-citizens.

Milan, Feb. 15, 1802, 1st Year.

THE constitutional government, which the public wishes have so long desired, enters this day upon the exercise of its functions. The work of the great man who created the republic, it offers you, in the name of its founder, the surest pledge of the accomplishment of your flattering hopes. When Bonaparté is our support, and guides our first steps; when Bonaparté, in the face of all Europe, takes the solemn engagement of governing the republic, till she be elevated to that degree of prosperity within, and of consideration without, which the glory of that hero and our safety demand; what hopes may we not conceive!

To see them realized we must redouble our efforts. Measure, with attention, citizens, the space that remains to be traversed to arrive at that goal—compare our present situation with that towards which we are proceeding.

No, we are not yet a people, but we must become one; we must soon form a nation, strong from its unanimity, happy from its wisdom, independent from a real national sentiment. We have no regulated government, and we must create it—we have no organized administration, and we must establish one. How great is the task, citizens! you will feel it, and you will conceive how new in the vast career that opens before them, are those whom you have placed at your head! It is only by the strictest union of opinions and efforts that we can accomplish that great and difficult work upon which your safety depends.

Those who are now charged with the direction of public affairs owe you and promise you order, economy, assiduity, and impartial justice; you, in your turn, owe them respect, confidence, and sincere attachment. Remember that, when you respect the public authorities, you respect yourselves in the authorities that re-

present you. When you give to those who are the depositaries of power your entire confidence, you double to your own advantage both their power and their means; when with a firm resignation you bear the public burdens, you give a necessary support to the magistrates, who will always feel that to be painful which is a burden to you. It is this union which it is of importance to establish solidly, which nothing can resist, and without which you will always remain in a state of imbecility and agitation.

Already have you given a proof of a rare constancy in adversity; prove now your moderation and firmness in the prosperity that is reserved for you. In launching you into the new order of things, assume that attitude which befits a people called to a new and great destiny; remember that Europe contemplates you with a jealous eye, and that severe posterity awaits you. You have received the name of the Italian Republic only to claim aloud as a principal portion of fair Italy, the great part which belongs to you in the honourable inheritance of the common mother, who knew no rival in any kind of glory.

Yes, those high deeds which have illustrated our country, those domestic virtues which rendered our forefathers the masters and the light of the world, are examples that belong to us. Be great enough to imitate them; let the people, your neighbours and your brothers, know that the peace of the great family will never be disturbed by you; but that you will not yield to any when it shall be necessary to shew yourselves emulous of those glorious men whose blood flows in your veins. The field of honour is open, and the palm shall be the reward of those who shew themselves by their wisdom and their virtue, the most worthy of the Italian name.

(Signed)

MELZI, Vice-president.

Extract of a Dispatch from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the French Chargé d'Affaires Bacher, communicated to the Diet at Ratisbon.

Citizen,

24 Pluviose (Feb. 13, 1802).

I THINK it my duty to inform you officially of the results of the session of an extraordinary Consulta of the principal citizens of the Cisalpine republic at Lyons. The treaty of Luneville has acknowledged the existence of this republic, but the mention made of it was rather to announce its approaching existence than actually to declare its establishment. The Cisalpine republic, occupied successively and without interruption by Imperial and French armies, was not yet able to govern itself. It was the duty of the French government, after having obtained by the success of their arms the freedom of this country, after having caused

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its independence to be acknowledged by all the powers of the continent, to call its inhabitants to fulfil the first duties which that state imposes upon the people who wish to enjoy it. The public voice in Italy, and the formal wish of the provisional authorities, had, in different circumstances, expressed to the First Consul, that the general confidence which this people had placed in him was such, that they unanimously expected from him both the blessing of a definitive constitution and that of the first choice of their magistrates. The First Consul desired that the accomplishment of the wish of this nation should accord with the principles of its independence. He assembled the principal citizens; he collected their opinions and their votes. From these suffrages and these opinions result the constitution and the magistrates, who are to govern. The government of the republic perceived that the tranquillity of Europe was connected with that of each of the states who compose it. After having devoted all its efforts to the determination of the war, which has so long desolated it, it desires, that the influence of its wisdom may extinguish in the bosom of all nations within the sphere of its alliances every principle of mistrust, uncertainty, and agitation. The wisest citizens of the Italian republic, reflecting upon the diversity of the elements which compose it, easily persuaded the body of their fellow-citizens, that rivalships, pretensions, and immemorial hatreds, if not controlled by an ascendant foreign and especially superior to all the passions which produce them, could not fail to bring forth disorders capable of affecting the tranquillity of Italy, and of troubling the repose of Europe. Under the just impression of these sentiments, they thought it their duty to represent to the First Consul, that their country, in the first moments of its organization, ought to be assured of the maintenance of its independence, enlightened as to the dangers inseparable from the commencement of its political career, and wisely directed in the choice of means for its preservation from all attempts against its exterior safety, and the institutions which it has established. Such are, citizens, the results of a convocation of an extraordinary Consulta at Lyons. I entreat you to make known to the government with whom you reside, the notification which I have the honour to make to you. I do not doubt, that they will see in this event a new proof of the desire which incessantly animates the government of the republic to consolidate, by all the means in its power, the general tranquillity of Europe, and to give a durable guarantee to the relations which unite its different states.

(Signed)

CH. M. TALLEYRAND.

Principal Articles of the new Helvetic Constitution, as adjusted by the Senate in the latter End of February 1802.

THE Helvetic republic is one. Berne is the capital. The Christian religion, according to the Catholic and reformed communion, is the established religion. Ecclesiastical property is only to be employed in religious instruction, or charity. The Central Government, and the ecclesiastical authorities, are to act in concert, with respect to religious regulations. There is to be a Central Administration, for the exercise of the national sovereignty, and an administration in each canton. The Central Administration is to be composed of a Diet and a Senate. The Diet is to be formed of representatives from each of the twenty-one cantons, and is to assemble regularly on the 1st of March every year. The Senate is to be convoked only when the majority of the cantons require it. The Landamann out of function to preside in the Diet, with a casting vote. Four members of the Senate to assist at the Diet, but to have no vote. The Diet accepts or rejects a law, when the Senate has not been able to procure the assent of two thirds of the cantons to a project which it persists in carrying through. At the proposition of the Senate, the Diet can declare war or peace, and ratify treaties; and also regulate the yearly number of troops. The Senate is composed of the two landammans, two stadtholders, and twenty-six counsellors. It proposes laws, and watches over the tranquillity and preservation of the constitution. The Senate chooses the landammans and lieutenants from among its own members. It also appoints an inferior Council of its own members, to execute the laws: proposes such regulations as shall afterwards be submitted to the Senate; watches over the internal administration of justice, finance, and war. The Senate names and alters the diplomatic department, and all the functionaries of the internal administration. The Landamann in office receives a salary of 16,000 Swiss livres. The Senate may adjourn for three months, during which the inferior Council exercises the executive power in all its plenitude; and afterwards renders an account of its proceedings to the Senate.

Proclamation, published by the Government of the Helvetic Republic, at Berne, 15th March 1802.

THE present government has always esteemed among their most sacred duties, the assurance of the independence of our republic, and the integrity of its territories. It was especially for this purpose that the First Landamann went to Paris some months past, and entered upon important negotiations with the French government.

government. Since then every step and effort of the Helvetic government have been constantly directed towards that end. What then has been the surprise of the government to learn that reports are not only verbally propagated, but printed in the public papers, tending to render doubtful the future political existence of the Helvetic republic! It is compelled to declare, that these reports are totally without foundation. Not only the treaty of Luneville maintains the independence of Helvetia by the guarantee of august treaties, but the promises of the First Consul of France still more confirm the assurance.

The high contracting parties cannot, therefore, but regard as an offence the distrust and inquietude manifested on this account. In calming men's minds by the present publication, the government is persuaded that the nation will continue to appreciate and cherish above all its glory, that of forming an independent state.

It invites all the citizens to be on their guard against every insinuation by which any one may attempt to deceive them, with respect to the true nature of things. Concord and mutual confidence ought more closely to tie the bands of the Helvetic republic, above all, at present, when the acceptance of a constitution for the common country, and plans for the particular organization of its laws, are agitated.

Accord of intention, and the concurring efforts of all the citizens, will at this interesting period prove to Europe, that Helvetia has both the will and the power to be and to remain independent.

Extract from the first Article of the Convention concluded at Berlin the 5th of August 1796, between the French Minister Caillard, and the Count Haugwitz.*

THE object of the two contracting parties was at the outset to agree upon a territorial indemnity for the loss of the Prussian provinces situated upon the left bank of the Rhine, in case that, by the peace with the Empire, that river should be ceded to France; for that purpose they have turned their eyes to the bishopric of Munster, comprising therein the country of Recklinhausen. But the French government having expressed a wish that the republic of the United Provinces should obtain, as a sort of indemnity for the countries ceded to France, the part of the said bishopric which extends from the place where the Ems enters

* This extract is here inserted, because the said convention has been stated as the basis of the indemnities.

into the eastern Frize, up that river as far as Wintrup, and thence in a right line by Herden, and along the frontier of the Dutchy of Cleves to the place where it joins the frontier of Holland; his Prussian Majesty declares, therefore, in order to give to the French republic a proof of his friendly sentiments, that when the question of the cession of the left bank to France shall come to be discussed, he will not oppose it; and as, for the purpose of indemnifying the secular princes who shall lose by that disposition, the principle of secularizations will then become absolutely necessary, his Majesty consents to accept that principle, and shall obtain, as an indemnity for his provinces situated upon the left bank of the Rhine, comprising therein the territory of Stevener, which will be in that case ceded to France, the rest of the bishopric of Munster, with the country of Recklinhausen, with the exception, however, of the port above-mentioned, and according to the previous secularization. His Majesty reserves to himself, notwithstanding, a power to make such farther addition as may appear to him more proper to complete his indemnity.

2. The second article of the treaty of Basle, of the 5th of April 1795, remains in full force; in consequence, the French republic accepts the mediation of the King of Prussia in favour of the other princes of the Empire who may desire to enter immediately into a negotiation with her upon the principle expressed in the preceding article.

3. In the twofold supposition expressed in the articles of the cession of the left bank to France, and of the acceptance of the principle of secularizations, his Prussian Majesty, and the French republic, bind themselves to employ their joint efforts to procure for the princes of the House of Hesse the secularization of such of the ecclesiastical states as may be situated most conveniently to indemnify them for the property and effects which they lose upon the left bank of the Rhine, and, further, particularly to secure to the line of Hesse Cassel the electoral dignity.

4. His Majesty the King of Prussia engages to maintain the cities of Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubec, in their present integrity and independence.

The fifth article fixes the indemnity of the House of Orange by the bishoprics of Wurzburg and Bamberg.

The Substance of a Letter addressed by his Imperial Majesty to the States of Hungary.

Francis II. &c.

THE unavoidable war, which pressed upon our Empire from the commencement of our reign, being terminated, and the cares it occasioned no longer impeding the action of our paternal affection, our will is to omit nothing that may contribute to the prosperity of our subjects, and render it invariably firm. The better to arrive at this end for our dear kingdom of Hungary and its dependencies, and to transmit the happy result to the latest posterity, we convoke by these presents a general diet of the kingdom, in the free city of Mesburg, at which we will assist in person, to deliberate with our faithful states upon the most efficacious means of confirming the good of our subjects, and particularly to alleviate the burdens of the contributing class, and to perfect the administration of justice. On this account we recommend, and order you by these presents, under the penalties prescribed by the laws of the country, to attend at the place and time aforesaid in person, and to deliberate with the prelates, barons, and nobles of our kingdom of Hungary.—Given at Vienna, Jan. 22, 1802.

Letter from Hamouda Pacha, Bey of Tunis, to the First Consul of the French Republic.

TO the most distinguished among the followers of the Messiah, the greatest of those who profess the religion of Jesus, the First Consul of the French republic, our much honoured and sincere friend, Bonaparté, whose end be happy, and crowned with every blessing.

The present amicable letter is intended to call to your remembrance, that heretofore (by the permission of the Supreme Being) there arose between us a slight coolness, in consequence of which Citizen Devoize, your commissary in this place, was obliged to return home.

Now that happy days have succeeded, and that this coolness is changed into a sincere friendship, by the return hither of our friend the Commissary Devoize, who has resumed his functions, and put an end to this indifference, by re-establishing the former union and good understanding, for which purposes you have anew established and confirmed him in his situation, as you apprize me by your amicable letter delivered by him in your name, all the contents of which I have perused with satisfaction; I have to acquaint you, that having had a conference with the said commissary, we have agreed that the former treaties, dated in the year 1155 of our Hegira, or the year 1742 of the Christian æra, shall be renewed on both sides; and though there is no necessity

necessity for any addition to them, yet in consideration of your sincere friendship, to which I ought to shew a corresponding disposition, I have amicably agreed with your said commissary to join to the former treaties nine new articles; and to draw still closer and to cement more strongly our sincere and unalterable friendship, our Divan, according to ancient usage, has assisted at the installation of the flag of the French republic, which has been displayed in the residence of the said commissary; and in consequence of the same friendship which prevails between us, I have delivered up to the said commissary thirty-five Christians, subjects of countries which were heretofore inimical to our Regency, but which are now under your dominion; and in order to give you a more convincing proof of our sincere friendship, notwithstanding these Christians were subjects of the said countries, I have set them at liberty, that the said commissary may send them to you with this amicable letter, by which I am anxious to give you an authentic proof of the lively and sincere friendship which prevails between us, and which will experience a perpetual increase.

Tunis, 5th day of the moon Zilkaade, 1216th year of the Hegira, March 8, 1802.

(Signed) HAMOUDA PACHA, Bey of Tunis.

Letter from Citizen Devoize, Chargé d'Affaires and Commissary-general of commercial Relations on the Part of the French Republic to the Regency of Tunis, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated the 15th of March 1802.

Citizen Minister,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, having left Marseilles on the 9th ult. in the national brig Lodi, I arrived at Tunis on the 12th.

I wrote to the Bey from Goulette, acquainting him with the object of my mission; and the Aga of the forts immediately received orders to salute the flag of the republic with twenty-one guns.

At my first audience, I presented to the Bey the letter from the First Consul, and my full powers to commence a negotiation. The new articles which I had to propose to him were maturely examined in his council, to which I was afterwards invited to attend the discussion.

The result is as follows:—The former treaties are completely renewed and confirmed in all their dispositions. The French nation is to be the most favoured in the states of the Regency. The commissary of the republic is empowered to choose and change at his pleasure the Dragoman and the Janissaries attached to the commissaryship. All articles of merchandise brought from France in French bottoms will continue to pay only three per cent. in specie, and

and according to the rates only fixed by the former tariff. In time of war, merchandises entered in France on board neutral bottoms will be subject to no more than the same duty of three per cent. All foreigners under the protection of the French, and the Jewish brokers in the employment of our merchants, shall be subject to the jurisdiction only of the commissary of the republic.

In short, I have procured an order from the Bey for releasing all persons belonging to countries united with France, who were prisoners in his dominions. He has sent me thirty-six, among whom you will remark Citizen Klein, whose father is chief of the 3d Helvetic demi-brigade, at present in garrison at Bastia, and Citizeness Theresa Galiberti, a Milanese lady, whom I claimed as a mark of respect due to the First Consul, in his quality of President of the Cisalpine republic. The Bey instantly delivered her up, assuring me that from the same consideration he had ordered all the Cisalpine captives to be treated in a similar manner, whatever might be their number.

I have subjoined the Bey's answer to the letter of the First Consul, and that of the keeper of the seals, to the letter which you wrote to him.

Immediately after the signature of the treaty, I presented to the Bey, on the part of the First Consul, a small box decorated with diamonds. He appeared to be very much flattered with this mark of kindness.

(Signed)

DEVOIZE.

Proclamation of the French General Turreau, commanding in the Valais, to the Swiss.

Head-quarters, at Sion, March 21, 1802.

GENERAL Turreau, commandant general of the Valais, considering that there exist in the Valais individuals inimical to the public tranquillity, whose measures tend to disturb the quiet, and mislead the minds of good citizens; that several of those citizens, calling themselves deputies of the Valais, have transmitted to the Helvetic government their own wishes for those of their communes; that among those individuals there are men who belonged to the bands of revoltors in the year 1798 and 1799, and who have twice already been saved by the national indulgence; that these men have dared to promise the support of the Helvetic government for the legalizing of their measures, which provoke disobedience to the laws and the magistrates, who are the organs of them: whilst, on the contrary, that government incessantly recommends submission to the laws, and deference for the authorities; considering, in fine, that longer indulgence on the part of the General might compromise the public repose, and force him

afterwards to have recourse to violent measures to re-establish it, decrees—1st, The citizens [their names are mentioned] shall receive orders to repair to Sion in twenty-four hours from the notification of the present decree, and shall remain under the superintendence of the civil and military authorities till further orders; 2d, The general prefect is charged with the execution of this arrêté.

(Signed)

TURREAU.

Letter from M. Otto, Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic, to the French Prisoners of War.

London, 8 Germinal (29th March 1802), Year 10.

My dear Countrymen,

I HASTEN to announce to you the signing of the definitive treaty, which at length ensures your speedy deliverance, and return to your own homes.

I participate in the transports of joy you must feel at this happy moment—you are going to see again your wives, your children, and your friends. You will find the great family of the French, whom you left a prey to intestine divisions, happy under the protecting hand of a wise and moderate government. You will find the arts that nourish you, and the laws that protect you, flourishing.

Let not this delicious sentiment become the cause of trouble and disorder among you. Do not, by your impatience, retard the moment that is to restore you to what is dear to you. Leave to Government the care of making the necessary preparations to send you back to your country. The English nation, to which you have given so many proofs of constancy and resignation, will do justice to this last effort which I require from you, and which you owe to your country and your own tranquillity.

If there be still among you men, whom years of suffering and captivity have been unable to cure of the spirit of party, let them know, that there no longer exists any such spirit in France; and that their hateful passions will draw upon them, not only the contempt of their fellow-citizens, but the just animadversions of a powerful and hereafter an immovable government.

Calm, if possible, those painful sensations which you have experienced for so many years, and that irritation which a long captivity inspires against those who are the apparent authors of it. Leave those sentiments in the bottom of your prisons; it is an odious recollection that ought not to accompany you to France. Your past evils were inseparable from war; the English nation, become our friend, deplures them as much as you do. Their government have made efforts to soften them, and nearly 6000 of your comrades have been sent back, without being exchanged, since

since the signing of the preliminaries. This is a benefit we should remember, because it was voluntary; all the rest belonged to the laws of a deplorable necessity.

For myself, deeply afflicted for these two years, at your pains and your privation, I consider the happiness of drying your tears which have flowed too long, as the first and the most delicious of the fruits of peace; and I am about to labour, for the purpose of accelerating, as much as possible, the speedy execution of the article of the treaty that restores you to your friends.

I salute you, and congratulate you with all my heart.

(Signed)

OTTO.

Official Letter from General Hedouville, Prefect of the ci-devant Netherlands, to Citizen Werbroeck, Mayor of Antwerp, dated Antwerp, April 4, 1802.

I HAVE heard, citizen mayor, that some of your citizens have been so far misled by letters from their correspondents at Amiens, as to believe that the Scheldt is not to be free. The uneasiness occasioned by this report is so great, that I can no longer think it consistent with my duty not to do it away. Letters from correspondents on official subjects, should never be depended upon, without direct communications from the government. Let it therefore be made publicly known, that the Scheldt is free, and completely free, in order that all the merchants may avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from the intelligence; and let us all unite to return our acknowledgments to the First Consul, who has restored peace to Europe, happiness to France, and prosperity to Belgium! Have the goodness to communicate this letter to the merchants.

(Signed)

HEDOUVILLE.

Letter from the State Consulta of the Italian Republic to the First Consul of the French Republic, President of the Italian Republic.

Milan, April 5, 1802.

THE peace which you have concluded with England crowns your warlike and political operations.

In six years you have travelled through the space of several years of glory.

The astonished universe regards you as an extraordinary being. Europe groaned under the weight of a war terrible, disastrous, and unexampled in history. You said, Let these evils cease, and they did cease—you closed the gates of the temple of Janus.

Sublime benefactor of the human race, enjoy the delightful

sensation of having established the prosperity and grandeur of our nation, of having secured the felicity of Europe.

The State Consulta thus interprets the national gratitude, and begs of you to accept its homage. The respect of children is pleasing to a father.—We are your children, and that endearing title is your greatest glory.

MELZI, Vice-president,
SERBELLONI, CAPRALA,
PARADISI, FAXUROLI,
MOSCATI, LURSI.

Speech of the Cardinal Legate, à Latere, of the Holy See, on his Audience of Introduction to the First Consul, on the 10th of April 1802.

General First Consul,

IT is in the name of the Sovereign Pontiff, and under your auspices, General First Consul, that I come to discharge amidst the French people, the august functions of legate à latere.

I come into the midst of a great and warlike nation, whose glory you have exalted by your conquests, whose external tranquillity you have secured by an universal peace, and whose happiness you are about to crown, by restoring to them the free exercise of the Catholic religion. This glory was reserved for you, General Consul. The same hand which gained battles, and which signed peace with all nations, restores splendour to the temples of the true God, re-edifies his altars, and re-establishes his worship.

Consummate, General Consul, this work of wisdom, which has been so long desired by those under your administration. Nothing shall be wanting on my part to contribute to that purpose.

The faithful interpreter of the sentiments of the Sovereign Pontiff, the first and most pleasing of my duties is to express his tender sentiments for you, and his affection for all the French. Your desires shall regulate the duration of my residence with you; and I shall not depart, without depositing in your hands the records of this important mission, during which you may assure yourself I shall attempt nothing contrary to the rights of the government and of the nation. As a pledge of my sincerity, and the fidelity of my promise, I refer you to my title, my known frankness of disposition, and I may add, the confidence which the Sovereign Pontiff and you yourself have reposed in me.

To this Address the First Consul made the following Answer :

ON account of the apostolic virtues by which you are distinguished, Cardinal, I behold you with great satisfaction the possessor of an extensive influence on the conscience of man,

You

You draw from the Gospels the rules of your conduct, and consequently you will contribute much to the extinction of animosity and the establishment of union in this vast empire. The French nation will long have reason to rejoice at the happy choice that I and his Holiness have jointly made of you. The result of your mission will be for the Christian religion, which in all ages has operated so much good to mankind, a fresh subject for exultation. The enlightened philosopher and the true friend to man will express his satisfaction at this appointment.

Circular Letter from Field-marshal the Duke of York to the Officers commanding the several Districts, enclosing the Vote of Thanks of both Houses of Parliament to the Army.

Sir,

Horse Guards, April 10, 1802.

THE Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons, having transmitted in letters to me, the resolutions of the Houses of Parliament, to give their thanks to the officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers, and men, of the navy, army, and marines, for the meritorious and eminent services they have rendered their King and country during the course of the war; I have the pleasure to send you herewith, copies of the said letters and resolutions, which you will communicate to the several descriptions of troops under your command.

The good conduct, courage, and zeal of the officers and soldiers of his Majesty's regular, fencible, militia, yeomanry, and volunteer forces, so uniformly exerted for the glory and honour of the nation, afford me an opportunity of expressing the great satisfaction I feel in communicating this public mark of honour conferred upon them, which I desire you will signify to the officers and soldiers accordingly.

I am, Sir, yours,

FREDERICK, Commander in Chief.

Copy of a circular Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, to the Lords Lieutenants of the several Counties of Scotland.

My Lord,

Downing Street, April 19, 1802.

IN consequence of the conclusion of the definitive treaty of peace, I have received his Majesty's commands to convey his warmest acknowledgments to the several corps of yeomanry and volunteer cavalry, and volunteer and associated infantry; and to express the satisfaction with which he contemplates the steadfast attachment to the established constitution of the country, and the unshaken loyalty and affection to his person and government, by which

which those corps have been distinguished, and the just recollection which he shall ever retain of their services during a period of unparalleled difficulty and danger.

It is his Majesty's pleasure, that your Lordship should signify these his sentiments to the commanding officers of every establishment of yeomanry and volunteer cavalry, and volunteer and associated infantry, within the county of _____, to be by them communicated to their respective corps.

In making this communication to the corps of volunteer and associated infantry, your Lordship will particularly explain, that in declining the offers of those which have proposed a continuation of their services, his Majesty has acted upon a firm persuasion, that, should circumstances at any future time render it necessary for him to call for them, the same principles and sentiments which they have already evinced, will be manifested with equal ardour and alacrity in the support of their sovereign, and the defence of their country.

Your Lordship will instruct the several commanding officers to communicate with the officer in the command of his Majesty's forces in Scotland, with respect to such arrangements as may be deemed necessary for delivering up their arms and accoutrements at the period of disembodiment of the respective corps. Any arms and accoutrements that may be the property of individuals, will be kept in store, for the purpose of being re-delivered in case of their being wanted upon any future occasion.

With regard to the yeomanry and volunteer cavalry, there are circumstances connected with that part of the volunteer institution, which have suggested the propriety of the continuance of a proportion, if not the whole, of it during peace; but I have it in command from his Majesty distinctly to explain, that he entertains no wish to avail himself of the present services of any persons, who, under the change of circumstances, may be desirous of withdrawing them; nor could the dissolution of any corps be looked upon as indicating an abatement of zeal on the part of individuals, who may consider the object now to be inadequate to the sacrifices to which they have hitherto cheerfully consented.

In communicating his Majesty's pleasure upon these points to the several corps of yeomanry and cavalry within your county, your Lordship can offer no better recommendation to them, than to adhere to that line of conduct by which they have deservedly acquired the honourable distinction of being considered as not only providing a resource in cases of serious internal commotion and disorder; but as forming an essential part of the defence of the country against a foreign enemy, in circumstances of extraordinary emergency.

I feel particular pleasure in conveying to your Lordship, upon this occasion, his Majesty's gracious approbation of the zeal and
attention

attention with which you have discharged the various and important duties from time to time committed to you as his Majesty's lieutenant for the county of

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

HOBART.

Proclamation of the Consuls of the French Republic to the French People, upon the Re-establishment of the Roman Catholic Religion.

Frenchmen,

IN the midst of a revolution, caused by the love of our country, religious dissensions suddenly broke out among you, which proved the greatest calamity to you, the nurse of factions, and the hope of your enemies.—A stupid policy endeavoured to stifle every thing under the ruin of altars, and even of religion itself. At its voice all those pious solemnities, in which citizens called each other by the tender name of brothers, and in which all were acknowledged equal under God who created them, ceased.—The dying man no longer heard that consoling voice which calls Christians to a better life; and even God himself seemed exiled from nature. But the public conscience and the sentiment of independent opinion arose, and, misled by enemies from abroad, they carried destruction into our departments.

Frenchmen forgot that they were so, and became the instruments of foreign hatred. On the other hand, unrestrained passions, morals without support, and misfortune deprived of its hope in futurity, all conspired to complete the disorder of society. In order to put a stop to these calamities, it became necessary to re-establish religion upon its basis, and that could only be done by measures acknowledged by religion itself. It was to the Sovereign Pontiff that the example of ages and reason commanded us to apply, in order to bring back the opinions of men, and to unite them together.—The head of the church weighed in his own wisdom, and in the interests of the church, those propositions which the interest of the state had dictated. His voice was heard by the pastors of the church; that which he approved of, the government consented to, and the legislature has established into a law of the republic. Thus all the elements of discord have disappeared—thus all those scruples by which consciences might be alarmed, and those obstacles which disaffection might throw in the way of internal peace, have vanished.

Ministers of the religion of peace, may the most profound oblivion cover all your dissensions, your misfortunes, and your faults! may that religion which unites you together, bind you by the same ties, the most indissoluble ties, to the interests of your country! Exert, for the interests of your country, all the power
which

which your ministry gives you over the minds of men. Let your lessons and examples form the minds of our young citizens to a love of our institutions, and to a respect and attachment for those tutelary authorities which have been created to protect them; let them learn from you, that the God of peace is also the God of arms, and that he fights for those who defend the liberty of France.

Citizens, who profess the Protestant religion, the law has equally extended its care to you. May that morality which is common to all Christians, that morality so holy, so pure, so fraternal, unite all in the love of our country, in respect for its laws, and in affection for all the members of this great family!—May disputes upon points of doctrine never alter these sentiments which religion inspires and commands!

Frenchmen, be all united for the happiness of your country, and the happiness of human nature. May that religion which has civilized Europe be again the bond to unite its inhabitants together; and may those virtues which it commands, be always associated with those lights which instruct us!

(Signed) BONAPARTÉ, First Consul.

Substance of the Speech delivered by the President of the Legislative Body of the Batavian Republic, on the Ratification of the Definitive Treaty of Amiens.

Worthy Members of this Legislative Assembly,
IF, on the day when we closed our former extraordinary labours, I had cause to rejoice at the unanimity and good understanding which prevailed, not only among the members of this assembly, but also among those whose co-operation has been so useful to the country, and to whose propositions almost all our decrees owe their origin; now it is absolutely impossible for me to express by words, the sensations which I feel on your ratification of the definitive treaty presented to you by the government of state. Your hearts, surely, throbbing for your country, will be touched at this event. Surely a tear of gratitude to the Supreme will escape your eye. No wonder! He who loves his country, who loves humanity, cannot be indifferent at this important event. Our republic, too often convulsed by the part which she has been compelled to take in the dissensions of Europe, was also involved in this destructive contest; the fell flame which lighted up the chief part of Europe, and at the same time communicated its baleful influence to the other quarters of the globe. Yet, however ardently the lovers of their country, who knew the sources of its prosperity, have for years wished that we would remain neuter, circumstances, nevertheless, obliged us, not only to defend our own territory, but actually to join our powerful ally on the Rhine,

to assist in facilitating, by Batavian arms, the peace with the House of Austria and the German Empire.

Our valiant soldiers have thus co-operated to the establishment of peace, as well by their heroic achievements on the Rhine, as by their victories over the enemy on our native soil. They have revived the renown which the Batavian troops obtained under Cæsar; they have also revived in our minds, the confidence which Augustus placed in their ancestors, whom he chose for his body-guards, in preference to the Romans themselves. In the course of the negotiations at Amiens we have had an opportunity of experiencing, and which the event has confirmed, that our Batavian Minister Schimmelpenninck is entitled to bear the name of the friend to his country. However black the clouds which appeared in the political hemisphere, they are almost all cleared up, if it cannot be said that they are wholly dispersed. None of you can be unconscious, surely, of the interest which our republic has in the peace!

A peace, which puts us in possession of nearly all our foreign property!

A peace, by which, if we choose to avail ourselves of it, a way is pointed out to us, for opening the resources of our prosperity; and which, if the war had continued, we incurred the immediate danger of having dried up for ever. This way is assured to us, in the consciousness which we possess of the zeal of the Batavian government, and of its minister and negotiator at Paris, to watch for and to study the interests of our commonwealth. Let us then trust that nothing will be lost sight of, or neglected, which affects our commercial concerns, and our territorial arrangements.

A peace, by which we are, as it were, exhorted, through that interest which we ought to place in our prosperity, to obliterate all past dissensions, and jointly to co-operate for the preservation of the country! He who is not conscious of this, is either blinded by prejudices, or infected with the poison of party rage.

What felicity! Now the greatest powers of Europe have mutually understood each other in such a manner, that no absolute predominancy of one is longer to be apprehended! The sources of contention in Europe are removed as far as it was possible! The territory of each particular state is mostly marked out already! The powers are divided; and, by that means, the designs of those rendered impracticable, who, by their influence, might endeavour to disturb the quiet of Europe, or any division of it. Our republic is placed on a footing that gives us reason to flatter ourselves with still seeing it in a flourishing condition; particularly should we see men appointed to the helm of state who appreciate their country and the general welfare above every other consideration; that affords us room to hope the revival of our trade by means of advantageous commercial treaties; the support of our manufactures, by

wise and mature regulations; and the perfection of our agriculture, by the peculiar zeal and patriotism of our nation, which will be rendered more conspicuous when aided by the freedom of religion, and the liberty of each individual inhabitant respecting the dealings which must co-operate to its maintenance. Thus may we cherish the hope of more favourable times for posterity.

Extract from the French Papers, alluded to by Mr. Windham in the House of Commons, May the 3d, 1802, on his Motion for fixing a Day for taking the Definitive Treaty, concluded at Amiens, into Consideration.

FRANCE, reconciled with all other governments, will never be able to disarm the animosity of those men who are irritated by the spectacle of her greatness, and blinded by the splendour of her glory. When six months ago they saw her in fifteen days conclude four treaties of peace, and restore tranquillity to sea and land, stunned by so much success, they attempted to contest the brilliant terms of the peace with England. They opened up a most extensive range to the lovers of conjecture. They pretended that secret articles balanced the advantages of the public stipulations. Time has shewn that there were no secret conditions.

Resting on I know not what expressions of the English ministers in Parliament, they contended that the merit of this peace could not be decided by the preliminaries; that we should wait for the definitive treaty, and then the superiority of Great Britain would be seen.

* * * * * The definitive treaty has at length been signed, and it is found to be more advantageous, more glorious to France, than the preliminaries.

At the time when this first convention appeared, it was criticised on different grounds.—Men considered the benefit which England might derive from the cinnamon forests of Ceylon, and particularly from the superb port of Trincomalee, the true bulwark of India, commanding the Malabar and Coromandel, and all the archipelago of that ocean.

It was calculated too, not what Trinidad was worth, but what it might be rendered by the skilful industry of the English, less interested, perhaps, about the produce of their own soil, than eager to monopolize all the commerce of the Oronoquo, and the countries adjacent. In addition to these estimates, so flattering for England, were adduced the riches she was to acquire in the Mysore, conquered during the war of the revolution; and people were inclined to believe that the English had carried to the utmost extent of their wishes, their naval and commercial greatness.

To this situation of England was opposed that of France, aggrandized

aggrandized by Belgium, Savoy, Piedmont, and part of Germany; disposing without control of Holland, Switzerland, and Italy; fortifying herself in the Mediterranean, by the acquisition of Porto Ferrajo—opening in the north a river famous for its ancient commerce, and a port destined by its situation to become the emporium of Europe; recovering Martinique, enriched by English capital; obtaining the Spanish part of St. Domingo; establishing herself in Louisiana, and regaining her settlement in India.

Between these two pictures of two states which may cease to be enemies, but never to be rivals, it was not difficult to pronounce which of the two had gained most by the war. It was demonstrated that France had obtained an irresistible preponderance upon the continent; and that in suffering her maritime power to fall off, she had not lost the elements of it, which consist in her population and her territory.

Such was the aspect of things which the preliminaries offered; and as they have formed the basis of the treaty of Amiens, it may be said that the latter was tried by anticipation. Let us now examine whether it does not secure some new advantages to France and her allies; whether it does not contain certain great features sufficient to render it remarkable in history?

The French were justly alarmed at what was due to England for advances made for the maintenance of more than 20,000 prisoners.—The 2d article of the treaty of Amiens diminishes the debt of France. It is agreed that, in the account of the respective advances, shall be stated, not only the expenses of all the prisoners of the two nations, but also those of the foreign troops which, before being taken prisoners, were in the pay and at the disposal of either of the contracting parties. Thus the expenses laid out upon the 7000 prisoners given back to Russia will be stated in deduction from that which France owes to England. The 7th article secures to France in Guiana an aggrandizement which the 6th article of the preliminaries left at least doubtful, as it guaranteed to Portugal the integrity of her possessions.

In the conditions relative to Malta, that important fortress, which the friends of England had so often assigned to her, every thing is favourable to France, both in the provisional regulations and the definitive arrangements. As long as the island is Neapolitan it will be French; and to make it cease to be so will require the concurrence of all the great powers. If at one day the Maltese langue should become dominant, the position, the wants, the temper, the nature of that langue would bring it under the influence of the French government.

Such, then, are several positive conventions, which will render the treaty preferable in point of advantage for France to the preliminaries.—But it is not what the treaty expresses that is most

advantageous; it is particularly what it does not express which ought to form the subject of joy to the French and their allies.

In all former negotiations England had insisted on the renewal of ancient treaties, ascending upwards as far as that of Westphalia. With scrupulous attention did she always enumerate them, date by date, and also gave them new force. Every body knows that almost all their treaties were onerous to the maritime powers of the continent, and that they even contained stipulations humiliating for the allies of France. There were coasts on which the Dutch were obliged, in sign of submission, to lower the flag to that of England*. This shameful homage has never been contested without producing a war. The reigns of Cromwell and Charles II. afford examples of this truth. This species of vassalage is abolished; and, what is more important to commerce, the abrogation of ancient treaties has removed the fatiguing inconveniencies which they occasioned to France and her allies in their navigation, in the administration of their colonies, in their whole commercial system.

If it were necessary to give an idea of the constraint imposed by these treaties on the states which then received the law from England, it would be sufficient to state those of 1667 and 1670, between that power and Spain; it would then be seen how greatly the navigation of the English was favoured, how greatly the authority of the power with which they traded was limited as to the control of its own customs and duties. If we were then to compare the advantages enjoyed by the English in their relations with the continental powers, with the difficulties opposed to the latter by the famous act of navigation, we should not any longer be surprised at the degradation into which their marine had fallen even before the war. We should be rather astonished that the English navy had not borne down every thing.

The treaty of Amiens removes all irregularity, all oppression, all restraint. The old law is destroyed; a new public law commences. The French and their allies have gained their naval independence; they will have the sense to make use of it; they will not fall into the snare of a new treaty of commerce; and they may one day have their act of navigation!

It is this which distinguishes the treaty of Amiens from the old transactions of the same kind. It is this that would render it so advantageous for France, even though it did not put the last seal to that increase of continental power, which renders her so formidable, and which already obliges England to swell her expenditure by augmenting her militia.

* From Cape Finisterre as far as the coast of Norway, the Dutch were obliged to salute by lowering their flag and their maintop-sail.—Treaty of London, art. iv.

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There are likewise other features which characterize the treaty of Amiens, and which will serve to signalize the present epoch. The new constitution of Malta, happy for France, as I have already remarked, is of itself a political phenomenon, which doubtless would excite much astonishment, if the faculty of astonishment were not in some sort worn out. It is an alliance of aristocracy and democracy, of ancient opinions and new ideas, of chivalry and philosophy.—It is a coalition of two political systems, which had kindled the most cruel war; just as in the treaty of Westphalia, we see an accommodation between two religions which had been the provocation or pretext for long and fatal dissensions. If, some years ago, there had been a state whose chivalrous spirit could have been supposed capable of excluding all access to the revolutionary principle, Malta would, beyond all doubt, have been pitched upon as that state; and yet it is at Malta that the revolutionary spirit establishes itself, after it is weakened every where else! * * To add to the whimsical air of these combinations, England has contributed, as well as France, to maintain it there. It appears certain at least, that, having received from the inhabitants of Malta several plans of a republic, the English have given effect to the propositions of these islanders in the treaty of Amiens. Thus democratic principles have found protection from the power that went to war to oppose them!

But the organization of this new republic and its future figure cannot have any considerable interest, except for France and England.—There is in the treaty a single line respecting the States of Barbary, which produces a more extensive, a more general interest for all Europe. It intimates the design of putting an end to the system of hostilities which subsists between civilized governments and those governments of Africa, which the supineness of the former could alone have raised to the rank of powers. Religion formerly endeavoured to repair in this respect the negligence of policy. At length policy cultivates the duty of protection. Its happy intentions are not perhaps very easily realized, but they cannot fall into oblivion. The signal is given. It adds to the importance of the treaty of Amiens. It honours the negotiators, whose work that treaty is, and the government, whose confidence they have justified.

Message from the First Consul to the Legislative Body, on the 6th May 1802, communicating the Definitive Treaty of Peace with Great Britain.

Citizens Legislators!

GOVERNMENT has laid before you the treaty, which puts an end to the late dissensions in Europe, and completes the grand work of peace. The republic combated for its independence

—its independence is acknowledged; the avowal of all powers consecrates the rights it held from nature, and the limits which it acquired by its victories. Another republic has been formed in the middle of it—has become penetrated with its principles; and has resumed at its source the ancient spirit of the Gauls. Attached to France by the remembrance of a common origin, by common institutions, and, above all, by the bond of benefits received, the Italian republic has assumed its rank among the powers as well as among our allies: it will maintain itself there by its courage, and distinguish itself by its virtues. Batavia, restored to a unity of interests, emancipated from that double influence which tormented its councils, which misled its politics, has resumed its independence, and finds in the nation which conquered it the most faithful guarantee of its existence and rights. The wisdom of its administration will preserve its splendour, and the active economy of its citizens will restore to it its prosperity.

The Helvetic republic, acknowledged abroad, is still agitated at home by factions, which dispute with each other for power. The Government, faithful to its principles, could not exercise over an independent nation any other influence than that of counsel: its counsel hitherto has been ineffectual, but it still hopes that the voice of wisdom and moderation will be heard, and that the powers bordering on Helvetia will not be forced to interfere to suppress troubles, the continuation of which might threaten their own tranquillity. The republic, consistent with its engagements and fidelity to Spain, was obliged to make every effort to preserve the integrity of its territory. This duty it has discharged throughout the whole course of the negotiation with all the energy which circumstances would permit. The King of Spain has acknowledged the fidelity of his allies, and has generously made that sacrifice which they endeavoured to prevent. By this conduct he acquires a new right to the attachment of France, and a sacred title to the gratitude of Europe. The return of commerce already consoles his states for the calamities of the war, and an enlivening spirit will soon convey to his vast possessions new activity and new industry. Rome, Naples, and Etruria, are restored to repose, to the arts, and to peace. Lucca, under a constitution which has united all minds and extinguished hatred, has recovered tranquillity and independence. Liguria, amidst the silence of party, has laid down the principles of its organization; and Genoa sees commerce and riches re-enter its ports.

The republic of the Seven Islands is still, like Helvetia, a prey to anarchy; but, in concert with France, the Emperor of Russia is to send thither the troops he had at Naples, to carry with them the only benefits wanting to these happy countries, tranquillity, the reign of the laws, oblivion of hatred and faction.

Thus Europe, from the one extremity to the other, sees tranquillity

quillity revived both by land and by sea; and its happiness reposing on the union of the great powers, and on the faith of treaties.— In America, the known principles of the government have restored the most perfect security to Martinique, Tobago, and St. Lucia. The empire of those imprudent laws, which would have produced in these colonies devastation and death, is no longer dreaded. Their only desire now is to unite themselves to the mother-country; and they bring back to it, with their confidence and attachment, a prosperity at least equal to that which it before enjoyed. At Saint Domingo, great evils have taken place, and great misfortunes are to be repaired; but the revolt is every day more and more repressed. Toussaint, without places of strength, without treasure, and without an army, is now only a brigand, wandering from morne to morne with a few brigands like himself, whom our intrepid sharp-shooters are in pursuit of, and whom they must soon come up with and destroy.

The peace is known at the Isle of France and in India. The first cares of the government have already excited there a love of the republic, confidence in its laws, and every hope of prosperity.

Many years will now elapse for us without victories, without triumphs, and without those splendid negotiations which settle the destiny of states; but the existence of nations, and in particular that of the republic, must be marked with other successes. Industry is every where awaking, and every where are the arts and commerce uniting to efface the misfortunes of war. Manufactures of every kind engage the attention of Government. The Government will discharge this new task with success, as long as it shall be invested with the opinion of the French people.

The years about to elapse will, it is true, be less celebrated, but the happiness of France will increase the chances of glory which it may have disdained.

The First Consul (Signed)

BONAPARTÉ.

By the First Consul,

The Secretary of State (Signed)

H. B. MARET.

Declaration explanatory of the Second Section of the Third Article of the Convention, concluded at Petersburg the 17th June 1801, between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, signed at Moscow the 20th October 1801.

IN order to prevent any doubt or misunderstanding with regard to the contents of the second section of the third article of the convention, concluded the 17th June 1801, between his Britannic Majesty and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the said high contracting parties have agreed and declare, that the freedom of
of

of commerce and navigation granted by the said article to the subjects of a neutral power, does not authorize them to carry, in time of war, the produce or merchandise of the colonies of the belligerent power direct to the continental possessions, nor *vice versa*, from the mother-country to the enemies' colonies; but that the said subjects are however to enjoy the same advantages and facilities in this commerce as are enjoyed by the most favoured nations, and especially by the United States of America.

In witness whereof, we, plenipotentiaries of their said Majesties, have signed the present declaration, and have affixed the seals of our arms thereto.

At Moscow, the 8th October 1801.

(L. S.)

ST. HELENS.

(L. S.)

Le Prince de KOURAKIN.

(L. S.)

Le Comte de KOTSCHOUBEY.

Act of Accession of his Majesty the King of Denmark and Norway to the Convention of the 1st June 1801, and Acceptance of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

HIS Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, having, in pursuance of their mutual desire to terminate, in the most equitable manner, the differences which had arisen between them, as well as between Great Britain and the other maritime powers of the North, respecting the navigation of their respective subjects, concluded a convention, signed by their plenipotentiaries at St. Petersburg, the 4th June of the present year: and their common solicitude extending itself not only to prevent similar altercations in future, and the troubles which might result therefrom, by establishing and applying the principles and rights of neutrality in the respective monarchies, but also to render this system common and equally advantageous to the maritime powers of the North; it was stipulated by the ninth article of the said convention, that his Danish Majesty should be invited by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, in the name of the high contracting parties, to accede to the said convention; and his Majesty the King of Denmark and Norway, animated with the same sentiments of conciliation and peace, and desirous of removing every thing which has interrupted, or might hereafter interrupt the good understanding between their Britannic and Danish Majesties, and to re-establish fully on its former footing the ancient harmony and state of things, such as they existed by his Danish Majesty's treaties and conventions with Great Britain,

his said Majesty has not hesitated to listen to the invitation made to him to accede to the said convention, signed at St. Peterburgh the 1⁷th June last.

To effect this salutary purpose, and to give to this act of accession, and to the acceptance of his Britannic Majesty, every possible authenticity, and every accustomed solemnity, their said Majesties have named for their plenipotentiaries, viz. his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Alleyne Lord Baron St. Helens, a peer of the said United Kingdom, one of his said Majesty's most honourable privy council, and his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; and his Majesty the King of Denmark and Norway, the Sieur Francis Xavier Joseph Count de Danneškiold Löwendal, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, major-general in the service of his Danish Majesty, commander of his marine forces, and his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; who, after having reciprocally exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have concluded and agreed, that all the articles of the convention concluded between his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the 1⁷th June of the present year, as well as the separate articles annexed thereto, and the additional ones concluded the 2⁰th October 1801, by the plenipotentiaries of their said Majesties, in all the clauses, conditions, and obligations, are to be considered as having been agreed upon, done, and concluded, word for word, by their Britannic and Danish Majesties themselves, in quality of principal contracting parties, save and except the differences which result from the nature of the treaties and engagements antecedently subsisting between England and Denmark, of which the continuance and renewal are secured by the aforesaid convention; and with the express stipulation on the part of the high contracting and acceding parties, that the stipulation of the second article of the additional articles, signed at Moscow the 2⁰th October 1801, by the plenipotentiaries of their Britannic and Imperial Majesties, which fixes that the adjudication of causes in litigation shall, in the last resort, be carried by appeal, in Russia, before the Directing Senate, and in Great Britain, before his Majesty's Privy Council, is to be understood, as with regard to Denmark, that the said adjudications shall be there carried by appeal before the Supreme Tribunal of that kingdom.

In order to prevent any inaccuracy, it has been agreed that the said convention, signed the 1⁷th June, the separate articles annexed thereto, and the additional ones concluded the 2⁰th October 1801, should be inserted here, word for word.

[Fiat insertio.]

In consequence of all which, his Majesty the King of Denmark accedes by virtue of the present act, to the said convention, and to the said separate and additional articles, such as they are herein before transcribed, without any exception or reserve, declaring and promising to fulfil all the clauses, conditions, and obligations thereof, as far as regards himself; and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland accepts the present accession of his Danish Majesty, and in like manner promises, on his part, to fulfil all the articles, clauses, and conditions contained in the said convention, and the separate and additional articles herein before inserted, without any exception or reserve.

The ratifications of the present act of accession and acceptance shall be exchanged in the space of two months, or sooner if possible; and the stipulations of the said convention shall, at the same time, be carried into execution as speedily as possible, regard being had to the full and entire re-establishment of the state of things, such as it was before the period of the misunderstandings, which are now so happily terminated.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the present act, and have thereunto affixed the seal of our arms.

Done at Moscow the 23rd October 1801.

(L. S.) ST. HELENS.

(L. S.) F. X. C^{te}. de DANNESKIOLD-LOWENDAL.

Act of Accession of his Majesty the King of Sweden, to the Convention of the 1st June 1801, and Acceptance of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

HIS Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, having terminated, by a convention, concluded at St. Petersburg the 1st June 1801, the differences which had arisen between them respecting the rights of neutral navigation in time of war, and his Majesty the King of Sweden, equally induced by the desire of removing and conciliating the dissensions which existed on the same subject between his Britannic Majesty and himself, having consented, in consequence of the invitation that has been made to him, to accede to the above-mentioned convention; their said Majesties have chosen and named as their plenipotentiaries to this effect, viz. his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Alleyne Lord Baron St. Helens, peer of the said United Kingdom, one of his Majesty's most honourable
Privy

Privy Council, and his ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; and his Majesty the King of Sweden, the Sieur Baron Louis Bogisslas Christopher Court de Stedingk, one of the lords of the kingdom of Sweden, his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, lieutenant-general of his armies, chamberlain, knight and commander of his orders, knight of the Russian Order of St. Andrew, knight Grand Cross of his Order of the Sword, knight of those of Russia, of St. Alexander Newsky, and of St. Anne of the first class, and knight of the French Order of Military Merit; who, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have concluded and agreed upon what follows:

Art. I. His Majesty the King of Sweden accedes by the present transaction with his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the convention which was concluded between his said Majesty and the Emperor of all the Russias, the 17^{th} June 1801, as well as to the first separate article annexed thereto, and to the additional ones, concluded on the 2^{o} October 1801, promising and engaging to observe and fulfil all the stipulations, clauses, and articles therein contained, in the same manner as if his Majesty had been a principal contracting party thereto, save and except the differences which result from the tenour of the treaties and engagements existing between England and Sweden, and which are to be renewed and confirmed in virtue of the aforesaid convention.

II. His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, acknowledges on his side, his Majesty the King of Sweden as a contracting party in the convention concluded at St. Petersburg the 17^{th} June 1801, and binds himself in the most formal manner to observe, execute, and fulfil, to their utmost extent, in whatever regards his said Majesty, the stipulations, clauses, and articles of the said convention, and of the said first separate article, and of the additional ones; save and except the differences which result from the tenour of the treaties and engagements existing between England and Sweden, and which are to be renewed and confirmed in virtue of the aforesaid convention.

III. It is agreed that the adjudication, in the last resort of causes in litigation, which, according to the second article of the aforesaid additional articles, are to be brought by appeal before his Majesty's Privy Council in Great Britain, and before the Directing Senate in Russia, shall, in Sweden, be brought by appeal before the Supreme Tribunal, in Swedish Högsta Domstolen.

IV. In order to prevent any inaccuracy, it has been agreed that the said convention, as well as the said separate and additional articles, should be inserted here word for word, and as follows:

[Fiat

[Fiat insertio.]

The present act of accession shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications exchanged at London in the space of two months, or sooner if possible, from the day of its signature.

In faith of which, we the undersigned, in virtue of our full powers, have signed the present act, and have thereunto affixed the seal of our arms.

Done at St. Petersburg, the $\frac{30}{18}$ March 1802.

(L. S.)

ST. HELENS.

(L. S.)

COURT STEDINGK.

APPENDIX.

HISTORY OF THE WAR.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, January 17, 1801.

Admiralty Office, January 16.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated on board his Majesty's Ship Ville de Paris, in Torbay, the 12th January 1801.

I ENCLOSE two letters from Captain Sir Richard Strachan, Bart. detailing particulars of the meritorious exertions of himself, and the officers under his command, in intercepting the enemy's supplies.

Sir,

His Majesty's hired Cutter Nile, December 11.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the vessels you signalled us to chase, on the 6th instant, never came through the passage, but rowed up along shore again, and went under Fort Lomara; I watched for them all night, but in the morning seeing them no more, I left the Lurcher off the Morbihan, and proceeded to execute your farther orders; on that day I saw a convoy coursing round Croisic, of fifteen or sixteen sail, but was in no hurry to chase, rather permitting them to get nearer to St. Gildas, and in the evening stood out, and made the necessary signals to Mr. Forbes; it fully answered my expectations, as he being to windward, turned them all, and they made for the Vilain, just where I was. About eight we took a small one, just as the battery of St. Jacques was hailing us, which I immediately manned, and sent her with our own boat along shore, and by four A. M. found ourselves in possession of five more; this is all they could attempt, as the whole coasts were then alarmed, and the battery of Notre Dame, at the entrance of the river Peners, kept up so brisk a fire as to send three shot through the last vessel; but the spirit of our people was such, that they were determined to have her out, and unluckily one man was slightly scratched with a splinter. On joining the Lurcher in the morning, I found she had got three more, making nine, the particulars of which are expressed in the adjoined list: the four largest are decked,

and very capable of going to England, but the others cannot. Since the 7th Mr. Forbes has been continually on the look-out, but not a single vessel, I believe, has stirred since.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Captain Sir Richard Strachan, Bart.

GEORGE ARGLES.

A List of Vessels captured by the Nile hired Cutter, under the Orders of Captain Sir Richard Strachan, Bart.

Maria Joseph, Pierre Midago master, of 5 men and 48 tons, from Bourdeaux, bound to Brest, laden with wine and brandy.—Notre Dame de Consolation, Clouarie master, of 5 men and 35 tons, from Bourdeaux, bound to Brest, laden with wine and brandy.—St. Pierre, Pierre Hoeck master, of 7 men and 39 tons, from Bourdeaux, bound to Brest, laden with wine and brandy.—L'Heloin, Matthew Rio master, of 4 men and 13 tons, from Nantes, bound to Auray, laden with Nantes wine.—Le François, Jean le Brâs master, of 3 men and 4 tons, from Nantes, bound to Auray, laden with iron, tar, pottery, &c.—L'Aimable François, Geldo Bouligan master, of 55 tons, from Bourdeaux, bound to Brest, laden with Bourdeaux wine.

By his Majesty's Cutter Lurcher.

Maria Joseph, Martin Beroist master, of 2 men and 8 tons, from Nantes, bound to Yannes, laden with Nantes wine.—L'Epomine, Yine le Frank, of 3 men and 13 tons, from Nantes, bound to Yannes, laden with ditto: driven on shore on Houat, cargo lost.—Le Bon Secour, Yine Nicolane, of 2 men and 8 tons, from Nantes, bound to Yannes, laden with ditto: sunk at anchor, cargo saved.

My Lord, *La Magicienne, Isle Oleron S. E. by S. two Leagues.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that, after a short chase, I this day captured, between the isles of Rhe and Oleron, a French sloop laden with wine and brandy for the use of the combined fleet at Brest, and have sent her to Plymouth.

I have the honour to be, &c.

The Earl of St. Vincent, K. B.

W. OGILVY.

Admiral of the White, &c.

Admiralty Office, January 17.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Rowley Bulteel, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Belliqueux, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated at Rio Janeiro, the 24th August 1800.

ON Monday the 4th day of August, soon after daylight, four sail were discovered from the mast-head in the north-west quarter, and apparently steering about N. by E. At seven A. M. they hauled their wind, tacked, and stood towards us, upon which I bore down with the whole of my convoy: at noon the enemy perceived our force (which was greatly exaggerated in their opinion by the warlike appearance of the China ships); they bore up under a press of sail, and by signal separated.

I stood for the largest ship, and notwithstanding the light and baffling winds, we came up with her, and after a few chase guns, and a partial firing for about ten minutes, at half past five in the afternoon (Tuesday) she struck her colours, and proved to be the French frigate *La Concorde*,
of

of 44 guns, 18-pounders, and 444 men, commanded by Citizen Jean François Landolphe, Capitaine de Vaisseau, and Chef de Division.

At seven the same evening, the French frigate *La Médée*, of 36 guns, 12-pounders, and 315 men, commanded by Citizen Daniel Coudein, struck her colours to the Bombay Castle, Captain John Hamilton, and the *Exeter*, Captain Henry Meriton.

The above frigates were of the squadron which sailed from Rochefort the 6th day of March 1799, and having committed great depredations on the coast of Africa, had refitted in the Rio de la Plata, and were now cruising on the coast of Brazil.

La Franchise, of 42 guns and 380 men, commanded by Citizen Pierre Jurieu, escaped by throwing a part of her guns overboard, and also her anchors, boats, and booms, and by night coming on; as did also an American schooner, their prize, fitted as a cruiser.

On this occasion I hope their Lordships will permit me to bear testimony of the spirit of the officers and ship's company of the *Belliqueux*; and I have peculiar pleasure in mentioning the zeal and activity I have ever found in Mr. Ebdon, my first lieutenant, to whom I only do justice in recommending him to their Lordships' notice and favour.

Too much praise cannot be given to the captains, officers, and crews of the different ships under my convoy, for their ready obedience to my signals, and for the whole of their conduct on that day, particularly to Captains Hamilton and Meriton, who very gallantly pursued and captured the aforesaid frigate, *La Médée*; and also to Captain Torin, of the *Coutts*, and Captain Spens, of the *Neptune*, who with great alacrity pursued *La Franchise*, although they had not the good fortune to come up with her, for the reasons above assigned; and my best thanks are due to the whole of the commanders of the ships under my convoy, for their assistance in taking a number of prisoners on board their respective ships.

We arrived at Rio Janeiro on Tuesday the 12th of August.

Admiralty Office, January 17.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Robert Barton, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Concorde, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated at Lisbon the 4th instant.

DURING my stay off the Bar of Oporto I captured the Spanish privateer lugger *San Josef*, alias *Larçon*, of six guns and 40 men, out from Vigo, and had captured the *Speedy* brig, one of our convoy, and in an hour more would have captured another, as she was within hail when we saw her,

From the LONDON GAZETTE, January 20, 1801.

Admiralty Office, January 20.

Copy of an Enclosure from Admiral Dickson, Commander in Chief in the North Sea, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Sir,

Favourite, at Sea, January 6.

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that on the 15th instant, being off Flamborough Head, I discovered at nine A. M. a cutter close in shore, to which I immediately gave chase; and am happy to acquaint you that I had the satisfaction to capture her after a run of seven hours. She proves

to be *Le Voyageur* cutter privateer, of Dunkirk, mounting 14 carriage guns, manned with 47 men, commanded by Egide Colbert, had been out four days from Ostend, and had only captured the *Camilla*, in ballast, belonging to Sunderland, the day before. I am, Sir, &c.

Archibald Dickson, Esq.
Admiral of the Blue, &c.

JOSEPH WESTBEACH.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, January 24, 1801.

Admiralty Office, January 24.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-admiral Duckworth, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Nepean; dated Leviathan, Martinique, 27th October.

Sir,

HAVING directed the *Gipsy*, of 10 four-pounders and 42 men, tender to the *Leviathan*, under the command of Lieutenant Coryndon Boger, to carry the *Charlotte* merchant-ship (in which my late Captain Carpenter took his passage) to the northward of the islands, I am to beg you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 7th instant, in passing near Guadaloupe on the above service, he chased and brought to action a French sloop of very superior magnitude, and manned with double his number of select troops of Guadaloupe. For the particulars of this very handsome contest, I shall refer their Lordships to Lieutenant Boger's letter; but I should not do justice to his Majesty's service, from the knowledge I have of this valuable officer's character, and from the unanimous voice of his crew, if I did not say his modest recital of his gallantry does him as much honour as the action itself, and I flatter myself will be honoured with their Lordships' protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

P. S. Since the concluding of the above, I find three more of the wounded have died.

Sir,

Gipsy, in St. John's Roads, October 8.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that at eight A.M. off the north end of Guadaloupe, I chased and came up with an armed sloop; on firing a shot at her, she hoisted French colours and returned it; an action instantly commenced; we remained at very close quarters for an hour and an half, when, finding that her musketry did us considerable damage, I hauled a little farther off, and kept up a sharp fire of round and grape: at half past ten I had the satisfaction to see her strike; she proves to be *Le Quiproquo*, commanded by Tourpie, formerly a Capitaine de Fregate in the service of the King, and was charged with dispatches from Curaçao, bound to Guadaloupe; she mounts eight guns, six and nine pounders, and had on board 98 men, 80 of whom were Guadaloupe chasseurs and cannoneers. I am sorry to add that our loss is considerable, having had one killed and 11 wounded; among the latter I include Mr. Clarke and myself. Finding it necessary to get medical assistance as soon as possible, I put into this port, and have got all the wounded into an hospital. The loss on the side of the enemy was the captain and four killed, and 11 wounded: both vessels have suffered much

much in their sails and rigging, but I am happy to say his Majesty's schooner has not suffered in her hull. I cannot omit, Sir, mentioning the great assistance I received from the Charlotte-merchant-ship under my convoy, both in securing the prisoners, and giving every assistance to the wounded that lay in their power. The petty officers and men you did me the honour to place under my command, behaved extremely well on the occasion. I am sorry to add, that two men have since died of their wounds. I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Rear-admiral Duckworth, &c.

CORYNDON BOGER.

A letter from Captain York, of the Jason, announces his having captured La Venus French lugger privateer, of 14 brass carriage guns and 36 men, one day from Cherbourg, without making any capture.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, January 31, 1801.

Admiralty Office, January 30.

A LETTER from Admiral Lutwidge encloses the following:

Sir, *King George hired armed Cutter, Downs, January 28.*

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that about one o'clock this morning I captured the French cutter privateer Le Flibustier, commanded by — Deslagogue, manned with 16 men, with muskets and pistols. She had been out from Dunkirk two days, and made no captures.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Copy of a Letter from Captain John Giffard, commanding his Majesty's Ship Active, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated at Sea, the 26th instant.

Sir,

HIS Majesty's ship under my command this morning captured the French cutter privateer Le Quinola, carrying 14 guns, six and two pounders, and 18 men, after a chase of two hours. She sailed from Morlaix yesterday morning, and had not made a capture.

I remain, Sir, &c.

JOHN GIFFARD.

[This Gazette contains orders of Council respecting the disposal of such goods, not the property of either the Russians, Danes, or Swedes, as may be found on board the ships that are ordered to be detained in English ports; also an order, forbidding, for the present, the payment of any sums of money due for the cargoes of any of the detained ships.]

From the LONDON GAZETTE, February 3, 1801.

Admiralty Office, February 3.

A LETTER from Earl St. Vincent introduces the following:

My Lord,

Magicienne, Plymouth Sound, January 31.

CAPTAIN Halliday's letter will inform your Lordship of my having, on the 20th instant, captured, in sight of the Doris, the French ship letter of marque Le Huron, from the Isle of France, bound to Bourdeaux, and of his directing me to see her into Plymouth; I now beg leave to acquaint your Lordship of my arrival with her. She is a remarkable fine ship, sails well, is pierced for 20 guns, had 18 mounted, but threw them

them all overboard except four during the chase; I think her a vessel well calculated for his Majesty's service; the cargo is of great value, and consists of ivory, cochineal, indigo, tea, sugar, pepper, cinnamon, ebony, &c.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

W. OGILVY.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, February 7, 1801.

Admiralty Office, February 7.

Extracts of two Letters to the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c.

My Lord,

Thames, at Sea, January 19.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that on the 18th instant his Majesty's ship I command captured the French national ship corvette L'Aurore, of 16 guns, commanded by Charles Girault, Lieutenant de Vaisseau. She was from the Mauritius, having on board the aid-de-camp to the governor of that place, charged with dispatches to the French government.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B.

W. LUKIN.

My Lord,

Doris, January 23.

SINCE the evening of the 20th, when I had the honour of communicating to your Lordship the fortunate capture we had made of the French ship Le Huron, I have been cruising, agreeably to my orders, and have this morning captured the French brig La Favorite, from L'Orient, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with staves, copper, and hides.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

The Earl of St. Vincent, K. B.

JOHN HALLIDAY.

&c. &c. &c.

Copy of a Letter from Captain King, of his Majesty's Ship Sirius, to Earl St. Vincent.

My Lord,

Sirius, off Cape Belem, January 28.

I BEG leave to inform your Lordship, his Majesty's ship Sirius, under my command, in company with his Majesty's ship Amethyst, captured the Spanish letter of marque Charlotta, from Ferrol, bound to Curaçoa, out of Ferrol only sixteen hours, Cape Belem bearing S. by W. six or seven leagues.

I am, &c.

Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. &c. &c.

RD. KING.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Halkett, of his Majesty's Ship Apollo, to Lord Hugh Seymour.

My Lord,

His Majesty's Ship Apollo, December 1800.

AT noon, on the 10th ult. in the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 21 deg. north, we gave chase to a xebec to windward of us, but soon after discovering a brig directly in the wind's eye, we chased her, and at two in the morning got up and took possession of the Resolution Spanish sloop of war, of 18 guns and 149 men, commanded by Don Francisco Oarrichena (formerly the Resolution cutter in the British navy): she sailed from Vera Cruz three days before.

As

As soon as her crew were removed to this ship, we made all sail, and an hour after daybreak got sight again of the xebec, and captured her at three o'clock in the afternoon: she is from Vera Cruz, and was bound to the Havanna.

The Resolution was in general towed by us until the 27th ult. when her main-mast went by the board; an attempt was made to refit her, but her rigging and sails being perfectly rotten, and every thing belonging to her in such a miserable condition, it was necessary to destroy her.

On the 7th inst. off Porcillo, in the island of Cuba, we recaptured the schooner St. Joseph.

I am, my Lord, &c.

Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour, &c.

P. HALKETT.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, February 10, 1801.

Admiralty Office, February 10.

A LETTER from the Earl of St. Vincent introduces the following:

My Lord, *His Majesty's Ship L'Oiseau, Torbay, February 3.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that on Monday the 26th January, at eight A.M. in lat. 45 deg. north, long. 12 deg. west, I fell in with the French national frigate La Dedaigieuse, of 36 guns and 300 men, with dispatches from Cayenne for Rochefort, and chased her until noon the following day; when I discovered his Majesty's ships Sirius and Amethyst, off Cape Finisterre, whose captains I directed by signal to chase, and continued in pursuit of the enemy until two o'clock on Wednesday morning. Being within musket-shot, she opened her fire on the Sirius and Oiseau, which was immediately returned, and surrendered to the above ships after an action of forty-five minutes, distant from the shore, near Cape Belem, about two miles: her running rigging and sails were cut to pieces; several men killed, and 17 wounded; among the latter were the captain and fifth lieutenant. My warmest thanks are due to Captains King and Cooke for their exertions, but particularly to the former, as, from the Sirius's well-directed fire, the enemy received considerable damage: the Amethyst, from unfavourable winds, was unable to get up until she had struck.

I am happy to say, notwithstanding the gallant resistance made by the Dedaigieuse, neither of the ships lost a man; the Sirius's rigging and sails were a little damaged, her main yard and bowsprit were slightly wounded. I cannot conclude without expressing my approbation of the officers and company of his Majesty's ship under my command; and, in justice to them, must add, their anxiety to close with the enemy, on first discovering her, was equal to what it was on becoming so superior; and must further beg to acknowledge the very great assistance I received from Mr. H. Lloyd, my first lieutenant, during a long and anxious chase of forty-two hours: I trust your Lordship will be pleased to recommend him to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty as a most valuable officer, and deserving of their attention; on his account most sincerely do I lament the baffling winds that prevented my bringing the enemy to action on the preceding day, which I was several times in expectation of doing. La Dedaigieuse is a perfectly new frigate, copper-fastened, and sails well, carries 28 12-pounders on her main deck, and pierced for 40 guns. I have given the prize in charge of my first lieutenant, with directions to
proceed

proceed to Plymouth; and have also to acquaint your Lordship of my having detained, on the 1st instant, the Swedish ship *Hoffnung*, from Valentia, bound to Altera, laden with brandy, burden 260 tons.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. S. LEWIS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, February 14, 1801.

Admiralty Office, February 14.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Bond, to Lord Keith.

My Lord,

Netley, Porto, 22d December 1800.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that his Majesty's schooner under my command sailed from Lisbon on the 18th ult.; and that on the 23d she captured the *St. Antonio y Animas la Fortuna*, Spanish lugger privateer, of six guns and 34 men. On the 1st instant she took the *St. Miguel el Volante*, of the same description, of two guns and 29 men. And on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, successively took possession of the *Speedy* brig, from Newfoundland, with cod-fish; a Spanish coaster, laden with wine, &c.; and the Spanish schooner privateer *St. Pedro y San Francisco*, of three guns and 39 men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

F. G. BOND.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, February 17, 1801.

Admiralty Office, February 17.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Morris, to Admiral M. Milbanke.

*His Majesty's hired armed Brig Lady Charlotte,
Plymouth Sound, February 12.*

Sir,

I BEG leave to inform you, that yesterday, the *Start* bearing N.N.W. six leagues, I observed a lugger to leeward, to which I gave chase, and in two hours came up with and captured her. She proves to be the *Espoir*, mounting six carriage guns (two brass four-pounders, and four iron two-pounders), manned with 23 men, from Cherbourg two days, and had not made any capture. From its blowing a gale of wind we were unable to exchange prisoners; I therefore judged it proper to see her into port.

I have the honour to be, &c.

*Mark Milbanke, Esq. Admiral of
the White, &c.*

GEO. MORRIS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, February 28, 1801.

Admiralty Office, February 28.

Copies and Extracts from Letters received by Vice-admiral Rainier, from the several Captains and Commanders of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies, from the 25th October 1799, to the 28th September 1800, with Accounts of their respective Captures, &c.

Copy of a Letter from Captain William Hills, of his Majesty's Ship Orpheus; dated La Copang, the Straits of Banca, the 25th October 1799.

Sir,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that on my passage from Ternate to the Straits of Banca, I yesterday discovered two sail off Tagolanda, which

which I chased at one P. M.; at three it fell calm; all the boats were hoisted out to tow the ship, and every exertion made to get up with them. On a breeze springing up at five o'clock, we cast off all our boats, but was not able to get alongside of them until a quarter before nine o'clock, when we brought them to a close action on each bow, which continued about a quarter of an hour, when they both struck their colours. They proved the Zeeyraght and Zeelust; the one a brig, and the other a large panchalling, each mounting 22 guns, of different calibres, from Macassar, loaded with rice, powder, shot, gun-carriages, and stores from Ternate. The vessels both belong to the Dutch East India Company.

During the action I lost one of my best seamen, killed in the main-top, and five wounded: among the latter is the first Lieutenant Hodgkins, who received a musket-ball through his right arm: his conduct on this, as on every other occasion, has given me that satisfaction that warrants my recommending him to your notice and attention. I had great pleasure in observing the zeal of all the officers and men on this occasion, as I have done several other times since my arrival at these islands, which justly entitled them to my thanks. Enclosed I send you a list of the killed and wounded on board the Dutch vessels.

I have, &c.

R. Rainier, Esq. Vice-admiral of the
Blue, &c. &c. East Indies.

WILLIAM HILLS.

List of killed and wounded on board the under-mentioned Vessels, captured by his Majesty's Ship Orpheus, William Hills, Esq. Captain, the 25th October 1799.

Sanchallang Zeelust, Captain Pieter Jansen—Number on board at the time of action, 42; 1 killed.

Brig Zeyraght, Captain Pietre Meuse—Number on board at the time of action, 33; 6 killed; Captain Meuse and 6 seamen wounded.

W. HILLS.

Extract of a Letter from Captain George Astle, of his Majesty's Ship La Virginie; dated Amboyna, the 20th May 1800, to Vice-admiral Rainier, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that I arrived here on the 6th of May. I enclose a list of vessels I captured on my passage, which are all arrived at Amboyna.

A List of Vessels captured by Captain Astle, in his Majesty's Ship La Virginie, on his Passage to Amboyna, between the 22d March and 26th April 1800.

A Dutch prow, mounting 4 swivels, small arms, &c. manned with 16 men, laden with fundries, out three days from Macassar, bound to Sambauwa: captured 22d March, in latitude 6 deg. 5 min. south, longitude 117 deg. 25 min. east.

A Dutch prow, mounting 2 brass swivels, small arms, &c. manned with 15 men, laden with fundries, six days from Macassar, bound to Sambauwa: captured 26th March, in latitude 5 deg. 51 min. south, longitude 118 deg. 25 min. east.

A Dutch prow, manned with 14 men, laden with fundries, eight days from Macassar, bound to Sambauwa: captured 29th March, in latitude 5 deg. 29 min. south, longitude 118 deg. 46 min. east.

On the 26th April, in latitude 1 deg. 10 min. south, longitude 126 deg. 25 min. east, fell in with and captured the following vessels, under Dutch colours, from the island of Java, bound to Ternate, viz.

Vrow Helena (ship), mounting 8 6-pound carriage guns and 4 swivels, manned with 40 men.

Brig Helena, mounting 12 6-pound guns, manned with 20 men.

Brig Braack, mounting 10 4-pound guns, manned with 12 men.

The three latter vessels laden with annual supplies for the garrison on the island of Ternate, and had on board, exclusive of their cargoes, specie to the amount of seventeen thousand nine hundred and forty-three Spanish dollars.

Extract of a Letter from Captain E. O. Osborne, of his Majesty's Ship Arrogant, to Vice-admiral Rainier; dated at Sea, the 26th of June 1800.

THE difficulty of getting water at Anjer Point, induced me to proceed to Mew Bay, where I arrived with the Orpheus the 5th May.

The 7th of May we captured a small ship, from the Isle of France, in ballast, which was burnt.

May 16th, sailed with the Arrogant and Orpheus, from Mew Bay, and passing to the northward of the islands off Batavia, made the land of Java, 16th May, near Point Indramago, and having Bumpkin Island in sight at the same time to the eastward of Batavia; the same day discovered a large ship and a brig at anchor, to whom we gave chase; and who, after having made some signals to each other, made all sail from us in for the land. It was late in the evening before we got near them, when discovered the ship to be a vessel of force, and having several guns on her lower deck, and the brig also mounting 14 guns: finding they could not escape us, they both ran on shore, at some miles distant from each other, to the westward of Point Indramago. We were soon within random shot of the ship, and anchored as near her as the depth of water would admit, when she began firing at us, which was returned by several guns from each deck. About this time two boats were observed going from her full of men; and as it grew dark shortly after, some of our boats were sent to prevent the crew of the ship from landing, and to summons her to surrender, which they could not do till the morning; this I conclude was with the design of destroying her, if they could have accomplished landing the crew in the night; but the vigilance of our boats prevented this taking place, as her boats were taken full of men the first time the attempt was made. At daybreak she surrendered, and was taken possession of, when we found her to be the Dutch East India Company, Jan Cornelus Fairne commander, mounting 20 guns on the upper decks, and eight guns on the lower deck, and manned with 320 men, part of whom had made their escape on shore.

At the time the boats were sent to prevent the men from landing from the ship, other boats were sent under the direction of Lieutenant Blayne to board the brig, which was some miles distant from us. This service he accomplished without loss, and soon after brought her near us, when we found her to be the Dolphin armed brig, commanded by Jan Vauntyes, belonging to the Dutch East India Company, mounting 14 guns, and having on board 65 men.

May 24th, at daybreak in the morning, we captured, close under the land,

land, a small armed brig of six carriage guns and some swivels, on a cruise from Sumarang, which place she had left the preceding day.

On the evening of the 25th we got sight of Japura, and the ship at anchor there; but it fell little wind, and we were obliged to anchor at the distance of ten or eleven miles from it. As they had observed us from the shore, I thought no time was to be lost, and therefore at eight P. M. sent all the boats, well manned and armed, with Lieutenant Blayne Rice, who got to the ship about midnight; and though she had been hauled close to the shore (on seeing us in the evening), under a small battery, yet the surprise was complete, and she was boarded without any loss, many of the crew jumping overboard at the time.

The battery fired on them so soon as they discovered her to be in our possession; but though some of the boats' oars were broken by the shot, no other accident happened, and they effected getting her out before daylight, when she joined us, and we found her to be the Dutch East India Company's ship *Underneming*, mounting six carriage guns, and having 80 men on board. After putting the prize in order,

May 28th, joined the *Orpheus* off Cheribon, and found that in our absence she had captured a Dutch brig, a sloop, and two prows: the three latter were destroyed. Same day run into the anchorage to the westward of Point Indramago, where we landed most of the prisoners; some of them being very sickly.

The *Dolphin* brig is a new vessel, well coppered and equipped, and well adapted for service (particularly in shoal water): she mounts 14 guns, and has good room and security at quarters.

A true Extract,

(Signed)

J. HOSEASON, Pro Sec.

Sir,

Arrogant, Madras Roads, A. M. August 11, 1800.

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you, that on the morning of the 4th August, being in sight of Point Divy, we discovered two ships in the N. E. and a brig E. by S.; to the former we gave chase, and about noon we were sufficiently near to see that one of them was a small frigate with a tier of guns, and the other a merchant-ship, both under English colours. At three quarters past two P. M. we had neared the chase considerably, when she began throwing her guns, boats, and other heavy articles overboard. At four P. M. the shot from our chase-guns went over her, when she hauled the English ensign down, and hoisted French national colours, fired her stern chasers two or three times at us, and then struck. She proved to be *L'Uni* French privateer, of 30 guns, 18 and 9 pounders, all of which were thrown overboard during the chase, except two 18-pounders, two 9-pounders, and two carronades; she was commanded by Jean François Hodoul, and had a crew of 250 men on her leaving the Mauritius on her present cruise; but had on board only 216 men when captured, having put the rest into prizes. On taking possession of her, we found that the other ship was the *Friendship* (English merchantman), from Bengal, bound to Madras; and that the brig was the *Bee*, from Madras, bound to Masulipatam, both of which vessels had been captured by her in the morning: we made sail after the ship, which we recaptured at ten at night, but the brig made her escape.

L'Uni left the Mauritius the 4th May, and had captured the English privateer *Harriot*, from the Cape of Good Hope; the *Helen*, belonging to Bombay; and the ship and brig before mentioned.

The Arrogant, with L'Uni prize, anchored in this road last night at nine o'clock, and recaptured ship Friendship I expect shortly, as she sails tolerably well, and I only parted with her two days ago.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD O. OSBORNE.

To Peter Rainier, Esq. Vice-admiral of the Blue,
and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Bombay, September 3, 1800.

I BEG leave to inform you of my arrival here on the 30th of August, after a passage of eleven days from Mocha. About fifty leagues to the eastward of Aden, I fell in with and took the Clarissa, French privateer, from the Mauritius, who threw over her guns, and cut away her anchors, with a view to escape; we found 148 men on board her: she is only between two or three years old, built at Nantz.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

Vice-admiral Rainier, &c.

J. BLANKETT.

Admiralty Office, February 28.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant James Mein, to Admiral Lord Keith.

My Lord,

Netley, off Oporto, February 2.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that, in obedience to orders from Captain Cockburn, of his Majesty's ship La Minerve, on the 29th ult. I sailed from the Tagus in his Majesty's schooner Netley, under my command, charged with the trade from Lisbon, bound to the northward. On the 31st, being off the Bar of Oporto, I fell in with four privateers, one of which was captured by the Netley, after a chase of two hours: she is called Santa Victoria, a Spanish lugger, mounting six guns and manned with 26 men. The other three privateers escaped by my being obliged to rejoin the convoy, some of the ships having the signal hoisted for an enemy to windward.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

Lord Keith, K. B.

JAMES MEIN.

Admiralty Office, February 28.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Lloyd, commanding the Nimble Cutter, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated February 24.

Sir,

I BEG you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that at the back of the Isle of Wight, yesterday at two P. M. having the trade from Dartmouth under my convoy for the Downs, I fell in with, and after a chase of six hours engaged and captured the Bonaparté cutter privateer, of Cherbourg, of 14 brass guns, of four and six pounders, and 44 men, two days out of port: she had captured a light collier from Plymouth.

I am happy to say the Nimble had no men killed or wounded; and that Mr. Watts, the master, all the petty officers and seamen, behaved like British seamen.

The privateer had two men killed, and the first lieutenant dangerously wounded.

From

From the LONDON GAZETTE, March 3, 1801.

Admiralty Office, March 3.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Twysden, of his Majesty's Ship Revolutionnaire, to Admiral Lord Gardner.

My Lord,

Revolutionnaire, at Sea, 16th February.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that early this morning I captured the French brig privateer Moucheron, belonging to Bourdeaux, mounting 16 guns, 12 and 6 pounders, and 130 men, out twenty days from Passage, but had only made one capture, the William brig of London, from St. Michael's, loaded with fruit.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Right Hon. Lord Gardner, Admiral
of the Blue, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS TWYSDEN.

Admiralty Office, March 3.

Extract of a Letter from the Honourable Captain Robert Stopford, of his Majesty's Ship Excellent, in Quiberon Bay, to Earl St. Vincent, the 23d February.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that on the night of the 20th instant I sent the boats of the Excellent to endeavour to bring off a cutter and a sloop which were at anchor near the Point of Quiberon; unfortunately that same evening, after dark, a large chasse-marée with troops on board, going to the island of Belleisle, had taken her station close to the above vessels; the resistance which the boats met with was consequently much greater than there was at first reason to expect. This circumstance did not, however, prevent Lieutenant Church (having the command of the boats) from making the attack upon the chasse-marée, in which he gallantly persevered, till being badly wounded himself, and two men killed in his boat, he was obliged to retire; the other boats under the command of Messrs. Crawford and Manning (midshipmen) resolutely boarded, and succeeded in bringing off the cutter called L'Arc, an armed vessel in the service of the republic, commanded by an Ensigne de Vaisseau, and employed as convoy to and from Belleisle; this vessel had also on board a detachment of troops, who were made prisoners, and who made the vessel's force much superior to that of the assailants.

R. STOPFORD.

Admiralty Office, March 3.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Humphrey Gibson, Master of the Lord Nelson private Ship of War, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated Plymouth Sound, 28th February.

Sir,

BE pleased to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 26th instant, at three P. M. being between the Isle of Wight and Portland, a lugger hove in sight to leeward, with a large sail in chase of her; conceiving I might cut her off, I instantly bore away in a direction for that purpose, and, after a chase of four hours, had the good fortune to effect it, and being about to board her, she struck her colours. On taking possession of her, I found her to be the Espoir lugger privateer,
Monfieur

Monsieur Alegis Basset commander, mounting 14 carriage guns, with 75 men, had sailed only two days before from Saint Maloes, and had taken nothing. The sail in chase proved to be his Majesty's frigate L'Oiseau, Lord Augustus Fitzroy commander, which came up as we were exchanging prisoners. None killed or wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

HUMPHREY GIBSON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, March 7, 1801.

Downing Street, March 7.

A LETTER, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-colonel Frazer, commandant of the garrison of Gorée, on the coast of Africa; dated off Senegal, 5th January.

ON the 3d instant, the weather being very favourable, and the surf unusually low, it was determined by Sir Charles Hamilton and myself, to attack an armed brig and schooner lying at anchor in the river.

The party destined for this service, consisting of 55 volunteers from the Melpomene, under the command of Lieutenant Dick, five from the crew of the transport, and 36 commanded by Lieutenant Christie, from the African corps, left the frigate at half past nine o'clock in five boats, and having passed the Bar without accident, and the batteries at the Point without being discovered, arrived at a quarter before eleven o'clock within a few yards of the brig, when the enemy commenced a very heavy fire, through which our people boarded, and, after a severe contest, which lasted twenty minutes, carried the vessel.

It appears she was called the Senegal, commanded by M. Renou, mounted 18 guns, with about 60 men, 18 of whom are prisoners.

Two of the best boats having been destroyed by the enemy's shot, Lieutenant Dick judged it better to turn the guns of the brig upon the schooner, than to attempt boarding her, and kept up a well-directed fire for some time; but she was so well protected by the batteries on shore, and by small arms from the southern bank, that he found it necessary to desist; and cutting the brig's cable, made sail with her down the river.

After two hours possession she unfortunately grounded, and he was obliged to relinquish his prize, after rendering her unfit for further service.

The retreat was conducted with the greatest order, and the whole of the prisoners and wounded brought off, notwithstanding the surf upon the Bar, and under a fire of grape and small-arms from the adjoining batteries.

I enclose a return of the killed and wounded *, and have to regret the loss of two very gallant officers, Lieutenant Palmer of the navy, and Vyvian of the marines.

* See Captain Hamilton's letter.

Admiralty Office, March 7.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Melpomene, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated at Gorée, 8th January.

Sir,

YOU will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that being off the Bar of Senegal on the 3d instant, the weather moderate, and the surf low, with the concurrence of Colonel Frazer, I conceived it possible, if we could surprise a brig corvette and an armed schooner, anchored within the Bar, to possess ourselves of the battery commanding the entrance, and by the means of their own vessels, as I had none under my command fit for the purpose, to have finally reduced Senegal. I therefore detached Lieutenant Dick, with 96 officers and men from the Melpomene and African corps, in five boats, who left the ship at nine P. M. were fortunate enough to pass the heavy surf on the Bar with the flood tide without accident, and unobserved by the Point battery; but on their approaching within hail of the brig, the alarm was given, and the two bow guns discharged, by which Lieutenant Palmer with seven seamen were killed, and two boats sunk. Notwithstanding this unfortunate accident, the brig was carried, after an obstinate defence of twenty minutes, but which gave the schooner time to cut her cable: Lieutenant Dick, finding that the loss of his two best boats, and many of his best men, added to a constant fire from the schooner and two batteries, must have rendered any farther attempt abortive, he judged it right to make every attempt to get her over the Bar; but the ebb tide having made, and being totally unacquainted with the navigation of the river, she got aground; and seeing it impossible ever to get her off, and being hulled by every shot from the Point battery, he found it absolutely necessary to retreat; and, under the many obstacles he had to surmount across a tremendous surf, under a heavy fire of grape and musketry, excites my admiration even more, if possible, than the gallant manner in which the brig was carried. I therefore feel it my duty to recommend Lieutenant Dick to their Lordships' notice, who speaks highly of the officers and men employed under him, both from this ship and the African corps; and we had the satisfaction at daylight to perceive the brig had sunk up to her gunwales in a thick sand. It appears she was called the Senegal; had been fitted out there at the expense of the republic; and was commanded by Citizen Renou, who was on board at the time, and of whose fate we are uncertain: she mounted 18 guns, 12 and 9 pounders, and had nearly 60 men on board, some of which escaped in a boat; the rest were killed in boarding, except five whites and 13 blacks, who are now on board this ship. It was chiefly owing to the alacrity and courage of the latter that we met such resistance. Enclosed I have the honour to transmit a list of killed and wounded.

I remain, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

C. HAMILTON.

List of killed and wounded.

Killed—Lieutenant William Palmer, Lieutenant Vyvian, first lieutenant of marines, Mr. Robert Main, midshipman, 6 seamen, 1 marine, 1 corporal of African corps.

Wounded—Mr. John Hendrie, master's mate, Mr. Robert Darling, surgeon's mate, 10 seamen, 1 corporal of marines, 4 private marines, Lieutenant Christie, African corps.

(Signed)

C. HAMILTON.

Admiralty

Admiralty Office, March 7.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Wright, commanding his Majesty's Brig Cobourg, to Admiral Dickson.

Sir, *His Majesty's Brig Cobourg, at Sea, March 2.*

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that in his Majesty's hired brig Cobourg, a few miles from the land, at nine this evening, I captured the French lugger privateer called the *Bienvenu*, of 14 carriage guns, belonging to Calais, out two days: two of her prizes are now in sight, which I hope to recapture. I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Admiral Dickson, &c. &c. &c.

M. WRIGHT.

Admiralty Office, March 3.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Luckraft, acting Lieutenant and Commander of the Swan Cutter, to Sir Thomas Pasley.

Sir, *Swan Cutter, Dartmouth Range, March 3.*

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that on the 1st instant, the *Praule Point* bearing about N. E. distance one league, I captured a small French lugger privateer, called *Le Vengeur*, *Le Roy* commander, mounting two large swivels, carrying a number of small arms, and manned with 17 men, one of which is wounded by bringing her to; she had been ten days from St. Maloes, and (fortunately) had not taken any thing: I farther beg to say, that on this occasion, in behalf of the owners of the cutter (the weather being so bad), we had the misfortune of losing one of their best boats, in taking possession of her. I am, &c. &c. &c.

Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief at Plymouth, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN LUCKRAFT.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, March 14, 1801.

Admiralty Office, March 14.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Captain Charles Herbert, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Amelia, to the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c.; dated at Sea, the 5th February.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that two hours ago I captured the French brig privateer *La Juste*, of St. Maloes, but last from L'Orient, armed with 14 guns and 78 men, commanded by Jean Pierre Charlet, had been out thirty days, and captured nothing; the night being very dark, and the weather being very thick, we did not see her till she was close to us, and she did not discover us till she was on board of us, by which she carried away her foremast and bowsprit.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

C. HERBERT.

From

From the LONDON GAZETTE, March 17, 1801.

Admiralty Office, March 17.

Copy of an Enclosure from Archibald Dickson, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Sir,

Favourite, at Sea, March 13.

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that at half past ten yesterday morning I chased a lugger from under Scarborough, and continued so till ten P.M. when I lost sight of her; I then saw a sail to windward, to which I also gave chase, and captured. She proves to be L'Optimiste French schooner privateer, of Dunkirk (sailed from thence seven days), mounting 14 carriage guns, manned with 47 men, commanded by Jean Baptiste Corenwinder.

I am, &c.

Archibald Dickson, Esq.

J. WESTBEACH.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Viscount Garlies, Captain of his Majesty's Ship the Hussar, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Cove of Cork, March 11.

IN lat. 34 deg. N. long. 25 deg. W. I captured the French schooner privateer and letter of marque Le General Bessieres, pierced for 14 guns, armed with 4, and 6 swivels, and manned with 24 men, from Bourdeaux, bound to St. Domingo.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, March 24, 1801.

Admiralty Office, March 24.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Mansfield to Lord Gardner.

My Lord,

Dryad, Cork Harbour, 8th March.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 5th March, after a chase of three hours, in lat. 50 deg. 6 min. north, long. 12 deg. west, I fell in with and captured the French privateer ship Le Premier Consul, mounting 14 9-pounders, but pierced for 24, 150 men, from St. Maloes, out twenty-one days. She is quite new, and on her first cruise, had captured a Portuguese schooner, from Lisbon, bound to Ireland, a few days before.

I am, &c.

C. J. M. MANSFIELD.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Rogers, of his Majesty's Ship Mercury, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated Port Mahon, 16th January.

Sir,

I BEG leave to enclose to you, for their Lordships' information, in the absence of the Commander in Chief, a copy of my letter to Captain Dixon, of his Majesty's ship Genereux, stating the capture of a convoy of the enemy's ships and vessels by his Majesty's ship under my command,

I am, &c.

THOMAS ROGERS.

Sir,

Mercury, off Minorca, January 15.

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you, that on the 5th instant, cruising agreeable to your orders, I fell in with a convoy of about twenty sail of the enemy, from Cette, bound to Marseilles; and from the activity

and exertions of the officers and men employed in the boats, the weather being nearly calm, I had the good fortune to capture and secure fifteen of them, as per margin*, without any loss of men, very little resistance being made by the vessels their escort, consisting of gun-boats, having fled on the Mercury's approach.

The prizes are all deeply laden with brandy, sugar, corn, wine, oil, and other merchandise; and I have the satisfaction to add, they are safe arrived at Port Mahon.

THOMAS ROGERS.

Copy of another Letter from Captain Rogers, of his Majesty's Ship Mercury, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated Port Mahon, January 22d.

Sir,

Mercury, off Port Mahon, January 22d.

I PUT to sea agreeably to my intention, signified to you in my letter of the 17th instant, the moment our prizes were moored in safety, which was in the morning of the 19th; the day following I fell in with a ship (the island of Sardinia bearing E. S. E. forty leagues), which I soon discovered to be an enemy; and after a chase of nine hours, blowing very fresh, I had the satisfaction to come up with and capture. She is called *La Sans Pareille*, French national corvette, commanded by Citizen Gabriel Renault, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, mounting 18 long brass nine-pounders and two howitzers, and having on board a complement of 15 men. She sailed from Toulon the day before she was captured, and was bound to Alexandria, in Egypt; quite laden with shot, arms, medicines, and supplies of every kind for the French army, and is as complete a vessel in every respect as I have seen, being quite new, and well found with stores of every description.

THOMAS ROGERS.

Copy of a Letter to Lord Keith.

My Lord,

Netley, River Tagus, February 26th.

I BEG leave to inform your Lordship of his Majesty's schooner under my command having, on the 9th instant, ten leagues S. W. of Oporto, captured the Spanish lugger privateer *St. Francisco la Paula*, armed with two carriage guns, four swivels, and manned with 31 men.

JAMES MEIN.

Copy of a Letter to Lord Keith.

My Lord,

Netley, River Tagus, February 26th.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship of his Majesty's schooner *Netley*, under my command, having, on the 11th instant, eight leagues S. W. of Oporto, captured the Spanish privateer schooner *St. Josef*, alias *El Beloz*, Don Juan Antonio de Amaga commander; a new vessel, pierced for 14 guns, but had when taken only four long 12-pounders mounted, six swivels, and manned with 44 men.

Having received information from some English prisoners on board her, that several ships of the convoy from England had been taken the preceding day, I manned the prize schooner, and ordered Mr. Buchan, the master of the *Netley*, to proceed on board, and go in chase of two

* Two ships, four brigs, three bombards, two settees, and four tartans.

strange sail bearing west, whilst the Netley went in pursuit of three others to the northward. The first vessel we came up with proved to be a brig, from Southampton, taken the day before by a Spanish privateer: the next also proved a captured brig, from London, and on board of which I sent a boat with a midshipman and six men, and gave chase to the third vessel (a lugger), which we drove on shore six leagues to the southward of Oporto. I have every hope of her being destroyed, as there was much surf on the beach at the time.

JAMES MEIN.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, March 31, 1801.

Admiralty Office, March 31.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Cotgrave, of his Majesty's Sloop Gannet, to Skeffington Lutwidge, Esq.

Sir,

Gannet, Downs, March 29.

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that yesterday, at half past eight P. M. I discovered a lugger close in with Dungeness, to which I immediately gave chase, and have the pleasure to inform you, that at half past eleven I came up with and captured her close in with the French shore. She proves to be La Vengeance French lugger, of 10 three and four two-pounders, manned with 43 men, commanded by Nicholas Saillard: she sailed from Boulogne on the same morning, and had not made any captures.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ISAAC COTGRAVE.

Skeffington Lutwidge, Esq. &c. &c.

Admiralty Office, March 31.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Joseph Larcom, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Hind, to the Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour.

My Lord,

Hind, Halifax Harbour, February 27.

I HAVE to inform your Lordship, that his Majesty's ship under my command captured, on the 6th of January, off the west end of Jamaica, a Spanish schooner packet, called El Reyna Louisa, Don Manuel Palay commander, of two guns and 20 men, from Trinidad, in the island of Cuba, bound to Carthagen, with a small cargo of tobacco and wax, which I have sent into Providence: the mail was destroyed previous to her capture.

I am, &c.

*Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour,
&c. &c. &c. Jamaica.*

JOSEPH LARCOM.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 4, 1801.

Admiralty Office, April 4.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Talbot, commanding the Sheerness hired armed Cutter, to Admiral Milbanke.

Sir,

Sheerness hired Cutter, at Sea, 31st March.

I HAVE to inform you, that I captured on the 29th instant, Cape La Hogue bearing south six leagues, a French cutter privateer, named Le Pluton, Charles La Niece captain, mounting one four-pounder, be-

fides muskets, manned with 14 men. She had captured the evening before, to the westward of Portland, the Friendship brig, from London, bound to Dublin.

His Majesty's armed brig Lady Charlotte, having parted company from me in chase the same night, I am led to hope he has retaken her.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

Admiral Milbanke, &c. &c. &c.

J. H. TALBOT.

Admiralty Office, April 4.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant William Shepherd to Captain Ricketts.

Sir,

Pigmy Cutter, off the Isle Lafrina, 18th February.

I BEG leave to inform you, that this day at two P. M. after a short chase, I captured off this island the French trabacolo privateer L'Adelaide, mounting two 12-pounders, and one six-pounder, small arms, &c. commanded by Dominique Canilla, with 51 men; seven days from Ancona, had taken one small prize, and was herself formerly an Ancona fishing-vessel.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

W. SHEPHEARD.

W. Ricketts, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's Ship El Corso.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 7, 1801.

Admiralty Office, April 7.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-admiral Duckworth, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated Martinique, 16th February.

Sir,

HAVING learnt, from the arrival of the Calcutta on the 12th ult. that a convoy might be soon expected, I dispatched all the squadron within my reach to cruise to windward of Barbadoes for its protection, which has eventually proved fortunate; for the particulars respecting it I shall refer you to Captain Bradby's letter of the 6th instant, herewith transmitted; as also to the letters of Captain Manby, of the Bourdelois, of the 16th of January and 2d of this month, on which he writes most fully. I must beg you to call the attention of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the meritorious conduct of Mr. Burrows, commander of the ship Jupiter, bound to Jamaica, who, after he had lost convoy, collected more than sixty sail, and made such a disposition of the largest ships for the protection of the whole, as evidently deterred the small squadron, afterwards brought to action by the Bourdelois, from attacking them; and by that judicious and public-spirited step, all but those which branched off for Surinam, &c. arrived safe at Barbadoes.

I am, &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Bradby, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Andromeda, to Rear-admiral Duckworth; dated Martinique, the 6th of February.

ENCLOSED are two letters from Captain Manby to me, from which the service he has rendered to the different islands, by destroying a squadron sent out by Victor Hugues, for the interception of the outward-bound convoy, speaks for itself.

Sir,

Sir, *His Majesty's Sloop Bourdelois, off Teneriffe, January 16.*

ON the 8th instant, off Palma, in a calm, I dispatched two boats, under the orders of Lieutenant Barrie, in pursuit of a strange sail in the S. E. After a fatiguing row of fourteen hours, Lieutenant Barrie, at two P. M. with only one boat being up with the chase, boarded her with great gallantry, although opposed by 10 Frenchmen, who kept up a smart fire from four four-pounders; she proved to be the Adventure of London, one of the convoy which had parted company in the first gale of wind: the French prize-master was wounded by a cutlass, the only blood spilt on the occasion.

Gaining information from the Adventure, that on the same day she was captured by the Mouche privateer, of Bourdeaux; the Mouche likewise captured a valuable copper-bottomed ship, bound to Barbadoes, and as both vessels had orders to proceed to Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, I considered it my duty to push for that port, and by plying hard with the sweeps all the 9th, I arrived off Santa Cruz on the morning of the 10th, when I had the pleasing satisfaction of rescuing the above-mentioned British ship from the hands of the enemy: she proved to be the Aurora of London.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Captain Bradby, Andromeda.

T. MANBY.

*His Majesty's Ship Bourdelois, Carlisle Bay,
Barbadoes, February 1.*

Sir,

THREE days ago, being on the station you ordered me to cruise for the protection of our scattered convoy, I acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that at noon three sail were descried to windward, evidently in chase of us, which I soon discovered to be an enemy's squadron, consisting of two large brigs and a schooner: having shortened sail, enabled them to be well up with us at sunset, when I wore round to give them battle; at six I had the honour of bringing the largest brig to close action at about ten yards distance, but was not so fortunate with the other vessels, who fought very shy on the occasion, on observing we were enabled to fight both sides at once. Thirty minutes of close carronade with my near opponent completely silenced him, when he hailed that he had struck, and lowered his topsails, when his companions made sail from us: but I think I can safely aver that they are sufficiently damaged to spoil their cruise. My first lieutenant, Mr. Robert Barrie, on taking possession of the prize, found her to be a remarkably fine French national corvette, called La Curieuse, pierced for 20 guns, but only 18 long nine-pounders mounted, 168 men, and commanded by Captain G. Radelet; sent out from Cayenne twenty-eight days ago by Victor Hugues with this squadron to intercept the outward-bound West India fleet. With real concern I acquaint you that we had one man killed and seven wounded in the action; but from the abilities and attention of Mr. G. Roddam, my surgeon, I trust the latter are likely to do well: Lieutenant Barrie forms one of the number, but disdained to quit his quarters. Mr. J. Jones, master's mate, and Mr. J. Lions, midshipman, are included in this list.

The killed and wounded in the corvette amounted to near 50, her deck, fore and aft, being covered with the dying and the dead. The French captain survived but a few hours, having lost both his legs, and many of the prisoners were in an equal pitiable state.

A melancholy and painful task is now imposed on me, to relate the sad catastrophe

catastrophe attending this capture, which, after being more than an hour in our possession, was found to be rapidly sinking, in consequence of her innumerable shot-holes: every exertion was made to preserve her; but, alas! at eight she foundered close beside us. I had, some time previous to this event, ordered every body to quit her; but British humanity, while striving to extricate the wounded Frenchmen from destruction, weighed so forcibly with Mr. Archibald Montgomery and 20 brave followers, that they persevered in this meritorious service until the vessel sunk under them. The floating wreck, I rejoice to say, buoyed up many from destruction; but with sorrow I mention, Mr. Frederick Spence and Mr. Auckland, two promising young gentlemen, with five of my gallant crew, unfortunately perished. The delay occasioned by this unhappy event, securing 120 prisoners, knotting the rigging, and repairing sails, detained me until eleven before I could pursue the flying enemy, which, I assure you, was done with all alacrity, but without success; as the night favoured their escape.

I cannot conclude this account of my proceedings without informing you how highly I approve of the conduct of Lieutenant Robert Barrie, Lieutenant James Alexander Gordon, Mr. Mac Cleverty, the master, and Mr. Montgomery, my acting lieutenant.

The proceedings of warrant and petty officers gave me every satisfaction; and I have not words to offer sufficiently in the praise of the ship's company for their steady obedience to my orders in not wasting a single shot: I trust it will not be deemed too assuming in my recommending my first Lieutenant Mr. Robert Barrie to the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, as an officer highly worthy of advancement.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

T. MANBY.

N. B. Allow me to subjoin the statement of the enemy's force, and to mention, that the only capture made by this Squadron was the Susan brig, of Halifax, bound to Surinam, which they burnt.

La Curieuse, of 390 tons, 18 nine-pounders, 168 men, not two years old, with 34 feet beam, and 90 feet keel, commanded by Captain George Radelet.

La Mutine, of 300 tons, 16 long six-pounders, 156 men, commanded by Captain J. Raybaun.

L'Esperance schooner, mounting 6 four-pounders, 52 men, commanded by Captain Hammond.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 11, 1801.

Admiralty Office, April 11.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Irwin, transmitted by Admiral Lutwidge.

Sir,

His Majesty's hired Cutter Stag, Downs, April 10.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that yesterday at six P. M. Beachy Head bearing north ten or eleven leagues, we saw a lugger and brig on our weather bow, and immediately gave chase to them, and at half past seven captured them both. The lugger is called La Poisson Volant, a French privateer belonging to Boulogne, commanded by Citizen Jacque Antoine Hedd, carries 14 carriage guns and 55 men; had

had been out four days from Dieppe, and captured only the brig above mentioned. On the cruise before she captured six vessels, four of which have been recaptured. The privateer had two men killed and four wounded.

I am, &c.

S. Lutwidge, Esq. &c. &c.

JAMES IRWIN.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir E. Hamilton, of his Majesty's Ship Trent, in Cawsand Bay, the 7th of April, to the Right Hon. Lord A. Beauclerk, Captain of his Majesty's Ship Fortunée.

IN obedience to your signal, the chase was continued until dark, at which time being becalmed among the rocks of the isles of Brehat, I anchored, and the next morning (the 3d inst.) observing a large ship with French colours, under the protection of a cutter and lugger privateers, making sail with the flood from the anchorage of Brehat to Plampoul, the boats were immediately dispatched, under the command of Lieutenant Chamberlayne, having under his orders Mr. Scallon, second lieutenant; Mr. Bellamy, third; Mr. Hoskins, master; and Mr. Taite, marine officer, &c. &c. The enemy seemed, at first, determined to resist and defend their vessels, and sent many boats from the shore to their assistance, who, with the lugger, took the ship in tow; but on the very spirited and near approach of the Trent's, the lugger and boats cast off the tow, and after maintaining a severe conflict, aided by a continued fire from five batteries, they were at length subdued and chased on the rocks; after which the ship, in the face of open day, was most gallantly boarded by the first lieutenant and marine officer, who, I am sorry to say, has lost his right leg; and the very meritorious and spirited zeal with which all the officers and men were animated on this enterprise, reflects on them the highest honour.

The ship appears English built, about 300 tons, with a cargo of corn, and various other articles; but not having made any prisoners, further particulars are unknown.

Enclosed I return you a list of killed and wounded; that of the enemy could not be exactly ascertained; two were killed on board the ship, and several were drowned. The state of the prize requiring protection into port, and the wind being easterly, I judged it prudent to put into this place.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

E. HAMILTON.

List of killed and wounded.

Two seamen killed; 1 marine officer wounded.

Copy of a Letter from Lord A. Beauclerk, of his Majesty's Ship Fortunée, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated at Spithead, the 8th instant.

Sir,

I HAVE to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, on the 5th of this month, at the dawn of day, Rock Douvre E. S. E. six miles, we captured La Mascarade French privateer schooner, pierced for 12 guns, and 40 men, four days from Cherbourg.

I am, &c.

A. BEAUCLERK.

Sir,

Sir,

Atalante, at Sea, April 4.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that cruising in the execution of your orders, the Viper cutter in company, we fell in, on the 1st instant, off the Land's End, with four French privateers, a list of which I enclose. Three of them hauled off, and after a chase of seventeen hours, I captured L'Heros brig, of St. Maloes, Renné Crosse master, mounting 14 guns, and manned with 73 men.

I am, Sir, &c.

The Hon. Admiral Cornwallis, &c. &c.

A. J. GRIFFITHS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, April 15,
1801.

Admiralty Office, April 15.

CAPTAIN Otway, of his Majesty's ship the London, arrived in town this morning with dispatches from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, commander in chief of a squadron of his Majesty's ships employed on a particular service, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated on board the London, in Copenhagen Roads, the 6th instant, of which the following are copies:

Sir,

YOU will be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that since my letter of the 23d of March, no opportunity of wind offered for going up the Sound until the 25th, when the wind shifted in a most violent squall from the S.W. to the N.W. and N. and blew with such violence, and with so great a sea, as to render it impossible for any ship to have weighed her anchor. The wind and sea were even so violent as to oblige many ships to let go a second anchor to prevent them from driving, notwithstanding they were riding with two cables an end; and, by the morning, the wind veered again to the southward of the west.

On the 30th of last month, the wind having come to the northward, we passed into the Sound with the fleet, but not before I had assured myself of the hostile intentions of the Danes to oppose our passage, as the papers marked Nos. I. II. III. and IV. will prove: after this intercourse, there could be no doubt remaining of their determination to resist.

After anchoring about five or six miles from the island of Huin, I reconnoitred, with Vice-admiral Lord Nelson, and Rear-admiral Graves, the formidable line of ships, radeaus, pontoons, galleys, fire-ships, and gun-boats, flanked and supported by extensive batteries on the two islands called the Crowns; the largest of which was mounted with from 50 to 70 pieces of cannon; these were again commanded by two ships of 70 guns, and a large frigate in the inner road of Copenhagen, and two 64-gun ships (without masts) were moored on the flat, on the starboard side of the entrance into the arsenal.

The day after, the wind being southerly, we again examined their position, and came to the resolution of attacking them from the southward.

Vice-admiral Lord Nelson having offered his services for conducting the attack, had, some days before we entered the Sound, shifted his flag to the Elephant; and after having examined and buoyed the outer channel of the Middle Ground, his Lordship proceeded with the twelve ships of
the

the line named in the margin *, all the frigates, bombs, fire-ships, and all the small vessels; and that evening anchored off Draco Point to make his disposition for the attack, and wait for the wind to the southward.

It was agreed between us, that the remaining ships with me should weigh at the same moment his Lordship did, and menace the Crown batteries, and the four ships of the line that lay at the entrance of the arsenal; as also to cover our disabled ships as they came out of action.

I have now the honour to enclose a copy of Vice-admiral Lord Nelson's report to me of the action on the 2d instant. His Lordship has stated so fully the whole of his proceedings on that day, as only to leave me the opportunity to testify my entire acquiescence and testimony of the bravery and intrepidity with which the action was supported throughout the line.

Was it possible for me to add any thing to the well-earned renown of Lord Nelson, it would be by asserting, that his exertions, great as they have heretofore been, never were carried to a higher pitch of zeal for his country's service.

I have only to lament that the sort of attack, confined within an intricate and narrow passage, excluded the ships, particularly under my command, from the opportunity of exhibiting their valour: but I can, with great truth, assert, that the same spirit and zeal animated the whole of the fleet; and I trust, that the contest in which we are engaged, will, on some future day, afford them an occasion of showing that the whole were inspired with the same spirit, had the field been sufficiently extensive to have brought it into action.

It is with the deepest concern I mention the loss of Captains Mosse and Riou, two very brave and gallant officers, and whose loss, as I am well informed, will be sensibly felt by the families they have left behind them; the former a wife and children, the latter an aged mother.

From the known gallantry of Sir Thomas Thompson on former occasions the naval service will have to regret the loss of the future exertions of that brave officer, whose leg was shot off.

For all other particulars I beg leave to refer their Lordships to Captain Otway, who was with Lord Nelson in the latter part of the action, and able to answer any questions that may be thought necessary to be put to him. A return of the killed and wounded you will receive herewith.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. PARKER.

P. S. The promotions and appointments that have taken place on this occasion will be sent by the next opportunity that offers; but I cannot close this without acquainting their Lordships, that Captain Mosse being killed very early in the action, Lieutenant John Yelland continued it with the greatest spirit and good conduct: I must, therefore, in justice to his merit, beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships' favour.

No. I.

London, in the Categat, 27th March.

From the hostile transactions of the court of Denmark, sending away his Britannic Majesty's charge d'affaires, the Commander in Chief of his

* Elephant, Defiance, Monarch, Bellona, Edgar, Russell, Ganges, Glatton, Isis, Agamemnon, Polyphemus, Ardent.

Majesty's fleet is anxious to know what the determination of the Danish court is, and whether the commanding officer of Cronenberg castle has received orders to fire upon the British fleet as they pass into the Sound, as he must deem the firing of the first gun a declaration of war on the part of Denmark.

(Signed)

HYDE PARKER.

*Translation—No. II.**Answer.**Cronberg, March 28.*

In answer to the Admiral's honoured letter, I have to inform him, that no orders are given to fire on the English fleet; an express is gone to Copenhagen, and should any orders be sent, I shall immediately send an officer on board to inform the Admiral.

(Signed)

STRICKER, Governor.

*Translation—No. III.**Cronberg Castle, March 28.*

In answer to your Excellency's letter, which I did not receive till the following day, at half past eight, I have the honour to inform you, that his Majesty the King of Denmark did not send away the charge d'affaires, but that upon his own demand he obtained a passport.

As a soldier I cannot meddle with politics; but I am not at liberty to suffer a fleet, whose intention is not yet known, to approach the guns of the castle which I have the honour to command.

In case your Excellency should think proper to make any proposals to his Majesty the King of Denmark, I wish to be informed thereof, before the fleet approaches nearer to the castle. An explicit answer is desired.

(Signed)

STRICKER.

Answer.

Sir,

On board the London, March 29, One A. M.

In answer to your Excellency's note just now received, the undersigned has only to reply, that finding the intentions of the court of Denmark to be hostile against his Britannic Majesty, he regards the answer as a declaration of war, and therefore, agreeably to his instructions, can no longer refrain from hostilities, however reluctant it may be to his feelings: but at the same time will be ready to attend to any proposals of the court of Denmark for restoring the former amity and friendship which had for so many years subsisted between the two courts.

(Signed)

H. PARKER.

His Excellency the Governor of Cronberg Castle.

Sir,

Elephant, off Copenhagen, April 3.

IN obedience to your directions to report the proceedings of the squadron named in the margin *, which you did me the honour to place under my command, I beg leave to inform you, that having, by the assistance

* Elephant, Defiance, Monarch, Bellona, Edgar, Russell, Ganges, Glatton, Isis, Agamemnon, Polyphemus, Ardent, Amazon, Desirée, Blanche, Alcmene; sloops Dart, Arrow, Cruiser, and Harpy; fire-ships Zephyr and Otter; bombs Discovery, Sulphur, Hecla, Explosion, Zebra, Terror, and Volcano.

of that able officer Captain Riou, and the unremitting exertions of Captain Brisbane, and the masters of the Amazon and Cruiser in particular, buoyed the channel of the Outer Deep, and the position of the Middle Ground, the squadron passed in safety, and anchored off Draco the evening of the 1st; and that yesterday morning I made the signal for the squadron to weigh, and to engage the Danish line, consisting of six sail of the line, eleven floating batteries, mounting from 26 24-pounders to 18 18-pounders, and one bomb-ship, besides schooner gun-vessels.

These were supported by the Crown islands, mounting 88 cannon, and four sail of the line moored in the harbour's mouth, and some batteries on the island of Amak.

The bomb-ship and schooner gun-vessels made their escape; the other seventeen sail are sunk, burnt, or taken, being the whole of the Danish line to the southward of the Crown islands, after a battle of four hours.

From the very intricate navigation, the Bellona and Russell unfortunately grounded, but although not in the situation assigned them, yet so placed as to be of great service. The Agamemnon could not weather the shoal of the Middle, and was obliged to anchor; but not the smallest blame can be attached to Captain Fancourt; it was an event to which all the ships were liable. These accidents prevented the extension of our line by the three ships before mentioned, who would, I am confident, have silenced the Crown islands, the two outer ships in the harbour's mouth, and prevented the heavy loss in the Defiance and Monarch, and which unhappily threw the gallant and good Captain Riou (to whom I had given the command of the frigates and sloops named in the margin *, to assist in the attack of the ships at the harbour's mouth) under a very heavy fire: the consequence has been the death of Captain Riou, and many brave officers and men in the frigates and sloops.

The bombs were directed and took their stations abreast of the Elephant, and threw some shells into the arsenal.

Captain Rose, who volunteered his services to direct the gun-brigs, did every thing that was possible to get them forward, but the current was too strong for them to be of service during the action; but not the less merit is due to Captain Rose, and, I believe, all the officers and crews of the gun-brigs for their exertions.

The boats of those ships of the fleet, who were not ordered on the attack, afforded us every assistance; and the officers and men who were in them merit my warmest approbation.

The Desirée took her station in raking the southernmost Danish ship of the line, and performed the greatest service.

The action began at five minutes past ten. The van, led by Captain George Murray of the Edgar, who set a noble example of intrepidity, which was as well followed up by every captain, officer, and man in the squadron.

It is my duty to state to you the high and distinguished merit and gallantry of Rear-admiral Graves.

To Captain Foley, who permitted me the honour of hoisting my flag in the Elephant, I feel under the greatest obligations; his advice was necessary on many and important occasions during the battle.

I beg leave to express how much I feel indebted to every captain,

* Blanche, Alcmena, Dart, Arrow, Zephyr, and Otter.

officer, and man, for their zeal and distinguished bravery on this occasion. The Honourable Colonel Stewart did me the favour to be on board the Elephant; and himself, with every officer and soldier under his orders, shared with pleasure in the toils and dangers of the day.

The loss in such a battle has naturally been very heavy. Amongst many other brave officers and men who were killed, I have with sorrow to place the name of Captain Mosse, of the Monarch, who has left a wife and six children to lament his loss; and among the wounded, that of Captain Sir Thomas B. Thompson, of the Bellona.

I have the honour to be, &c.

NELSON and BRONTE.

List of the killed and wounded in the Attack on the Enemy's Line of Defence, Batteries, &c. on the 2d of April.

Edgar—24 seamen, 2 marines, 3 soldiers of the 49th regiment, killed; 79 seamen, 17 marines, 8 soldiers of the 49th regiment, wounded.—Total 133.

Monarch—35 seamen, 12 marines, 8 soldiers of the 49th regiment, killed; 101 seamen, 34 marines, 20 soldiers of the 49th regiment, wounded.—Total 210.

Bellona—9 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 48 seamen, 10 marines, 5 soldiers, wounded.—Total 74.

Defiance—17 seamen, 3 marines, 2 soldiers, killed; 35 seamen, 5 marines, 7 soldiers, wounded.—Total 69.

Ifis—22 seamen, 4 marines, 2 soldiers of the rifle corps, killed; 69 seamen, 13 marines, 2 soldiers of the rifle corps, wounded.—Total 112.

Amazon—10 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 16 seamen, 5 marines, wounded.—Total 32.

Glatton—17 killed; 34 wounded.—Total 51.

Defirée—3 wounded.

Blanche—6 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 7 seamen, 2 marines, wounded.—Total 16.

Polyphemus—4 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 20 seamen, 4 marines, wounded.—Total 29.

Elephant—4 seamen, 3 marines, 1 soldier of the rifle corps, killed; 8 seamen, 1 marine, 2 soldiers of the rifle corps, wounded.—Total 19.

Alcmene—5 seamen, killed; 12 seamen, 2 marines, wounded.—Total 19.

Dart—2 killed; 1 wounded.—Total 3.

Ganges—5 killed; 1 missing.—Total 6.

Russell—5 seamen, 1 marine, wounded.—Total 6.

Ardent—29 seamen and marines, killed; 64 seamen and marines, wounded.—Total 93.

Officers killed.

Edgar—Edmund Johnson, first lieutenant; Lieutenant Benjamin Spencer, marines.

Defiance—George Gray, lieutenant; Matthew Cobb, pilot.

Elephant—Captain James Bawden, of the Cornish miners, volunteer in the rifle corps; Mr. Henry Yaulden, master's mate.

Polyphemus—Mr. James Bell, midshipman.

Ifis—Mr. Daniel Lamond, master; Mr. Henry Long, lieutenant of marines; Mr. George M'Kinlay, Mr. Thomas Rain, midshipmen; Mr. Grant, lieutenant of the rifle corps.

Ganges—Mr. Robert Stewart, master.
 Dart—Mr. Edwin Sandys, lieutenant.
 Glatton—Mr. Alexander Nicholson, pilot.
 Monarch—Captain Robert Mosse.
 Amazon—Captain Edward Riou; Honourable George Tuket, midshipman; Mr. Jos. Rose, captain's clerk.
 Ardent—Mr. George Hoare, midshipman.

Officers wounded.

Edgar—Joshua Johnson, second lieutenant; W. Goldfinch, fifth lieutenant; Mr. Gahagan, Mr. Whimper, Mr. Ridge, Mr. Proctor, Mr. Domett, midshipmen, slightly.

Defiance—Mr. Paterson, boatswain; Mr. Gallaway, midshipman; Mr. Niblet, captain's clerk; Mr. Stevenson, pilot.

Elephant—Mr. Robert Gill, midshipman of the Saint George; Mr. Hugh Mitchel, midshipman.

Alcmene—Mr. Henry Baker, acting third lieutenant; Mr. Charles Meredith, lieutenant of the marines; Mr. Charles Church, boatswain; Mr. G. A. Spearing, master's mate; Mr. Pratt, pilot.

Polyphemus—Mr. Edward Burr, boatswain.

Desirée—Mr. King, lieutenant, slightly.

Ifis—Mr. Richard Cormack, lieutenant; Mr. Reuben Pain, Mr. Simon Frazer, Mr. Charles Jones, midshipmen.

Ganges—Mr. Isaac Davis, pilot, badly.

Glatton—Mr. Tindall, lieutenant; Mr. Robert Thompson, master's mate; Mr. John Williams, midshipman.

Monarch—Mr. William Minchin, lieutenant; Mr. James Marrie, lieutenant of marines; Mr. James Dennis, lieutenant of the 49th regiment; Mr. Henry Swymmer, Mr. W. J. Bowes, Mr. Thomas Harlowe, Mr. George Morgan, Mr. Philip le Vesconte, midshipmen; Mr. William Joy, boatswain.

Bellona—Sir T. B. Thompson, Bart. captain, lost his leg; Mr. Thomas Southey, lieutenant; Mr. Thomas Wilks, lieutenant, slightly; Captain Alexander Sharp, of the 49th regiment, badly; Mr. James Emmerton, master's mate; Mr. — Anderson, Mr. Edward Daubenny, Mr. William Sitford, Mr. Fig, midshipmen.

Amazon—Mr. James Harry, Mr. Philip Horn, master's mates.

Killed—Officers	-	-	-	-	-	20
Seamen, marines, and soldiers	-	-	-	-	-	234
						254
Wounded—Officers	-	-	-	-	-	48
Seamen, marines, and soldiers	-	-	-	-	-	641
						689
Total killed and wounded	-	-	-	-	-	943

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 21, 1801.

Admiralty Office, April 21.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed on a particular Service, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty; dated on board his Majesty's Ship London, in Copenhagen Road, the 9th April.

Sir,

THE Honourable Lieutenant-colonel Stewart having volunteered his services by being the bearer of these dispatches, I have accepted thereof, on a belief that it will be more expeditious than by sea.

I have the pleasure to transmit an armistice concluded between the court of Denmark and myself.

I mean, as soon as the disabled ships are refitted, and the worst of the wounded moved into the Holstein Danish ship of the line, which I have commissioned as an hospital ship, to proceed over the Grounds into the Baltic to put into execution the remaining part of my instructions.

The Isis and Monarch being found in so bad a state from the late action, as to render it necessary to send them to England to have their damages repaired; I shall send them home for that purpose with the Holstein hospital ship, which has the wounded and sick on board.

THE Danish government on the one hand, and Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knight, Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's naval forces in the Road of Copenhagen, on the other, being, from motives of humanity, equally anxious to put a stop to the further effusion of blood, and to save the city of Copenhagen from the disastrous consequences which may attend a further prosecution of hostilities against that city, have mutually agreed upon a military armistice or suspension of arms.

His Danish Majesty having for that purpose appointed Major-general Ernest Frederick Walterstorff, chamberlain to his Danish Majesty, and colonel of a regiment, and Adjutant-general Hans Lindholm, captain in his Danish Majesty's navy, his commissioners for agreeing about the terms of the said armistice; and Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knight, having, with the same view, duly authorized the Right Hon. Horatio Lord Nelson of the Nile, Knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, Duke of Bronte in Sicily, Knight of the Grand Cross of the order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, and of the Imperial order of the Crescent, vice-admiral in the fleet of his Britannic Majesty, and the Honourable William Stewart, lieutenant-colonel in his Britannic Majesty's service, and commanding a detachment of his Britannic Majesty's forces embarked; these said commissioners have met this day, and having exchanged their respective powers, have agreed upon the following terms;

Art. I. From the moment of the signature of this armistice, all hostilities shall immediately cease between the fleet under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, and the city of Copenhagen, and all the armed ships and vessels of his Danish Majesty in the road or harbour of that city, as likewise between the different islands and provinces of Denmark, Jutland included.

Art. II. The armed ships and vessels belonging to his Danish Majesty shall remain in their present actual situation as to armament, equipment, and hostile position; and the treaty commonly understood as the treaty of armed neutrality shall, as far as relates to the co-operation of Denmark, be suspended while the armistice remains in force.

On

On the other side, the armed ships and vessels under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, shall in no manner whatsoever molest the city of Copenhagen, or his Danish Majesty's armed ships and vessels on the coasts of the different islands and provinces of Denmark, Jutland included; and in order to avoid every thing which might otherwise create uneasiness or jealousy, Sir Hyde Parker shall not suffer any of the ships or vessels under his command, to approach within gun-shot of the armed ships or fort of his Danish Majesty in the Road of Copenhagen. This restriction shall not, however, extend to vessels necessarily passing or repassing through the Gaspar or King's Channel.

Art. III. This armistice is to protect the city of Copenhagen, as also the coasts of Denmark, of Jutland, and islands included, against the attack of any other naval force which his Britannic Majesty may now or hereafter, during its remaining in force, have in these seas.

Art. IV. The fleet of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall be permitted to provide itself at Copenhagen, and along the coasts of the different islands and provinces of Denmark and Jutland included, with every thing which it may require for the health and comfort of its crews.

Art. V. Admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall send on shore all such subjects of his Danish Majesty as are now on board the British fleet under his command, the Danish government engaging to give an acknowledgment for them, as also for all such wounded as were permitted to be landed after the action of the 2d instant, in order that they may be accounted for in favour of Great Britain, in the unfortunate event of the renewal of hostilities.

Art. VI. The coasting trade carried on by Denmark, along all such parts of her coast as are included in the operation of this armistice, shall be unmolested by any British ships or vessels whatever, and instructions given accordingly by Admiral Sir Hyde Parker.

Art. VII. This armistice is to continue uninterrupted by the contracting parties for the space of fourteen weeks from the signature hereof, at the expiration of which time, it shall be in the power of either of the said parties to declare a cessation of the same, and to recommence hostilities upon giving fourteen days previous notice.

The conditions of this armistice are upon all occasions to be explained in the most liberal and loyal manner, so as to remove all ground for future disputes, and facilitate the means of bringing about the restoration of harmony and good understanding between the two kingdoms.

In faith whereof, we, the undersigned commissioners, in virtue of our full powers, have signed the present armistice, and have affixed to it the seal of our arms.

Done on board his Britannic Majesty's ship the London, in Copenhagen Roads, April the 9th, 1801.

(Signed) (L. S.) NELSON and BRONTE.
(L. S.) WILLIAM STEWART.
(L. S.) ERNEST FREDERICK WALTERSTORFF.
(L. S.) HANS LINDHOLM.

In pursuance of my above-mentioned authority, I ratify this document with my hand.

(L. S.) FREDERICK.

Ratified by me,

(L. S.) HYDE PARKER,

Admiral and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Fleet.
Letter

Letter from Captain Westbeeche, of the Favourite, to Admiral Dickson.

Sir, *Favourite, Plymouth W. S. W. eight Leagues, April 17.*

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that I this evening captured, after a chase of four hours, L'Antichrist French lugger privateer of 14 guns, nines and two pounders, manned with 60 men, commanded by Henry Alexandre Scorsfery; out fifteen days from Dunkirk, had captured the ship Brotherly Love of South Shields, bound to London, which I also recaptured.

I am, Sir, &c.

*Archibald Dickson, Esq. Admiral of the Blue,
and second in Command of His Majesty's
Ships and Vessels, &c. &c. &c. Yarmouth.*

JOS. WESTBEECH.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 25, 1801.

Admiralty Office, April 25.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Dixon, Commander of his Majesty's Ship
Genereux, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated at Port Mahon, the 16th ult.*

HEREWITH I have the honour to transmit copies of letters relative to the capture of the French frigate L'Africaine, by Captain Barlow, of his Majesty's ship Phœbe.

My Lord,

Genereux, Port Mahon, March 10.

I HAVE the satisfaction to enclose a letter from Captain Barlow, of his Majesty's ship Phœbe, for your Lordship's information.

This very gallant and well-fought action, as related fully in Captain Barlow's letter, and much more strongly marked in the hull of the French ship, warrants me in saying, that more skill or effective gunnery were never displayed in any combat than in the present instance.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, &c. &c. &c.

Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. &c. &c. &c. MANLEY DIXON.

*Phœbe, at Sea, twenty Leagues east of Gibraltar,
February 10.*

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that yesterday about four o'clock in the afternoon, his Majesty's ship under my command being about two leagues to the eastward of Gibraltar, I discovered one of the enemy's ships under Ceuta, steering with a crowd of sail to the eastward: I had the good fortune to bring her to a close action about half past seven the same evening, which continued within pistol-shot with unremitting fury about two hours, the enemy resolutely opposing the animated and skilful exertions of my brave officers and men, until his ship was almost a wreck, five feet water in her hold, her guns dismounted, and literally encumbered with dead, the number of which amounted to 200, and of wounded to 143.

She proves to be the French frigate L'Africaine, of 44 guns, viz. 26 18-pounders on her main deck, and 18 nine-pounders on her quarter-deck and forecastle; a very fine ship about three years old, under the orders of the Chief of Division Saunier, whose broad pendant was flying, and who (with many principal officers both of the troops and of the marines) was slain in the action, and commanded by Captain Magendie, who is amongst the wounded.

At

At the commencement of the action she had 715 men, viz. 400 troops and artificers of various descriptions, under the command of General Desfourneaux, and a crew of 315 officers and seamen; also six brass field-pieces, several thousand stand of arms, ammunition, and implements of agriculture. She sailed from Rochefort on the 13th instant, in company with a frigate, from which she parted on the following day in a gale of wind.

So tremendous and decisive has been the effect of the fire of the *Phæbe* in this contest, that I must regret the inability of my pen to do justice to the merits of those who directed it. It has been my duty on a former occasion to report to their Lordships the meritorious conduct of my first Lieutenant, Holland: and the Lieutenants Bedford and Heywood; Lieutenant Weaver of the marines; Mr. Griffiths, the master; the warrant and petty officers, and the whole of the ship's company, are entitled to all the commendation in the power of their commander to bestow.

My satisfaction in relating comparatively the small loss we have sustained, is more easily imagined than described, as it amounts only to one seaman killed, two officers and 10 seamen wounded; our damages are chiefly in masts, yards, sails, and rigging, the greatest part of which are rendered unserviceable.

I enclose a copy of the French commander's report of the number killed and wounded on board *L'Africaine*, with the names of the officers; and

I have the honour to be, my Lord, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT BARLOW.

To Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Keith, &c. &c. &c. Mediterranean.

List of killed and wounded on board his Majesty's Ship Phæbe, in the Action with the French Frigate L'Africaine, on the 19th February.

Samuel Hayes, seaman, killed; 2 officers, 10 seamen, wounded.

Names of Officers wounded, but since recovered.

Lieutenant Holland, and Mr. Griffiths, master.

P. S. I have reason to believe Egypt to have been the destination of the force under the orders of General Desfourneaux and Commodore Saunier.

Liste des Officiers tués et blessés à bord de la Frigate L'Africaine, de 26 canons en batterie de 18, et 18 de 9 sur les Gaillards.

Les tués.

Monsieur Saunier, commandant la division—M. Duguet, chef de brigade des troupes passagers—Mr. Lacroix, capitaine des canoniers des troupes—Mr. Martin, capitaine des grenadiers des troupes—Mr. Sanfernal, aspiran de marine—Mr. Cornet, aspiran de marine—Mr. Murche, aspiran de marine—Mr. Bourhemot, aspiran de marine—C. capitaine d'armée des troupes de marine—C. maître canonier—un maître charpentier—C. maître canonier—6 . . . —douze canoniers de marine—24 canoniers des troupes de terre—3 chirurgiens qui ont été tués dans l'entrepot en passant les blessés—144 matelots, soldats de marine, soldats passagers, et passagers de gens de métier.—Totale, 200 tués, et même je crois d'avantage à vérifier à l'arrivée à terre.

Noms des blessés.

Le General de Division, Desfourneaux, chargé de l'expédition des troupes—Mr. Ducomet, chef de bataillon, le bras emporté—Mr. Des-

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fourneaux,

fourneaux, chef d'escadron, frère du général—Mr. Poulalies, aid-de-camp du général—Monsieur Hurteau, capitaine et adjutant-major du bataillon, blessé en trois endroits—Mr. Magendie, capitaine de la fregate L'Africaine, blessé en 2 endroits—Mr. Dubourg, premier lieutenant de la fregate—Mr. Dornaldegin, lieutenant et major des signaux—Mr. Sampson, lieutenant de la fregate—Mr. Begue, lieutenant de la fregate—Mr. Brideaul, lieutenant de la fregate—Mr. Betvale, aspiran de la marine—Mr. Doffier, aspiran de la marine—Mr. Uriet, premier lieutenant des grenadiers—Mr. Artus, seconde lieutenant des grenadiers—Mr. Sillar, lieutenant des troupes—Mr. Lesaque, maitre de bataillon—le maitre pilote, le bras cassé—le 2nde maitre voilier, blessé à mort—10 canoniers de marine—26 canoniers des troupes de terre—86 matelots, soldats des troupes, ou ouvriers passagers, et la plus grande partie blessé à mort.—Totale, 143 blessés et peut-être plus à verifier.

(Signed)

MAGENDIE.

Admiralty Office, April 25.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Captain Legge, of his Majesty's Ship Cambrian, to Captain Hood.

Sir,

Cambrian, at Sea, April 6.

THE vessel you sent me in chase of this morning proved to be L'Audacieux French lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 50 men, commanded by S. B. Ant. Candéau, belonging to Bourdeaux, which place she left on the 30th March, and has since only detained one American.

The ship we recaptured yesterday was the Nancy letter of marque, of London: she was taken on the 2d instant, in lat. 50 deg. 42 min. N. and long. 9 W. by Le Brave French privateer.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

Samuel Hood, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

ARTHUR K. LEGGE.

Admiralty Office, April 25.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Weston, Collector of his Majesty's Customs at Weymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated the 20th instant.

Sir,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that Captain Wilkinson, of the Greyhound revenue cutter, has captured and sent into this port a French lugger privateer, called Le Petit Piratte, Anselme Septan commander, mounting four carriage guns (pierced for twelve), small arms, and manned with 24 men; out three days from St. Maloes.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

W. WESTON, Collector.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 28, 1801.

Downing Street, April 28.

BY dispatches received from Lord Elgin, dated Constantinople, March 31, it appears that his Lordship had received letters from Lord Keith, stating that the army under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby effectuated a landing on the 8th instant on the peninsula of Aboukir, under a very heavy fire from cannons, mortars, and musketry, the enemy having withdrawn the whole garrison from Alexandria, and many detachments

ments from the vicinity, to oppose them; that after making the necessary preparations on the 9th, 10th, and 11th, the army advanced on the 12th to within five miles of Alexandria; they there took a position with their right towards the sea, and their left supported by the lake Maadie, where Sir Sidney Smith, who was posted there with his command of boats, was keeping up a communication with the natives, and supplying the army with fresh provisions and water; that on the 13th, at seven in the morning, the enemy made an attack, and were repulsed with loss about eleven. In the mean time the marines had been disembarked, and attacked by land the castle of Aboukir, the only post in that peninsula occupied by the enemy; that on the 14th, at sunset, when the vessel which brought this intelligence was under way, the troops on shore and the gun-vessels were throwing shots and shells into Aboukir; and at the same moment a firing was heard towards Alexandria, which appeared from the Foudroyant to be a general attack.

The Grand Vizier had marched forward from Jaffa, on the 25th of February, having, according to Major Halloway's letters to Lord Elgin, received a considerable reinforcement.

Admiralty Office, April 28.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated in the Harbour of Mar-morice, the 17th of February.

Sir,

I TRANSMIT a list of merchant-vessels captured or destroyed by his Majesty's ships and vessels on the station since my last report, and have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

KEITH.

[Here follows a list of ships and vessels captured on the Mediterranean station, by the squadron under the command of Vice-admiral Lord Keith, since last return, so far as the same has been received, amounting to 113 vessels and boats of different nations, exclusive of armed vessels already reported.]

Admiralty Office, April 28.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Milbanke, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated the 24th instant.

Sir,

I BEG you will be pleased to lay before their Lordships the two letters enclosed, which I have received from Lieutenant Talbot, of the Sheerness hired cutter, and Lieutenant Morris, of the Lady Charlotte hired brig, giving me an account of their success in capturing a French lugger privateer, and in recapturing five vessels which she had taken.

I am, &c.

M. MILBANKE.

Sir,

His Majesty's hired Cutter Sheerness, at Sea, 21st April.

I HAVE to inform you, that I weighed from Weymouth Roads at five A. M. yesterday, on seeing the signal for an enemy on Portland, in company with his Majesty's armed brig Lady Charlotte: saw the lugger

privateer *Le Prefect de la Manche*, Captain *Le Froment*, mounting 16 two-pounders, manned with 49 men, to the westward, and her prize to the southward. As it was nearly calm, I judged I should not come up with her; went in chase of her prize; sent the mate in the gig, who at seven P. M. boarded her near *Alderney*. She proves the *Soker* schooner, of *Colchester*, in ballast. This morning at half past ten, I discovered the lugger and four sail to the westward; Lieutenant *Morris*, of the *Lady Charlotte*, used every exertion, and was successful in recapturing them: at half past two I hailed the lugger, and as he would not bring to, fired several shot at him, when, after carrying away several of her sails, she struck without firing at us. Lieutenant *Morris* will inform you of the particulars of his recaptures. I am concerned to have to state, one Englishman was killed and one wounded in the cabin of the lugger. The good conduct of Mr. *James Bellard*, mate, I beg leave to point out, who has on all occasions conducted himself to my satisfaction. I shall, on my arrival at *Plymouth*, to which port, the wind being easterly, I judged it prudent to put into, use every exertion to put to sea, and follow the orders you have given me.

I am, &c.

J. H. TALBOT.

His Majesty's hired Brig Lady Charlotte, Plymouth Sound,
April 22.

Sir,

I BEG leave to inform you, that on the 20th instant, at six A. M. I weighed from *Portland Roads* (the *Sheerness* cutter in company), on the signal being made for an enemy on the coast; I stood to the southward with the above cutter, having information of a schooner in that quarter, which a privateer had captured that morning. At six P. M. on the 21st, she was recaptured by the boat of the *Sheerness*. On the 22d, at two P. M. being then between *Portland* and the *Berry Head*, I observed a lugger to windward, to which the *Sheerness* gave chase, and, I am happy to say, captured after a running fight of half an hour: from my situation, being little wind, I was unable to assist the cutter in her capture; I therefore sent my boats in chase, to the westward, of three brigs and a sloop, which they recaptured. They had been captured in the morning by the lugger which the *Sheerness* took; but from the people on board them making their escape in their boats on the approach of ours, I was unable to obtain their names and cargoes, except one, which is the *Generous Friends*, a brig of about 200 tons, with a cargo of lead.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Admiral Milbanke.

GEORGE MORRIS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 2, 1801.

Admiralty Office, May 2.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Cooke to Admiral Cornwallis.

Sir,

Amethyst, at Sea, March 17.

I HAVE to acquaint you, that in executing your instructions of the 15th instant, on the evening of the 16th I fell in with and captured the *Nuestra Señora del Carmen*, a Spanish schooner privateer, mounting six guns, and having on board 65 men; sailed from *Rigo* the preceding evening, bound on a cruise: as she did not appear to me to be fit for his Majesty's service, I destroyed her; and have the honour to remain, &c.

JOHN COOKE.

Copy

Copy of a Letter from Captain Newhouse to Admiral Cornwallis.

Sir,

Megara, at Sea, April 21.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that the boats of his Majesty's ship under my command, captured on the 28th ultimo, in a calm, close in with the land, to the northward of the entrance into Ferrol (to which place they were bound, and had sailed from Bilboa), the Spanish vessels as per margin *; finding them in a state unfit to keep the sea, I judged it prudent to destroy them.

I am, &c.

*The Hon. William Cornwallis, Admiral
of the Blue, &c. &c.*

JOHN NEWHOUSE.

A Letter from Lieutenant William Shephard, commanding his Majesty's Cutter the Pigmy, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated off the Isle Molata, 15th March, introduces the following:

Sir,

Pigmy, off the Isle Molata, March 15.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that this morning, at half past six, off the north end of the Isle Lonzo, we chased a trabacolo, which anchored near the Isle Molata at half past eight, hoisted French colours, and struck them on my firing one shot; she proves to be the French privateer L'Achille, commanded by Francisco Bruni, mounting four nine-pounders and two six-pounders, brass cannon, with 44 men, from Ancona one day, and had made no capture.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Captain Ricketts, El Corso.

W. SHEPHEARD.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, May 3,
1801.

Downing Street, May 3.

THE following copy of a letter from Lieutenant-general Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. to the Earl of Elgin, together with dispatches from his Lordship to his Royal Highness the Duke of York and Lord Hawkebury, and a letter from Colonel Anstruther to Colonel Brownrigg, of which the following are extracts, have been this day received.

*Copy of a Letter from Sir Ralph Abercromby to the Earl of Elgin: dated
Camp before Alexandria, 16th March.*

My Lord,

ON the 1st instant the fleet arrived in sight of Alexandria; on the 2d it anchored in Aboukir Bay; the weather did not permit any debarkation before the 8th; on that day it was happily effected under the most trying circumstances. The boats had near a mile to row, and were for some time under the fire of fifteen pieces of artillery, and the musketry of 2500 men; still the intrepidity of the troops overcame every difficulty. We took eight pieces of cannon.

On the 9th the remainder of the army was landed. On the 12th we marched forwards to within two leagues of Alexandria, and one

* Eleaxmen, of 110 tons, laden with cedar—Lofdores, of 134 tons, laden with coals—Jesus, of 70 tons, laden with lime and calavances—Chasse-marée, laden with grain, armed with swivels and muskets.

league of the enemy, who were advantageously posted on a ridge, with their right to the canal of Alexandria, and their left to the sea. On the 13th we moved forward to attack the enemy, and to turn their left. They did not, however, wait, but came down and attacked us. The action was warm; but the enemy were every where forced under the walls of Alexandria. Our loss is considerable. Although Colonel Erskine is wounded, he is doing well. He has lost a leg. His regiment gained great credit, but suffered severely. No officer of rank is killed or dangerously wounded. Excuse this scrawl, written on my knee.

R. ABERCROMBY.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Elgin to his Royal Highness the Duke of York; dated Constantinople, April 4.

AS Colonel Anstruther's letter to me, which accompanied that to Colonel Brownrigg, was written on the 16th of March, I take the liberty of adding to your Royal Highness, that Menou having with 2000 cavalry joined the corps at Alexandria, attacked Sir Ralph Abercromby on the 21st. The assault was vigorous; but the enemy were entirely repulsed with great loss, not, however, before Sir Ralph Abercromby, General Moore, General Hope, and Sir Sidney Smith, had been wounded slightly, and Colonel Abercromby had lost a limb. Colonel Paget appears to have had a slight wound.

Lord Keith's last letter says all the wounded are surprisingly well, considering they are all by cannon or grape shot. I may add, that my Janissary, who left Rhodes on the 27th, mentions, that some of the troops who came there first, or had been left sick, were already so well as to have sailed from thence to join.

Nothing could have been more brilliant than our operations appear to have been.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Elgin to Lord Hawkesbury; dated Constantinople, April 14.

I HAVE the happiness of informing your Lordship, that I have this moment received an express from Rhodes, dated 27th of March, with a series of private accounts of the successful progress of Sir Ralph Abercromby's army.

It appears that Menou must have set out from Cairo on the first intelligence of Sir Ralph Abercromby's landing. Meanwhile our army had advanced (under circumstances far too honourable for the British arms for me to attempt relating, on the imperfect details I possess), and had taken post within three miles of Alexandria, where they had prepared against an attack from Menou, who, with 2000 cavalry, having formed a junction with the garrison of Alexandria, came against our army on the 21st.

In this action we have to regret about 500 men killed and wounded; while the enemy positively lost 2000 men killed and wounded, and 500 taken prisoners. On the preceding Wednesday, Aboukir Castle surrendered, and the British and Turkish flags were flying there.

Extract

*Extract of a Letter from Colonel Anstruther to Colonel Brownrigg; dated
Camp near Alexandria, 16th March.*

THE fleet sailed from Marmaxie on the 22d February, and anchored in Aboukir Bay on the 2d March. From that day to the 7th, the weather was so boisterous and the swell so great, that it was impracticable to disembark. This circumstance gave the enemy full leisure to collect troops and artillery, and to make every necessary preparation to oppose us. The whole infantry of the garrison of Alexandria, 300 cavalry, and fourteen or fifteen pieces of cannon, were placed on a space of little more than two miles, from near the castle of Aboukir to the narrow isthmus which forms the boundary of the lake. Such was the situation in which we found things on the morning of the 8th, when the descent was made. Nothing, I believe, ever exceeded the boldness and perseverance with which the boats continued to approach the shore, under a shower of bullets, shells, and grape. Every discharge was answered by a shout from the seamen, and all seemed totally insensible of danger. The reserve on the right formed as if on the parade, and in a moment carried a height nearly equal to, and very like to, that of Camperdown. The left were charged by the cavalry the moment they got out of the boats. However, they drove every thing before them; and in the course of three quarters of an hour, the enemy was completely beaten, with the loss of half his artillery. After a halt of two or three hours, in order to disembark ammunition, and part of General Coote's brigade, which had not been landed, the army advanced about four miles, where we remained till the 12th: the landing of provisions and stores being much impeded by the boisterous weather.

On the 12th we again marched about five miles, constantly skirmishing with the advanced guard of the enemy, who had received a reinforcement of two half brigades of infantry, and one regiment of cavalry, from Cairo. We halted, for the night, about three miles from the enemy's position, which seemed and proved very advantageous.

Next morning the army moved to attack the right of it, marching by lines from the left; the reserve covering the movement, and moving parallel with the fire. As the columns advanced into the plain, the enemy attacked the heads of both with all his cavalry, supported by a considerable body of infantry, and ten or twelve pieces of cannon. This attack was repulsed by the advanced guard (the 90th and 92d), both of which behaved most nobly. The first line then formed two lines to the front of march, the flanks of which were protected by the reserve, and continued to advance in that manner, whilst the second line continuing still in column (excepting the first brigade of it), turned the enemy's right, and forced him to quit his position. The army followed in the order above stated, and Sir Ralph had given orders for renewing the attack on the heights close to the town, to which the enemy retreated; but on examining them with attention, it was thought that they were under the guns of the forts, and could not probably be kept, if carried: the army took up in the evening the ground which the enemy had quitted.

The force the enemy opposed to us appeared about 5000 infantry, 600 cavalry, and a large proportion of artillery; the ground being particularly favourable to the two last. The movements, although under a constant cannonade, were regular and accurate: the General, in this last action, had his horse shot under him.

The

The position we occupy is good; it cuts off the communication between Alexandria and the Nile, excepting through the Desert: our supplies are conveyed by means of the lake with ease and security.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 5, 1801.

Admiralty Office, May 5.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Hotham, of his Majesty's Ship Immortalité, to Admiral Cornwallis.

Sir,

Immortalité, at Sea, April 17.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the 14th, in lat. 49 deg. 8 min. N. and long. 13 deg. 25 min. W. I fell in with and captured La Laure French privateer brig, of 14 guns and 78 men, who had been fifteen days out from St. Maloes, and had taken nothing but a Portuguese vessel from Bristol, bound to Lisbon; but during her former cruises had made seventeen captures.

The Hon. Admiral Cornwallis. (Signed) HENRY HOTHAM.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Amelius Beauclerk, Captain of his Majesty's Ship Fortunée, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated Spithead, the 1st instant.

Sir,

I ACQUAINT you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in company with his Majesty's ship Trent, and Dolphin cutter, we captured on the 20th of April, after a chase of ten hours, close in with St. Aubin's Bay, Le Renard French privateer lugger, from St. Maloes, pierced for 10 guns; which vessel has been a great detriment to our coasting trade.

I am, &c.

A. BEAUCLERK

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Losack, commanding his Majesty's Ship Jason, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated at Sea, the 1st instant.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of my having, at one o'clock this morning, Cherbourg bearing south, distant four leagues, captured La Dorad French brig privateer, mounting 14 brass six-pounders, and 53 men, commanded by Citoyen Le Fevre, from Cherbourg six hours, and bound for a cruise off the coast of Spain.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WOODLEY LOSACK.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 9, 1801.

Downing Street, May 9.

A DISPATCH addressed to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, of which the following is a copy, was this day received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. commander in chief of his Majesty's troops serving in the Mediterranean.

Sir,

Sir,

Camp before Alexandria, March 16.

ALTHOUGH it was not originally my intention to have commenced the operations of the British army in Egypt on the side of Alexandria, yet circumstances arose which induced me to change my opinion. We were much longer delayed on the coast of Asia Minor, than we had at first any reason to apprehend; and we were ultimately obliged to sail from Matmarice in a very imperfect state of preparation. I am fully sensible of the exertions of his Majesty's ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, as well as of the quarter-master-general, and the other officers who were sent forward to provide for the necessities of the army. Our delays originated from other causes. For a considerable time previous to our sailing the weather was extremely boisterous; and the wind contrary. The moment that it became practicable to sail with so large a fleet, Lord Keith put to sea; we left Matmarice on the 22d February, and came in sight of Alexandria on the 1st of March.

On the 2d the fleet anchored in Aboukir Bay. Until the 7th the sea ran high, and no disembarkation could be effected; on that day every arrangement was completed, and on the 8th, the troops forming the first division, consisting of the reserve, under the command of Major-general Moore, the brigade of Guards, under the Honourable Major-general Ludlow, and part of the first brigade, under the command of Major-general Coote, got into the boats early in the morning: they had, in general, from five to six miles to row, and did not arrive at the point of landing till ten o'clock. The front of disembarkation was narrow, and a hill which commanded the whole seemed almost inaccessible. The enemy were fully aware of our intention, were in force, and had every advantage on their side. The troops, however, notwithstanding their being exposed to a very severe cannonade, and under the fire of grape-shot, made good their landing, ascended the hill with an intrepidity scarcely to be paralleled, and forced the enemy to retire, leaving behind them several pieces of artillery and a number of horses.

The troops that ascended the hill were the 23d regiment and the four flank companies of the 40th, under the command of Colonel Spencer, whose coolness and good conduct Major-general Moore has mentioned to me in the highest terms of approbation. It is impossible to pass over the good order in which the 28th and the 42d regiments landed, under the command of Brigadier-general Oakes, who was attached to the reserve under Major-general Moore; and the troops in general lost not a moment in remedying any little disorder which became unavoidable in a landing under such circumstances. The disembarkation of the army continued on that and the following day.

The troops which landed on the 8th advanced three miles the same day; and on the 12th the whole army moved forward, and came within sight of the enemy, who was formed on an advantageous ridge, with his right to the canal of Alexandria, and his left towards the sea.

It was determined to attack them on the morning of the 13th; and in consequence the army marched in two lines by the left, with an intention to turn their right flank.

The troops had not been long in motion before the enemy descended from the heights on which they were formed, and attacked the leading brigades of both lines, which were commanded by Major-general Cradock, and Major-general the Earl of Cavan.

The 90th regiment formed the advanced guard of the front line, and the 92d that of the second; both battalions suffered considerably, and behaved in such a manner as to merit the praise both of courage and discipline. Major-general Cradock immediately formed his brigade to meet the attack made by the enemy; and the troops changed their position with a quickness and precision which did them the greatest honour. The remainder of the army followed so good an example, and were immediately in a situation not only to face, but to repel the enemy. The reserve, under the command of Major-general Moore, which was on the right, on the change of the position of the army, moved on in column, and covered the right flank. The army continued to advance, pushing the enemy with the greatest vigour, and ultimately forced them to put themselves under the protection of the fortified heights which form the principal defence of Alexandria.

It was intended to have attacked them in this their last position; for which purpose the reserve, under the command of Major-general Moore, which had remained in column during the whole of the day, was brought forward, and the second line, under the command of Major-general Hutchinson, marched to the left across a part of the Lake Mariotis, with a view to attack the enemy on both flanks; but on reconnoitring their position, and not being prepared to occupy it after it should be carried, prudence required that the troops who had behaved so bravely, and who were still willing to attempt any thing, however arduous, should not be exposed to a certain loss, when the extent of the advantage could not be ascertained. They were therefore withdrawn, and now occupy a position with their right to the sea, and their left to the canal of Alexandria and Lake Mariotis, about a league from the town of Alexandria.

I have the greatest satisfaction in saying, that the conduct of the British and foreign troops under my command is deserving of the highest praise; their courage and their discipline have been equally conspicuous.

To all the general officers I am indebted for their zeal and intelligence.

From the Honourable Brigadier-general Hope, adjutant-general, and Lieutenant-colonel Anstruther, quarter-master-general, I have received every testimony of zeal, and the most able assistance in the operations of the army; and to the other officers of the general staff I feel obligations.

On the 8th the arrangements made by Lord Keith were such as to enable us to land at once a body of 6000 men.

The Honourable Captain Cochrane, and those other captains and officers of the royal navy who were intrusted with the disembarkation, not only of the troops, but of the artillery, ammunition, provisions, and stores of all kinds, have exerted themselves in such a manner as to claim the warmest acknowledgments of the whole army.

Sir Sidney Smith, and the other captains and officers of the navy under his command who landed with the army, have been indefatigable in their exertions in forwarding the service on which they are employed.

The enemy have left a small garrison in Aboukir Castle: it has been necessary to bring up a few pieces of heavy artillery, and there is reason to believe that it will speedily surrender.

Majors M'Kerras and Fletcher of the royal engineers, who went down in the Penelope frigate to survey the coast of Egypt, a short time before we sailed from Marmarice, were unfortunately surprised in a small boat in Aboukir Bay; the former was killed, the latter taken prisoner.

Our

Our communication with the fleet is at present kept up by means of the lake of Aboukir. We have been fortunate enough to find water sufficient for the supply of the army; and we begin to derive some supplies from the country.

I have the honour to enclose herewith returns of the killed and wounded in the actions of the 8th and 13th instant, together with a return of the artillery taken from the enemy on those days.

(Signed)

RA. ABERCROMBY.

P. S. I have had no means of ascertaining the loss of the enemy, but it must have been considerable.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the Army under the Command of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B.—Aboukir, March 8.

Brigade of Guards.

1st battalion of the Coldstream—1 officer, 17 rank and file, killed; 5 officers, 11 sergeants, 1 drummer, 57 rank and file, wounded; 6 rank and file missing.

1st battalion of the 3d regiment—1 sergeant, 4 rank and file, killed; 2 sergeants, 38 rank and file, wounded; 1 drummer, 7 rank and file, missing.

1st Brigade.

2d battalion of royals—1 sergeant, 11 rank and file, killed; 4 officers, 3 sergeants, 40 rank and file, wounded.

1st battalion of the 54th regiment—1 officer, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 4 rank and file, wounded.

2d battalion of the 54th regiment—1 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 9 rank and file, wounded.

Reserve.

23d regiment—6 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 1 sergeant, 37 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

28th regiment—5 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 33 rank and file, wounded.

42d ditto—1 sergeant, 20 rank and file, killed; 8 officers, 7 sergeants, 1 drummer, 140 rank and file, wounded.

58th regiment—1 officer, 9 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 4 sergeants, 41 rank and file, wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

1st battalion of the 40th regiment, flank company—1 officer, 8 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 1 drummer, 19 rank and file, wounded.

2d battalion of the 40th regiment, flank company—1 sergeant, 6 rank and file, killed; 11 rank and file wounded.

Corfican rangers—4 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 21 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 13 rank and file, missing.

Total—4 officers, 4 sergeants, 94 rank and file, killed; 26 officers, 34 sergeants, 5 drummers, 450 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 32 rank and file, missing.

Officers killed.

Ensign Warren, of the Coldstream guards.

Major Ogle, of the 58th regiment.

Honourable Ensign Mead, of the 40th flank company.

Ensign England, of the 1st battalion, 54th regiment.

Officers wounded.

Guards—Captains Plunkett, Frederic, Beadon, Myers; Surgeon Rose,
 23d regiment—Captains Lloyd and Pearson.
 42d ditto—Lieutenant-colonel James Stewart; Captain M'Quarrie;
 Lieutenants Alexander Campbell, Dick, Frederick Campbell, Stewart
 Campbell, Charles Campbell, and Ensign Wilson.
 58th ditto—Captain Best; Ensign Rolt.
 Corsican rangers—Captain Panattini.
 2d battalion royals—Captain Alexander M'Donald; Lieutenants James
 Graham, Thomas Frazer, and Thomas Lister.
 1st battalion of the 54th—Captain Shipley.
 2d battalion of ditto—Lieutenant George O'Halleren.
 N. B. Lieutenant Guttera, 1 sergeant, and 12 rank and file of the
 Corsican rangers, taken prisoners, are returned in the column of missing.

*Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the Army under the Command
 of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. near Alexandria, March 13.*

Cavalry.

12th light dragoons—1 rank and file, 4 horses, killed; 1 sergeant,
 1 rank and file, wounded.
 20th ditto—7 horses killed; 1 officer, 1 quarter-master, 1 sergeant,
 4 rank and file, wounded.
 Hompesch's ditto—2 horses killed; 4 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded.
 Royal artillery—2 rank and file, 8 horses killed; 2 officers, 15 rank
 and file, wounded.

Brigade of Guards.

Coldstream guards—1 officer, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 4 rank
 and file, wounded.
 3d regiment of ditto—4 rank and file killed; 14 rank and file
 wounded.

1st Brigade.

Royals—4 rank and file killed; 21 rank and file wounded.
 1st battalion of the 54th—1 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 19 rank and
 file, wounded.
 2d battalion of ditto—1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 10 rank and file, killed;
 6 officers, 4 sergeants, 33 rank and file, wounded.
 92d regiment—19 rank and file killed; 11 officers, 10 sergeants, 100
 rank and file, wounded.

2d Brigade.

8th regiment—1 sergeant, 10 rank and file, killed; 6 officers, 8 ser-
 geants, 57 rank and file, wounded.
 13th ditto—1 officer, 1 sergeant, 15 rank and file, killed; 9 officers,
 3 sergeants, 97 rank and file, wounded.
 18th ditto—1 officer killed; 3 officers, 1 sergeant, 45 rank and file,
 wounded.
 90th ditto—22 rank and file killed; 7 officers, 11 sergeants, 203 rank
 and file, wounded.

3d Brigade.

50th regiment—1 officer, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 sergeant, 1 drum-
 mer, 37 rank and file, wounded.
 79th ditto—5 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 2 sergeants, 56 rank and
 file, wounded.

4th Brigade.

2d regiment—1 rank and file killed; 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 11 rank and file, wounded.

30th ditto—1 officer, 1 sergeant, 1 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 6 rank and file, wounded.

44th ditto—2 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 2 sergeants, 20 rank and file, wounded.

89th ditto—1 sergeant, 6 rank and file, wounded.

5th Brigade.

Stuart's—2 rank and file killed; 15 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

De Rolle's—2 sergeants, 8 rank and file, killed; 3 officers, 3 sergeants, 41 rank and file, wounded.

Dillon's—13 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 10 sergeants, 5 drummers, 80 rank and file, wounded.

Reserve.

23d regiment—2 rank and file killed; 4 rank and file wounded.

28th ditto—1 officer, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 22 rank and file, wounded.

40th ditto—flank company—2 rank and file wounded.

42d ditto—1 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 12 rank and file, wounded.

58th ditto—2 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded.

Corficans—2 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 8 rank and file, wounded.

Total—6 officers, 6 sergeants, 1 drummer, 143 rank and file, 21 horses, killed; 66 officers, 1 quarter-master, 61 sergeants, 7 drummers, 946 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Officers killed.

Coldstream guards—Ensign Jenkinson.

13th regiment—Captain Chester.

18th ditto—Captain Jones; Brigade-major Foster.

28th ditto—Captain Godley; Volunteer Laut.

30th ditto—Ensign T. Rogers.

50th ditto—Lieutenant Stewart.

Officers wounded.

26th light dragoons—Lieutenant Woodgate.

Coldstream guards—Captain Beadon.

1st battalion of the 54th regiment—Ensign T. C. Kirby.

2d ditto—Captains Gibson, Cairns, Roberts; Lieutenants B. Stone, G. Mills; Ensign J. Kelly.

92d regiment—Lieutenant-colonel Erskine; Captains Ramsey, Macdonald; Lieutenants Macleod, Doule, M'Donald, F. Campbell, Clarke, R. Macdonald, Cameron; Ensign Wilkie.

8th ditto—Major Duke; Captains M'Murdo, Fortye; Lieutenants Church, O'Brien, Eason.

13th ditto—Captain Brown; Lieutenants Dolphin, Serle, Copland, Handcock, Rich; Ensigns Hewson, Andrews, O'Maley.

90th ditto—Colonel Hill; Lieutenant-colonel Vigoreux; Captain Eden; Lieutenants Tisdell, Cartwright, Wright.

79th ditto—Lieutenant-colonel Macdonald; Lieutenants Sutherland, Stuart; volunteer Alexander Cameron.

30th ditto—Captain John Douglas; Lieutenant Duncan, of the 21st regiment.

44th ditto—Colonel Tilson; Lieutenant Brown; Ensign Berwick.
De Rolle's ditto—Lieutenant-colonel Baron Durler; Major Sonnenburg; Lieutenant Bachenau.

Dillon's ditto—Captain Renaud; Lieutenant Montureaux; Ensign Canillac.

28th ditto—Captain Bevan.

42d ditto—Lieutenant-colonel Dixon; Captain A. Campbell; Lieutenant S. Fraser.

Corficans—Lieutenant Gussami.

Royal artillery—Captain T. Boger; Lieutenant Sturgeon; Quarter-master-commissary Lane.

Lieutenant O'Brien, of the 8th regiment, since dead of his wounds.

(Signed)

JOHN HOPE,

Adjutant-general, March 18.

Lieutenant-colonel Bryce, of the Coldstream guards, wounded and taken prisoner on the evening of the 14th instant, and since dead of his wounds.

JOHN HOPE, Adjutant-general.

Return of Brass and Iron Ordnance captured on the 8th instant, at and near Aboukir, by the Forces under the Command of his Excellency Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Brass, in French measure—1 26-pounder, 1 eight-pounder, 3 four-pounders, 1 six-inch howitzer.

Iron—1 nine-pounder, 1 six-pounder, 1 ammunition-waggon, and a small quantity of shells, shot, and musket ammunition.

(Signed)

R. LAWSON,

Brigadier-general, commanding Royal Artillery.

Four field-pieces, with a quantity of ammunition, taken on the 13th.

(Signed)

JOHN HOPE, Adjutant-general.

Admiralty Office, May 9.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated on board the Foudroyant, in the Bay of Aboukir, 10th March.

Sir,

MY dispatches of the 22d ult. by the Speedwell, will have acquainted you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the armament on that day quitted the harbour of Marmarice for this place, which the whole fleet reached on the 2d instant, the Turkish gun-boats and kaicks excepted, all of which bore up, by night, for Macri, Cyprus, and other ports, during the prevalence of strong westerly gales that we encountered on the passage.

Too much of the day of our arrival here had elapsed before all the ships could get to anchorage, to admit of the landing being effected before the approach of night; and an unfortunate succession of strong northerly gales, attended by a heavy swell, rendered it impossible to disembark before the 8th. The necessary preparations were made on the preceding evening. The boats began to receive the troops at two o'clock in the morning, and at three the signal was made for their proceeding to rendezvous near the Mondovi, anchored about a gun-shot from the shore, where it had

had been determined that they were to be assembled and properly arranged; but such was the extent of the anchorage occupied by so large a fleet, and so great the distance of many of them from any one given point, that it was not till nine the signal could be made for the boats to advance towards the shore.

The whole line immediately began to move with great celerity towards the beach, between the castle of Aboukir and the entrance of the Sed, under the direction of the Honourable Captain Cochrane, of his Majesty's ship the *Ajax*, assisted by Captains Stevenson, Scott, Larmour, Apthorpe, and Morrison, of the *Europa*, *Stately*, *Diadem*, *Druid*, and *Thiſbe*, and the respective agents of transports, the right flank being protected by the *Cruelle* cutter, and the *Dangereuse* and *Janissary* gun-vessels, and the left by the *Entreprenante* cutter, *Malta* schooner, and *Negresse* gun-vessel, with two launches of the fleet on each, armed for the purpose of supplying the places of the Turkish gun-vessels, of whose service I had been deprived. Captain Sir Sidney Smith, of the *Tigre*, with the Captains Riboleau, Guion, Saville, Burn, and Hillyar, of the *Astrea*, *Eurus*, *Experiment*, *Blonde*, and *Niger*, appointed, with a detachment of seamen, to co-operate with the army, had the charge of the launches, with the field-artillery accompanying the troops. The *Tartarus* and *Fury* were placed in proper situations for throwing shot and shells with advantage; and the *Peterel*, *Cameleon*, and *Minorca*, were moored as near as possible, with their broadsides to the shore.

The enemy had not failed to avail himself of the unavoidable delays to which we had been exposed, for strengthening the naturally difficult coast to which we were to approach. The whole garrison of Alexandria, said to amount to near 3000 men, reinforced with many small detachments that had been observed to advance from the Rosetta branch, was appointed for its defence. Field-pieces were placed on the most commanding heights, and in the intervals of the numerous sand-hills which cover the shore, all of which were lined with musketry; the beach on either wing being flanked with cannon, and parties of cavalry held in readiness to advance.

The fire of the enemy was successively opened from their mortars and field-pieces, as the boats got within their reach, and as they approached to the shore the excessive discharge of grape-shot and of musketry from behind the sand-hills seemed to threaten them with destruction, while the castle of Aboukir on the right flank maintained a constant and harassing discharge of large shot and shells: but the ardour of our officers and men was not to be damped. No moment of hesitation intervened. The beach was arrived at, a footing obtained; the troops advanced, and the enemy forced to relinquish all the advantageous positions which they had held.

The boats returned without delay for the second division; and before the evening the whole army, with few exceptions, was landed, with such articles of provisions and stores as required the most immediate attention.

I refer to the General's report for the loss sustained by the army in this dangerous and difficult service. I enclose the casualties of the Squadron and transports, and feel much satisfaction in conveying to their Lordships my full testimony to the merits of all the officers and men employed under my orders on this arduous occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

Admiralty

Admiralty Office, May 9.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated in Aboukir Bay, the 16th March.

Sir,

THE army had a sharp conflict with the enemy on the 13th, as they advanced towards Alexandria, for the particulars of which, I refer to the General's details. I enclose for their Lordships' information, an account of the loss suffered on that occasion by the detachment of seamen under the direction of Captain Sir Sidney Smith, and by the battalion of marines under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Smith, both co-operating with the army on shore.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

Return of Seamen employed on Shore under the Orders of Captain Sir William Sidney Smith, killed and wounded in the Action of the 13th March.

Foudroyant—1 seaman wounded.

Ajax—1 seaman killed; 2 seamen wounded.

Tigre—2 seamen killed; 11 seamen wounded; 4 since dead.

Northumberland—1 officer, 4 seamen, wounded.

Minotaur—2 seamen killed; 1 seaman wounded.

Total—1 officer, 5 seamen, killed; 19 seamen wounded.

Officer's Name wounded.

Mr. Wright, midshipman of the Northumberland.

KEITH.

Return of killed and wounded in the Battalion of Marines, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Smith, serving with the Army under the Orders of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, in the Action of the 13th March.

Two officers, 22 rank and file, killed; 4 officers, 2 sergeants, 2 drummers, 27 rank and file, wounded.

Total—59.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Pane Hufsey, first lieutenant (rank in battalion, captain), killed; John Linyee Shea, ditto, killed; William Minto, captain (rank in battalion, major), wounded; Robert Forkington, captain, wounded; John Parry, first lieutenant, wounded; George Peebles, second lieutenant, ditto.

List of Officers and Seamen belonging to the Ships of War and Transports, killed, wounded, and missing, in disembarking the Army in Aboukir Bay, the 8th March.

Foudroyant—1 seaman killed; 1 seaman wounded.—Total 2.

Ajax—2 seamen killed.

Northumberland—3 seamen killed; 4 seamen wounded.—Total 7.

Tigre—2 seamen wounded.

Swiftsure—1 officer, 2 seamen, wounded.—Total 3.

Flora—2 seamen killed; 2 seamen wounded.—Total 4.

Trusty—1 seaman killed; 3 seamen wounded.—Total 4.

Dictator—1 seaman killed; 1 officer, 1 seaman, wounded.—Total 3.

Europa—1 seaman, 1 officer, wounded.—Total 2.

Stately—4 seamen killed; 1 officer, 7 seamen, wounded.—Total 12.
 Expedition—2 seamen wounded.
 Charon—1 officer, 4 seamen, wounded.—Total 5.
 Renommée—1 seaman killed; 1 seaman wounded; 2 seamen missing.
 —Total 4.
 Aftrea—1 seaman wounded.
 Eurys—1 seaman killed; 2 seamen wounded.—Total 3.
 Resource—1 seaman wounded.
 Alligator—1 seaman killed; 3 seamen wounded.—Total 4.
 Romulus—1 seaman killed; 1 seaman wounded.—Total 2.
 Vestal—3 seamen killed; 1 seaman missing.—Total 4.
 Thetis—4 seamen wounded.
 Regulus—1 seaman killed; 1 seaman wounded.—Total 2.
 Inconstant—1 seaman killed.
 Thisbe—1 seaman killed.
 Hebe—1 seaman wounded.
 Cyclops—1 seaman wounded.
 Heroine—1 seaman wounded.
 Dido—1 seaman wounded.
 Iphigenia—1 officer wounded.
 Dolphin—1 officer, 1 seaman, wounded.—Total 2.
 Cameleon—1 seaman wounded.

Transports.

Ranger, No. 156—1 seaman wounded.
 Economy, No. 35—2 seamen wounded.
 Amphitrite, No. 11—1 seaman wounded.
 Anacreon, No. 151—2 seamen wounded.
 Zephyr, No. 49—1 seaman killed.
 Prince of Wales, No. 32—1 seaman wounded.
 Medea, No. 24—1 seaman wounded.
 Julius Cæsar, No. 32—1 seaman wounded.
 Castor—1 seaman wounded.
 Dover, A. I.—1 seaman wounded.
 Flora, No. 127—1 seaman wounded.
 Amphitrite, No. 33—1 seaman wounded.
 Total—22 seamen killed; 7 officers, 65 seamen, wounded; 3 seamen missing.

Names of Officers wounded.

Stately—Lieutenant John Bray.
 Europa—Lieutenant George Thomas.
 Dolphin—Lieutenant Francis Collins.
 Swiftsure—Mr. John Finchley, midshipman.
 Charon—Richard Ogleby, master's mate.
 Iphigenia—John Donnellan, midshipman.
 Dictator—Edward Robinson, midshipman; since dead.

(Signed)

KEITH

Admiralty Office, May 9.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, commanding his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated 18th March.

ABOUKIR Castle has capitulated. In the afternoon the Captain Bey arrived with two ships of the line, four or five frigates and corvettes, and some small vessels of the country.

Admiralty Office, May 9.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Jackson, of his Majesty's Sloop Bonne Citoyenne, to Lord Keith.

His Majesty's Sloop La Bonne Citoyenne, Port Mahon, January 2.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship of his Majesty's sloop under my command, twenty leagues S. S. W. of Cape Mola, having captured on the 31st December, the Vives, Spanish settee privateer, belonging to Majorca, of 10 nine-pounders, and 80 men: she has been out ten days from Palma, and had made but one capture, a Mahonese, laden with wine, from Port Mahon, bound to Citadella, which I have retaken.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT JACKSON.

To the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. &c.

Admiralty Office, May 9.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Cooke, of the Amethyst, to Admiral Cornwallis.

Sir,

Amethyst, at Sea, 12th April.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that on the 9th instant, in latitude 44 deg. 35 min. N. longitude 10 deg. W. I captured the French national ship corvette Le General Brune (formerly a merchant-ship), from Guadaloupe, bound to Bourdeaux, commanded by Citizen Martin, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, mounting 14 guns, six-pounders, and having on board 108 men, including General Pelardy, late governor of Guadaloupe, and suite.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN COOKE.

To the Honourable Admiral Cornwallis, &c.

List of Vessels captured and recaptured by his Majesty's Ship Leda, George Hope, Esq. Captain.

English ship Bolton, of 20 guns, 18 men, and 280 tons, from Demerara, bound to Liverpool, laden with coffee, cotton, &c.: captured by the Girond French privateer, recaptured March 12.

French ship La Desirée, of 8 men and 70 tons, from Bourdeaux, bound to Brest, laden with wheat: captured April 5.

Portuguese ship Cæsar, of 10 men and 100 tons, from Bristol, bound to Lisbon, laden with sundries: captured by the Laura French privateer, recaptured April 9.

French privateer Jupiter, of 16 guns, 60 men, and 90 tons, from Morlaix, bound on a cruise: captured May 1.

Admiralty

Admiralty Office, May 9.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. John Stewart, Commander of the Private Ship of War Earl Spencer, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated Lisbon, 4th April.

Sir,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on Sunday the 29th of March last, in latitude 42 deg. 1 min. N. and longitude 9 deg. 30 min. E. I fell in with and captured the French lugger privateer Le Huron, of 14 guns (six nine-pounders and four two-pounders brads, and four iron six-pounders), with 35 men, belonging to Bourdeaux, out fifty-nine days. She had captured the Jersey (M'Carthy), from Cork, bound to Martinique. The prisoners I have brought in here.

I am, &c.

JOHN STEWART.

Admiralty Office, May 9.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Durham, of his Majesty's Ship Endymion, to Mr. Nepean; dated at Sea, April 13.

Sir,

BE pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship under my command has this day captured the French cutter privateer Le Furie, mounting 14 guns and 64 men, in sight of part of the Portuguese Brazil convoy that had been dispersed in a gale of wind, and were totally unprotected, and for whom the Furie was cruising.

I am, &c.

P. C. DURHAM.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 12, 1801.

Downing Street, May 11.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, addressed to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, were last night received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-general Trigge, commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in the Leeward and Windward Charibbee Islands.

Sir,

On board his Majesty's Ship Leviathan, at Sea, 22d March.

HAVING already detailed in my dispatches of the 1st, 14th, and 15th instant (Nos. 7, 8, and 9), the various arrangements that had been made to enable me to carry into effect his Majesty's commands, communicated in your letters of the 14th and 31st of January, I have now the honour to acquaint you, that having been joined on the 16th, at St. John's, Antigua, the appointed rendezvous, by the 8th West India regiment, from English Harbour, we sailed the same evening, with the force there collected, consisting of a detachment of the royal artillery, the 3d and 11th regiments of foot, and the 8th West India regiment; but owing to the calms and light winds that prevailed, we made so little progress as not to arrive at St. Bartholomew's until the morning of the 20th, although the passage is generally made in the course of a few hours.

Rear-admiral Duckworth conceiving it might be useful to order the Andromeda from Antigua, with a view to prevent any vessels communicating with the island of St. Bartholomew, Captain Bradby was accord-

ingly dispatched on that service, of which opportunity I availed myself to send Lieutenant-colonel Shipley, the commanding engineer, for the purpose of making observations, and to discover where a landing might be made with the least risk to the troops. The report of Lieutenant-colonel Shipley and Captain Bradby was very correct, and, had occasion required us to have acted on their information, would no doubt have proved of very essential consequence in facilitating the reduction of the island.

A disposition was made for landing on the morning of the 19th; but being becalmed the whole of that day in sight of the island, and thereby losing the advantage that would have been derived from a sudden and unexpected attack, together with the information we had received by a vessel lately from St. Bartholomew, that the Governor was unprepared, and indeed possessed no means of defence, we determined at once to send in a summons, which was accordingly done on the morning of the 20th, and I am happy to acquaint you was followed by the immediate surrender of the island.

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your more particular information, copies of the summons and capitulation, together with a return of the ordnance found in the island of St. Bartholomew.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

THO. TRIGGE, Lieut. Gen.

[Here follow the summons and articles of capitulation, as inserted in Admiral Duckworth's dispatch.]

*Return of Ordnance, &c. captured in the Island of St. Bartholomew,
March 21.*

Iron—8 24-pounders, 6 18-pounders, 8 six-pounders, 13 four-pounders, 4 three-pounders, 6 two-pounders.

Garrison carriages complete—6 24-pounders, 6 18-pounders, 9 four-pounders, 3 three-pounders, 2 two-pounders;

With a considerable proportion of ordnance and engineers' stores.

(Signed)

FRANCIS LAYE,

Lieutenant-colonel, commanding Royal Artillery,
Caribbee Islands.

Sir,

His Majesty's Ship Leviathan, at Sea, 27th March.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that the island of St. Martin surrendered to the British forces on the 24th instant.

It being considered of much consequence that the least delay possible should take place after the surrender of St. Bartholomew, every exertion was made to complete the arrangements necessary to enable us to leave that island, which were finally concluded on the 22d.

At the moment when we were about to sail, the Profelyte from England, with nine transports under convoy, hove in sight, on which we immediately weighed, and joined them about ten o'clock that night, when we found that one transport was missing, with 200 men of the 64th regiment on board. On the following day at noon we were also joined by the Coromandel, with the 2d West India regiment.

The ships of war and the transports, during the night of the 23d, drew as near to the island of St. Martin as appeared consistent with safety, and at daylight the following morning stood into Little Cole Bay.

The troops having been divided into two brigades, a disposition was made

made for landing. The first brigade, under the command of Brigadier-general Fuller, was composed of the 1st battalion of the royals, the 11th regiment, and 2d West India regiment, and was destined to make an attack on Fort Chesterfield, near the town of Marigot, situated in the French quarter of the island.

The 2d brigade, commanded by Brigadier-general Maitland, consisted of six companies of the 3d regiment, the 64th, and four companies of the 8th West India; and was intended for the attack of Fort Amsterdam and the town of Philipsburgh in the Dutch quarter, a proportion of field artillery being attached to each brigade.

The bay fixed on for the troops to land in being in the Dutch quarter, and contiguous to Fort Amsterdam, the 2d brigade was in consequence landed first, which was effected without opposition. During this operation, the transport arrived with the part of the 64th regiment, which had been missing, and being ordered to run close in with the shore, the men were landed in time to join their regiment.

Brigadier-general Maitland, having gained the heights towards Fort Amsterdam, was soon opposed by detached parties of the enemy. The 8th West India regiment, being principally engaged on those occasions, was always successful.

It appeared that almost the whole force of the enemy had been drawn to the Dutch quarter, whereas it was expected that the principal resistance would have been made at Fort Chesterfield.

The enemy, rather than await an attack from our troops, which they were led to expect by our possessing the heights at no great distance from the fort and town, determined to attack, with a considerable part of their force, one of the positions which we occupied, and brought out two field-pieces with about 300 men for the purpose.

The body of our troops, on which this attack was made, consisted of four companies of the 64th regiment, under the immediate command of Lieutenant-colonel Pakenham, and two companies of the 8th West India regiment, who evinced, on this occasion, the greatest courage and steadiness, repulsed and pursued the enemy, and took possession of the two field-pieces.

The loss of the enemy, which they themselves state to be much more considerable, was certainly not less than between fifty and sixty killed and wounded, which must appear a great number when compared with the few men we had wounded in this affair.

That the 64th, one of the finest regiments I ever saw, commanded as it was, should have behaved in a distinguished manner is not surprising; but I have peculiar satisfaction in being enabled to add, that the 8th West India regiment, formed within the last three years, and composed almost entirely of new negroes, who never had before seen an enemy, engaged with a degree of gallantry, and behaved in a manner that would do honour to any troops.

After the attack now mentioned, the enemy made no further attempt, but between four and five o'clock in the afternoon a communication was opened, and the capitulation finally concluded by twelve that night.

The first brigade, when landed, proceeded to the French quarter without opposition, and took possession of Lee's Hill, which commands Fort Chesterfield, and had prepared to commence an attack, which was ordered to be made on that post at daybreak on the 25th.

The crews of some privateers, who formed a considerable part of the enemy's

enemy's force, finding the attack on our position had failed, returned to their ships and put to sea.

The regular troops, to the number of at least 320, had laid down their arms before my departure; and it is probable there were still more who had not then surrendered.

The officers of the navy and the seamen went through the laborious task of disembarking the troops and dragging the guns up steep and rugged hills, with a spirit and cheerfulness highly honourable to themselves and gratifying to those who witnessed their zeal and exertions. Were I merely to say that Rear-admiral Duckworth gave every possible assistance, I might be understood only to mean that he did his duty; an expression totally inadequate to convey what I feel, as, exclusive of all that can be comprehended under the most extensive meaning of the word duty, his many acts of kindness must be remembered by me with gratitude, and by every officer and soldier serving on this expedition.

I have also much pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal manifested by the whole of the troops, whose conduct was so highly creditable as to entitle them to my warmest praise.

It likewise affords me particular satisfaction to have an opportunity of expressing, through this channel, my acknowledgments to Brigadiers-general Fuller and Maitland, for the manner in which they conducted the services intrusted to them, and to Lieutenant-colonel Gledstanes, the adjutant-general, Lieutenant-colonel Laye, commanding the royal artillery, and Lieutenant-colonel Shipley, the commanding engineer, for the unremitting exertions which they used in their respective situations, as well as to the officers commanding the several corps, for the attention and alacrity so eminently conspicuous in the discharge of their duty.

I have the honour to enclose to you herewith, copies of the summons and articles of capitulation on which the island of St. Martin has been surrendered to his Majesty, together with a return of the ordnance taken possession of, and a return of the wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) THOS. TRIGGE, Lieutenant-general.

[See the summons and articles of capitulation in Admiral Duckworth's dispatch.]

Amsterdam, March 25.

Return of Ordnance, &c. captured in the Island of Saint Martin.

Iron, on garrison carriages, with trucks, &c. complete—6 24-pounders, 1 16-pounder, 3 12-pounders, 2 nine-pounders, 5 eight-pounders, 14 six-pounders, D. F.

On travelling carriages—4 three pounders.

On skids—1 18-pounder, 7 long six-pounders, 4 light six-pounders, 14 four-pounders, 6 three-pounders, 8 two-pounders, 13 one-pounders.

Brass, on travelling carriages—2 two-pounders;

With a considerable proportion of ordnance and engineers' stores.

(Signed) FRANCIS LAYE,
Lieutenant-colonel, commanding Royal Artillery, &c.
Caribbee Islands.

Saint

Saint Martin, March 24.

Return of wounded.

64th regiment—6 rank and file.

(Signed) ALBERT GLEDSTANES,
Lieutenant-colonel and Adjutant-general.

Sir,

Head-quarters, St. Thomas, 29th March.

HAVING completed such arrangements as appeared necessary for the security of Saint Martin's, we were enabled to leave that island on the afternoon of the 26th, and arrived here yesterday.

The ships of war and transports having anchored at noon, and the troops being immediately disposed in the order of landing, the summons was sent in without further delay; and I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the islands of St. Thomas and St. John, together with their dependencies, were surrendered on capitulation to his Majesty's troops, and taken possession of in the afternoon.

I have done myself the honour to enclose to you a copy of the articles of the capitulation, on which these islands have been put into our possession; but have conceived it unnecessary to transmit the summons, it being similar to that of St. Bartholomew, a copy of which accompanies this dispatch; and also to annex, for your information, a return of the ordnance found in this island.

I have charged my aid-de-camp, Major Browne, with the delivery of this dispatch, as well as of those containing information of the surrender of the islands of St. Bartholomew and St. Martin, to whom I beg leave to refer you for such further particulars as you may require, having no doubt but you will find him perfectly prepared to afford you every necessary information.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

THOS. TRIGGE, Lieut. General,

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

Fort Christian, March 29.

Return of Part of the Ordnance, &c. captured in the Island of St. Thomas.

Brass, mounted on travelling carriages—2 three-pounders, 2 one-pounders.

Iron carronades, mounted on garrison carriages—2 24-pounders.

Guns—6 18-pounders, 1 12-pounder, 18 eight-pounders, 38 six-pounders, 12 four-pounders.

Dismounted—2 eight-pounders, 6 six-pounders, 16 four-pounders;

With a considerable proportion of ordnance and engineers' stores.

(Signed)

FRANCIS LAYE,

Lieutenant-colonel, commanding Royal Artillery, &c.
Caribbee Islands.

Sir,

Head-quarters, St. Croix, April 1.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that we sailed from St. Thomas's on the evening of the 30th ultimo, and arrived off this island the following day.

Having issued orders to the troops preparatory to their landing, and made the arrangements necessary for that purpose, it was judged inexpedient to take any further steps until the summons had been sent in, which

which was immediately done; and I have the honour to acquaint you that the island of St. Croix was surrendered to his Majesty in the course of the afternoon; but it being then too late in the day to take possession, it was deferred until this morning, when the British troops were landed, and marched into the different forts and towns of Christianstadt and Frederickstadt.

I have the honour to enclose for your information a copy of the articles of capitulation, and of the Governor-general's reply to the summons; as likewise a return of the ordnance found in the several forts and batteries.

Captain M'Mahon, of the 53d regiment, my aid-de-camp, will have the honour of presenting this dispatch, who, I am persuaded, you will find sufficiently prepared to afford you such further information as you may wish to be in possession of.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

THO. TRIGGE, Lieutenant-general.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

P. S. I have also the honour to enclose, for your information, a return of the prisoners of war belonging to the land forces, who surrendered at the different islands.

It must be satisfactory to you to know that the present crop of sugar in this island will amount to 36,000 hogsheads, containing half a ton each.

By his Excellency William Anthony Lindemann, Governor-general of the Danish West India Islands, to their Excellencies Lieutenant-general Thomas Trigge and Rear-admiral John Thomas Duckworth, Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Forces, &c.

The summons delivered to me from your Excellencies has greatly astonished me, as I am unacquainted with any rupture between the king my master and his Britannic Majesty.

Participating in those sentiments of humanity your Excellencies have expressed in the said summons, and desirous to prevent an unnecessary effusion of blood, I here enclose the terms on which I offer to surrender the island of St. Croix.

The officers bearers of this are authorized to treat and sign.

(Signed)

W. A. LINDEMANN.

(A true Copy.)

RA. DARLING, Mil. Sur.

St. Croix, 31st March.

[Vide articles of capitulation in Admiral Duckworth's dispatch.]

Christianstadt, April 2.

Return of Ordnance, &c. captured in the different Forts and Batteries in the Island of St. Croix.

Brass, mounted on travelling carriages, with limbers, &c. complete—4 three-pounders, 4 one-pounders, 4 five-inch, and 2 six and a half inch howitzers, dismounted.

Iron, mounted on garrison carriages, with trucks, beds, and coils complete—2 six-pound carronades; guns, 12 18-pounders, 8 12-pounders, 6 eight-pounders, 24 six-pounders, 16 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder.

Mounted on parapet carriages, with slides, &c. complete—9 18-pounders.

Dismounted, serviceable—16 18-pound carronades; guns, 3 18-pounders, 6 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, 5 two-pounders, 2 one-pounders.

Dismounted, unserviceable—4 nine-pound carronades; guns, 6 12-pounders, 2 eight-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 8 four-pounders, 5 three-pounders, 6 one-pounders.

Dismounted, serviceable—8 one-pound swivels;

With a large proportion of ordnance and engineers' stores.

(Signed) FRANCIS LAYE,

Lieutenant-colonel, commanding Royal Artillery, &c.
Caribbee Islands.

Return of the Prisoners of War who surrendered at the following Islands.

St. Bartholomew's, on the 20th of March—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 19 non-commissioned officers and privates.—Total 21.

St. Martin's, on the 24th of March—1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 captains, 5 lieutenants, 6 ensigns, 286 non-commissioned officers and privates.—Total 302.

St. Thomas's, on the 28th of March—1 major, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 128 non-commissioned officers and privates.—Total 135.

St. Croix, on the 31st of March—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 6 lieutenants, 231 non-commissioned officers and privates.—Total 240.

Total—2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 8 captains, 16 lieutenants, 6 ensigns, 664 non-commissioned officers and privates.—Total 698.

(Signed) ALBERT GLADSTANES, Adjutant-general.

Admiralty Office, May 11.

CAPTAIN Ekins, late of his Majesty's ship *Amphitrite*, arrived last night with dispatches from Rear-admiral Duckworth, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following are copies.

Sir,

Leviathan, at Sea, March 27.

HAVING consulted with Lieutenant-general Trigge, on the subject of the orders of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, we determined not to wait for the expected reinforcements, but collect the troops that the General thought might be employed with dispatch; and we sailed on the 16th, with about 1500 troops, for the purpose of attacking the various islands specified in our orders, the General and myself considering it most judicious to commence with the weathermost one, St. Bartholomew, though by calms and very variable winds we were prevented from getting to Grand Saline Bay (our intended place of landing) till the morning of the 20th, when, having prepared every thing for that purpose, and placed the *Andromeda*, *L'Unité*, and *Drake* brig to cover it, the General and myself deemed it expedient to prevent delay, by sending Brigadier-general Fuller, and Captain King of the *Leviathan*, with a summons, which, after some little hesitation, was accepted, and the capitulation I transmit entered into. I then detached the *Andromeda* with the *Alexandria* tender

to assist in watching St. Thomas's, when every exertion was used to land a garrison, and form such temporary arrangements as the urgency of the service would admit; all of which were effected by the morning of the 22d. We found here two Swedish ships nearly laden with produce of this country, a Danish ship in ballast, besides a variety of small craft, Swedish, and three small French vessels; and I left Captain Thomas Harvey, in *L'Unité*, to co-operate with the commandant of that island, and at ten o'clock A. M. were in the act of weighing, when ten sail were seen from the mast-head; I therefore ordered the *Drake* brig and *L'Eclair* schooner to reconnoitre, keeping the wind, myself concluding they were our troops from England, which the General and myself had sent orders to Barbadoes to follow us after landing their sick, with women and children; this, from light airs, was not ascertained till ten o'clock at night, when they proved as conjectured, and the *Profelyte* joined in the afternoon of the 24th. Upon this accumulation of force, the General and myself, after some deliberation, judged it would be highly injurious to his Majesty's service, and render St. Bartholomew very unsafe, if we omitted attacking the island of St. Martin: we therefore (though it was not mentioned in our instructions), prompted by the rectitude of our intentions, decided upon endeavouring to reduce it, and at midnight of the 22d bore away for that purpose; but the unprecedented variableness of the winds prevented our getting there till daylight of the 24th; and on the afternoon of the 23d the *Coromandel* joined with the 2d West India regiment, when, having placed Captain Fowke in the *Profelyte*, with the *Drake* brig, in Coles Bay to cover the landing, under the direction of Captain Ekins of the *Amphitrite* (who had been sick at Barbadoes, but joined me in the *Profelyte*, and handsomely volunteered this service), which commenced at half past eight o'clock; and with his judicious arrangements, the second brigade of near 1500 men, under Brigadier-general Maitland, were on shore with their field-pieces, and 100 seamen by eleven o'clock, as was the first brigade of 1800, under Brigadier-general Fuller, by two o'clock, with their field-pieces, and 100 seamen. The second brigade directly proceeded on to take the heights in the approach to the town of Philipsburgh, which was quickly effected, though not without some smart skirmishing, which afterwards brought on a short action, in which some companies of the 64th, under Lieutenant-colonel Pakenham, and two companies of the 8th West India regiment, displayed great gallantry, beat the enemy, and took two field-pieces. At this time Brigadier-general Fuller, with the first brigade, marched on to take the heights above Fort Chesterfield, or Maregot, where we had reason to expect the greatest resistance; but the former check (in which the enemy lost from fifty to sixty killed and wounded) evinced that opposition could only lead to destruction, and they embraced a verbal summons (sent in by Brigadier-general Maitland, at five o'clock) to propose their terms at nine; when Lieutenant-general Trigge and self, being on the spot, the capitulation was signed and exchanged by midnight of the 24th, of which I transmit a copy for their Lordships' information. At the commencement of the attack we observed in Great Bay two privateer brigs, of 12 guns each, and a schooner of the same force, with a merchant-ship, brig, and nine or ten small craft; and as I considered them likely to attempt getting off in the course of the night, if it was found necessary to surrender, I ordered the *Hornet* and *Fanny* armed brig to work up to Great Bay, to prevent such attempt from succeeding, and at sunset sent the

Drake

Drake to aid on that service; but, unfortunately, the two first did not get far enough to windward to fulfil my intention, by which means one of the brigs and the schooner got out, with a few small vessels, five of which were taken: but I am to lament the brig and schooner getting away, after a chase of twenty-four hours, by the Hornet and Fanny. We found remaining in the bay, one brig privateer of 12 guns, an English captured ship, a merchant-brig, four small schooners, and a sloop; the particulars of which my time would not allow me to collect, as I began to embark the troops, ordnance, &c. &c. the next morning, the 25th, and sailed for St. Thomas's the afternoon of the 26th, leaving the Profelyte, Hornet, and Drake, to assist in the arrangements necessary for the security of the island, and two transports to embark the garrison in, which consisted of between 3 and 400, besides nearly a similar number which got away in the brig, &c.

I have ordered the Profelyte to relieve L'Unité, keeping with her the Drake for the assisting protection of the two islands, and L'Unité to conduct the prisoners to Martinique, arranging and getting ready to convoy the trade home.

I cannot conclude this account of our successful proceedings, for their Lordships' information, without paying that grateful tribute which is due to Lieutenant-general Trigge for his kind support and concurrence in every instance, and for his anxious endeavours to preserve that particular harmony and unanimity between the army and navy, which must always contribute to the success of every undertaking. I should not do justice to the officers and men serving under my command, if I was to omit assuring their Lordships they have performed the harassing and laborious service they have been employed in highly to my satisfaction, and with an alacrity characteristic of British seamen; and I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

By Lieutenant-general Thomas Trigge and Rear-admiral John Thomas Duckworth, Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Land and Sea Forces employed at the Windward and Leeward Islands, &c. &c. &c.

THE King, our master, having viewed with the deepest concern the unjust combination lately entered into between the courts of Sweden, Denmark, and Russia, to support the principles of an armed neutrality, contrary to the law of nations and the positive stipulation of treaties; his Majesty, therefore, feels himself called upon to adopt such measures, as a conduct so hostile to the just and ancient privileges of the British flag requires, on his part, for the maintenance and preservation of the best rights of his people, and in support of the most solemn treaties, thereby violated, and to consider, though with the greatest reluctance, those courts as enemies of Great Britain.

Feeling that resistance on your part would only tend to increase the calamities of war, which it is our most earnest desire to alleviate, we have sent this summons by Brigadier-general Fuller, of the land forces, and Captain King, of the royal navy, requiring you to surrender the island of St. Bartholomew, together with all ships and vessels, stores, and public property of every description.

Knowing how ardently it is the desire of our royal master to avert the sufferings of individuals, and it being no less our own disposition and

wish to soften their distresses, we take this opportunity to declare, that the private property of the inhabitants will be respected, as well as whatever belongs to the subjects of the United States of America; and in case of immediate submission, that the laws, customs, and religious usages of the island shall not be infringed.

Dated on board his Majesty's ship Leviathan, this 20th day of March
1801.

(Signed)

THOMAS TRIGGE, Lieutenant-general,
J. T. DUCKWORTH, Rear-admiral.

His Excellency the Governor of St. Bartholomew.

Sir,

His Majesty's Ship Leviathan, March 20.

HIS Majesty's friendly disposition towards the interests of the United States of America, and their inhabitants, corresponding so perfectly with our own, we, in order the more certainly to prevent any cause of misunderstanding on the present occasion, have taken this opportunity to express our just expectation, that the subjects of America, at present residing in the island of St. Bartholomew, will not lend themselves to any collusive transactions, with a view of preventing such property from coming into possession of the forces under our command, as of right ought to be forfeited to the crown of Great Britain. As whatever reluctance we might feel in adopting a measure so extremely disagreeable to us, it nevertheless would be our duty, not only to resist, in every instance, such unbecoming proceedings, but be the means of obliging us to act against whoever might be concerned in a transaction of so improper a nature, in a manner which we would ever wish to avoid. At the time of making this communication, we hope not to be understood as conceiving any thing of the nature now alluded to, at all likely to occur. We feel satisfied to the contrary, and have noticed it merely as a measure of precaution to those who might otherwise have been unwarily led into a step, without being aware of the consequences attendant.

We have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

THOS. TRIGGE, Lieutenant-general.
J. T. DUCKWORTH, Rear-admiral.

Whereas war between Great Britain and Sweden being announced by the arrival of an armament at this island, summoning it to surrender to his Britannic Majesty, I do hereby agree to deliver it up to the British on the following conditions:

Art. I. That all his Swedish Majesty's property, now delivered, shall, according to inventory, be restored when the colony is returned to his Majesty the King of Sweden.

Answer.—All his Swedish Majesty's property must be delivered up to the British unconditionally.

Art. II. That all the inhabitants of this colony, of what nation soever, shall be protected to their persons and property, and at liberty to leave the island, or remain here; and in the first case, to take with them their property, without confiscation or other hindrance. Whereunder is comprehended goods, merchandise, and vessels.

Answer.—All Swedish inhabitants, and those of the United States of America, shall be protected in their persons and property, and be at liberty to leave the island, or remain on it, while they do not act inconsistently

sistently with the interests of the British : by property is to be understood goods and merchandise on shore.

Art. III. That all military and civil officers, as well as the garrison, shall, when desired, be transported to Sweden at the expense of his Britannic Majesty, without being considered prisoners of war, and at liberty to take their property with them.

Answer.—The garrison must be considered as prisoners of war; every possible indulgence will be granted them, and their property respected.

Art. IV. All public papers and documents to be respected, and allowed to be sent to Sweden.

Answer.—All public papers and documents must be submitted to the inspection of the British.

Art. V. Religion, laws, and customs, shall remain in the same state as they now are.

Answer.—Agreed to.

Art. VI. The papers and documents belonging to the French delegation here, to be suffered to be sent away unmolested.

Answer.—All papers belonging to the enemies of Great Britain must be delivered up.

Art. VII. That six days be allowed to deliver up whatever may belong to his Swedish Majesty, and for an inventory to be made of the same; during which space of time I desire to be guarded by my own troops.

Answer.—Every protection is ensured to the person of the governor; but the troops of his Swedish Majesty must be disarmed immediately after the surrender of the place; and his Swedish Majesty's property must be delivered up to the British as soon as possible, and likewise all the forts and strong posts must be surrendered to the British troops as soon as these articles are ratified by the Commander in Chief.

Gustavia, in the island of St. Bartholomew, the 20th day of March 1801.

H. ANKARHEIM.

FRANCIS FULLER, Brigadier-general.

E. D. KING, Captain Royal Navy.

Confirmed and ratified by us the commanders in chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces. Dated on board his Majesty's ship Leviathan, this 20th day of March 1801.

THOMAS TRIGGE, Lieutenant-general.

JOHN THOMAS DUCKWORTH, Rear-admiral.

By their Excellencies Lieutenant-general Thomas Trigge, and Rear-admiral John Thomas Duckworth, Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Forces, &c. &c.

THE superiority of the force which it has pleased his Britannic Majesty to place under our joint command, rendering every hope of resistance, on your part, altogether ineffectual, we, in order to avert the consequences that so evidently would attend any opposition which, from a vain expectation of success, you might be induced to make, and to give you the only opportunity in our power to afford, of avoiding the effects so certainly to be apprehended, have taken this means of manifesting the moderation with which it is our desire to proceed.

And we do therefore require you, in the name of the King our master, immediately to surrender into our possession the island of St. Martin,

as likewise all stores and vessels, together with the property of every description.

Done on board his Britannic Majesty's ship Leviathan, this 24th day of March 1801.

(Signed) THOMAS TRIGGE, Lieutenant-general.
J. T. DUCKWORTH, Rear-admiral.

To his Excellency the Governor of St. Martin.

Capitulation of the Island of St. Martin.

Art. I. That all property, both French and Dutch, shall be respected.

Answer.—All public property, military and naval stores, must be delivered up; as likewise all ships and vessels, with their cargoes, belonging to the enemies of Great Britain and Ireland. The private property of the ancient inhabitants, both French and Dutch, is to be respected; but we reserve to ourselves the right to determine with respect to such property as has been acquired of late years.

Art. II. The French troops shall march out at eight o'clock to-morrow morning with their arms, drums beating, and be allowed to take their baggage.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. III. The French delegate, the commandant, and the officers composing the garrison of St. Martin, shall be embarked with their effects and arms, which they are to be allowed to keep in their possession.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. IV. The officers of the civil department shall be treated as the military, and a vessel shall be granted to convey them to Guadaloupe, where they shall remain on parole until exchanged.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. V. The sick and wounded shall be treated with humanity, and all possible assistance given to them.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. VI. All papers of the French delegation shall be given up to the delegate.

Answer.—Granted.

Philipsburgh, 24th of March 1801.

(Signed) BRESSON, Delegate.

BANNIER, Commandant of Military.

(Signed) THOS. TRIGGE, Lieutenant-general.

J. T. DUCKWORTH, Rear-admiral.

Sir,

Leviathan, St. Thomas, March 30.

HAVING had the honour of stating to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the successful proceedings of this armament to the 27th, I have now further to add, that we arrived off this island at daylight of the 28th, having previously concerted with the General the arrangement for landing at Black Point Bay, about three miles to the westward of the town; but from the wind throwing off the land we were not able to obtain anchorage till noon, when I directed Captain Bradby, in the Andromeda, with the Alexandria tender, to place themselves as close to the beach as the water would admit to cover the landing; which service was ably executed: I also ordered the Southampton, Diana, and Amphitrite (which had been previously directed here to prevent succour from being thrown in), to anchor close off the town, to be in readiness to attack the forts,

forts, if requisite. This service performed, and the troops all ready to land, Lieutenant-general Trigge and self were of opinion it would promote his Majesty's service to summon the island, which was sent by Brigadier-general Maitland, and Captain King, of the Leviathan, when a capitulation was agreed on for this island, St. John's, and its dependencies (with the delay only of the Governor being permitted to send officers to ascertain that our force was formidable as represented); and yesterday morning we took possession of the forts, &c. since when I have been constantly employed in landing a garrison, and forming temporary regulations, to move for our next object, Santa Cruz, this evening, that my time will not admit of my giving their Lordships an exact detail of the vessels in harbour; but there was one man-of-war brig, of 18 guns, which appears a very fine vessel, and fit for his Majesty's service. Herewith I send a copy of the capitulation. This, with my other dispatch of the 27th, I forward by my first lieutenant, Charles Marshall Gregory, an officer of great merit and activity, who has been recently employed as acting captain of the Amphitrite, and to whom I must refer their Lordships for further particulars; and I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Capitulation of the Island of St. Thomas.

Art. I. The islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and their dependencies, are hereby placed under the protection of his Britannic Majesty, until, by a conclusion of peace, it shall be settled whether they are to be Danish or English property.

Answer.—The islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and their dependencies, must be surrendered to the forces of his Britannic Majesty on the conditions which follow.

Art. II. Military honours are to be shown by the surrender. The officers keep and continue to carry their swords.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. III. All inhabitants of the said islands are to enjoy the fullest security for their persons and property and other rights, as well as a free exercise of religion.

Answer.—All Danish inhabitants and the subjects of the United States of America, shall enjoy the fullest security for their persons and properties, as well as the free exercise of their religion, provided they do not endeavour collusively to cover the property of the enemies of Great Britain and Ireland. By property is to be understood all goods and merchandise now on shore.

Art. IV. Arms and ammunition to be delivered by a commission composed of officers of both parties; also the magazines and provisions, and what else may be found in the fort to-day, according to returns to be drawn up.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. V. All Danish officers, the garrison, naval officers and sailors, to be conducted conveniently and safely to their native country, and those that might desire to proceed *via* America, or elsewhere, to be provided with proper passports.

Answer.—The garrison must be considered as prisoners of war, and will be conveyed to Europe as speedily as possible, and every indulgence shown them.

Art.

Art. VI. No military to be quartered in houses, but in barracks and decent rooms to be assigned by the Burgher Council, and a commission appointed to that end.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. VII. The Danish laws and ordinances to remain in force. All courts and juridical offices to be occupied by the present officers. In case no appeal can take place to the high court of justice at Copenhagen, one is to be established here by the English government, to consist of three of the most able candidates in law, and two respectable citizens, acquainted with the Danish language.

Answer.—The Danish laws and ordinances will remain in force as at present; but the persons filling civil offices must be subject to the approbation of their Excellencies the Commanders in Chief. In the event of appeal from the courts here, the appeal to lie to his Britannic Majesty in council.

Art. VIII. The King's and public treasures, all public book-keepings and accounts, archives, and protocols, remain unmolested, under the hands of the respective officers, for mutual security and use.

Answer.—All property belonging to the King or the Government must be given up to his Britannic Majesty; and all public papers and records be submitted to the inspection of the British, and the records and papers will afterwards be allowed to remain in the proper offices.

Art. IX. His Majesty the King of Denmark having advanced loans to the planters, the said planters continue to pay off according to the method regulated unto his said Majesty the King of Denmark (who retains the right of mortgage on the said estates), with the exception that the proprietors, in consideration of precedent unfavourable commercial conjunctures, and the present circumstances, make no payments this year upon the royal loan which has been effected for the benefit of the planters.

Answer.—Answered in the last article. But with respect to the payments to be made upon the loan advanced by the King of Denmark to the planters, it is agreed to be left to the determination of the King of Great Britain and Ireland in council how they are to be made and applied.

Art. X. No inhabitant shall be compelled to carry arms, or perform duty, when he has made his oath of neutrality.

Answer.—Agreed to; but they will be required to take an oath of allegiance to the British government, expressing that they will not, either openly or secretly, do any thing hostile to the British government.

Art. XI. The Americans shall be permitted, without constraint, to export the produce of the islands, and provide them with necessaries; the inhabitants also to ship to America.

Answer.—These colonies must trade under the same laws as govern the British West India islands.

Art. XII. A secret and separate convention to permit the inhabitants from the neighbouring islands, or from the main, to trade hither, in order to provide the country with fresh provisions.

Answer.—The affirmative to this proposition must depend upon the decision of his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland.

Art. XIII. The free coloured people of this island shall be protected and regarded as heretofore under the Danish government, and they shall not be forced to do any military duty.

Answer.

Answer.—The Danish free coloured people will be protected as heretofore, and will not be forced to do military duty: but they must take the oath of allegiance conformably to the tenth article.

Art. XIV. The preliminary article, on which this proposed capitulation depends, is, that the report of the officers sent on board of the fleet, ascertains the number of British troops to be 3000 men at least.

Answer.—His Excellency the Danish governor is not expected to sign the capitulation until the return of the officers he has sent to see the British troops.

Art. XV. In the general claim of Danish and neutral property to be respected as belonging to the lawful owners, is also comprehended the vessels and all property afloat in this harbour, or what might arrive during the time the Danish colonies may remain in possession of his Britannic Majesty.

Answered by the reply to the third proposition.

Additional.

All the forts, military posts, and vessels of war, must be given up as soon as this capitulation is ratified by the Commander in Chief.

St. Thomas, the 28th of March 1801.

(Signed)

C. W. VON SCHOTTEN.

FRED. MAITLAND, Brigadier-general.

E. D. KING, Captain Royal Navy.

(Ratified)

THO. TRIGGE, Lieut. General.

J. T. DUCKWORTH, Rear-admiral.

Sir,

Leviathan, off Christianstadt, Santa Cruz, April 2.

MY letters of the 27th and 30th ult. (of which I now transmit duplicates) having given you information for the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of our fortunate and successful proceedings in the execution of their Lordships' orders to the surrender of St. Thomas's (with the deviation of venturing to attack St. Martin's), and my intentions of leaving St. Thomas's for Santa Cruz that evening, the 30th, I now have the further pleasure to acquaint you that we were off the town of Christianstadt at daylight of the 21st, and having formed the arrangements for landing, and founded to the eastward of the town, to ascertain that it could be safely effected, Lieutenant-general Trigge and myself thought proper to send a summons similar to that of St. Bartholomew: upon which confidential officers were sent off by the Governor-general Lindemann, and the accompanying capitulation entered into, the whole of which, I hope, will meet with his Majesty's and their Lordships' approbation; and as I consider an expeditious account thereof, under the present circumstances with the northern powers, may be very desirable, I dispatch the Fanny hired armed brig, and must defer giving any detail of the vessels in the ports, as I have not yet been able to get any exact list. Captain Ekins, of the Amphitrite, having been much reduced from a fever, and by his exertions again brought on violently his complaint, I have thought it humanity to intrust that valuable officer with my dispatches, and beg leave to refer their Lordships to him for any further particulars.

I intend giving an acting order to Captain John Miller Garnier, of the Hawke, and my first Lieutenant George William Blamey, an officer whose exertions in the present expedition entitle him to my warmest support.

I should feel very remiss were I to close this without mentioning to their Lordships the aid I have received from my Captain E. D. King, in this harassing service; and I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Articles of Capitulation proposed by Governor-general Lindemann to their Excellencies Lieutenant-general Thomas Trigge, and Rear-admiral John Thomas Duckworth, Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Forces.

Art. I. The garrison shall evacuate the forts, and all the troops of the island give up their respective quarters. They shall march out of the said forts with their arms and baggage, and all the honours of war, with two field-pieces, colours flying, drums beating; but previous to the evacuation they will discharge all their guns, and the officers will keep their side-arms.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. II. Proper ships will be provided at the expense of his Britannic Majesty to convey directly to Copenhagen all his Danish Majesty's officers of the army, navy, and of the civil establishment, with their domestics and baggage, and also to convey the garrison and seamen; but should any of those officers wish to go to America in their way home, they will be provided with passports to that effect.

Answer.—The garrison and seamen must be considered as prisoners of war, and will be conveyed to Europe as speedily as possible; but such officers as may desire it will be allowed passports to go by the way of America, on their parole of honour not to serve until regularly exchanged; and must depart from the island in the course of two months from the signing of this capitulation.

Art. III. Such of his Majesty's officers who should wish to remain on the island are to be at liberty so to do.

Answer.—The officers of the army and navy cannot be permitted to remain on the island.

Art. IV. All churches and religious congregations in the island shall be supported in their respective rites and privileges.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. V. The Danish laws, and the special ordinances of this country, shall remain in full and uncontrolled vigour and execution as hitherto, and justice be administered by the persons now in office: the appeals from the upper court to go as usual in the last instance to the high court of justice in Copenhagen, or to a high court to be nominated by the British Governor, to consist of three able Danish lawyers, and two respectable inhabitants who understand the Danish language, and to be presided by the British Governor.

Answer.—The Danish laws and ordinances will remain in force as at present, but the persons filling civil offices must be subject to our approbation; and in the event of appeal from the courts here, the appeal must be made to his Britannic Majesty in council.

Art. VI. All the inhabitants of this island, present and absent, of every denomination, to remain in full and uncontrolled possession of their property of every description; and they shall meet with no impediment in the administration thereof.

Answer.

Answer.—The property of all inhabitants will be respected, except the French, Spanish, and Dutch, who have become residents since the 1st of January 1794.

Art. VII. Absent officers in his Danish Majesty's service, as well as other absentees, to be maintained in the possession of their property, which shall be administered by their attorneys.

Answer.—The officers in his Danish Majesty's service, and other absentees, except French, Spanish, and Dutch, as specified in the foregoing article, provided they are not serving those governments, shall continue possessed of their landed property, which shall be administered by their attorneys. But if any person, resident in Denmark, shall have warehouses or other depôts of goods in the island, they must be sequestered until his Britannic Majesty's pleasure shall be known respecting them.

Art. VIII. No inhabitant shall be compelled, on any pretext whatsoever, to bear arms against his Danish Majesty, or any other power, or perform any military duty of any denomination. Those who may wish to remain on the island shall swear to observe a strict neutrality; and those who may wish to quit the island shall be allowed to dispose of their property, or to appoint attorneys for the administration of the same.

Answer.—Granted; but they will be required to take an oath of allegiance to the British government, expressing that they will not, either openly or secretly, do any thing hostile to the British government. No Frenchman, Dutchman, or Spaniard, who has become a resident since the 1st January 1794, can be permitted to remain on the island.

Art. IX. The free people of colour shall continue to enjoy their freedom and property, and in every respect to be considered on the same footing as the other inhabitants, as stipulated in the eighth article.

Answer.—Granted; on the terms specified in the answer to the eighth article.

Art. X. No officers nor soldiers to be billeted on the inhabitants; every assistance shall be given to procure proper quarters.

Answer.—Granted; provided proper quarters are procured.

Art. XI. The inhabitants concerned in his Majesty's loan shall not be compelled to make any payments on account of the same, as long as the colony continues subjected to his Britannic Majesty.

Answer.—The inhabitants concerned in his Danish Majesty's loan must make their payments to his Britannic Majesty as they become due, whilst the colony remains under the British government.

Art. XII. All public books, registers, archives of government, the Burgher Council, and all other public offices, shall, as well as private property, be held sacred and unmolested in the respective offices, under the care of the present officers.

Answer.—All public books and records of whatever denomination, must be submitted to our examination, but will afterwards be allowed to remain in the proper offices.

Art. XIII. The ports of the colony shall be opened to all American vessels, who shall be permitted to import provisions and supplies, and to export produce; the inhabitants shall enjoy the same liberty of importation and exportation in their own vessels.

Answer.—The same indulgences will be granted to all American vessels, as in the islands under his Britannic Majesty's government. The in-

habitants taking the oath of allegiance, will enjoy the same privileges with respect to trade, as in the British colonies.

Done on board his Britannic Majesty's ship *Leviathan*, off St. Croix, the 31st of March 1801.

(Signed) THOS. TRIGGE, Lieutenant-general.

J. T. DUCKWORTH, Rear-admiral.

(Signed) J. C. MOT, Chamberlain to his Danish Majesty.

S. KRAUSE, Major of Infantry.

(Ratified) W. A. LINDEMANN, Governor-general over the Danish West India Colonies.

Secret.

Art. XIV. As it is impossible for the inhabitants to procure fresh provisions and certain indispensable supplies for their estates, but from the Spaniards, either from the main or Porto Rico, the ports of St. Croix shall be opened to all Spanish vessels bringing such supplies.

Answer.—Granted; until his Britannic Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

(Signed) THOS. TRIGGE, Lieutenant-general.

J. T. DUCKWORTH, Rear-admiral.

(Signed) J. C. MOT, Chamberlain to his Danish Majesty.

(Signed) S. KRAUSE, Major of Infantry.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, May 15, 1801.

Downing Street, May 15.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, addressed to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, have been received this morning at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Sir,

Camp before Alexandria, March 19.

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the articles of capitulation of the fort of Aboukir, together with a return of the prisoners surrendered, and of the ordnance and stores found in the fort.

I have the honour to be, &c.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

RA. ABERCROMBY.

Articles de la Capitulation demandée pour la Garnison d'Aboukir, assiégée par les Anglois, le 27 Ventose, An 9 de la République Française.

Art. I. La garnison du fort d'Aboukir sortira avec les honneurs de la guerre, drapeaux déployés, mèches allumées. Elle sera conduite d'Alexandrie par mer pour y être échangée pour un nombre égal de prisonniers, et s'engagera de ne servir qu'après son échange.

Reponse.—La garnison se rendra prisonniers de guerre, sortira avec les honneurs de la guerre, et après avoir déposé leurs armes sur le glacis, sera transporté à bord de la flotte.

Art. II. Les officiers conserveront leurs armes dans tous les cas; les meubles et effets seront emportées autant que faire se pourra, tant pour les officiers que pour les troupes. Il n'est fait mention dans cet article que d'effets particuliers n'ayant aucun rapport aux effets militaires.

Reponse.

Reponse.—Accordé, sauf les tous meubles qui doivent tous rester dans la place, toute le monde devant être embarqué avant trois heures.

Art. III. Il sera accordé vingt quatre heures à la garnison pour disposer les baggages avant la sortie.

Reponse.—L'Article II. repond à celui-ci.

Art. IV. Tout ce que appartient aux fortifications, à l'artillerie et autres effets tels que munitions de bouche seront remises au pouvoir du vainqueur dans la tenure actuelle après l'inventaire faite et constaté par les officiers des deux armées et agents civils, les papiers relatifs au service de la place seront également remises.

Reponse.—Convenu.

Art. V. Les articles non prévues seront rappellées et terminées par les deux parties. Les conditions ne peuvent avoir lieu que dans les vingt quatre heures après l'arreté de la capitulation.

Reponse.—L'Article trois repond à celui-ci. Ni Grecs ni Egyptiens ne seront compris dans la capitulation.

DALHOUSIE, Colonel.

VINACHE, le Chef de Bataillon du Genie,
Commandant la Troupe, et Fort d'Aboukir.

Approved by the Commander in Chief,

J. HOPE, Adjutant-general.

Return of Prisoners surrendered in the Castle of Aboukir, March 18.

2 Chiefs of battalion.

8 Inferior officers.

140 Non-commissioned officers and privates.

(Signed)

DALHOUSIE, Colonel.

(Signed)

JOHN HOPE, Adj. General.

Return of Ordnance and Stores found in the Fort of Aboukir, March 18.

Brafs—Guns, 4 French 24-pounders.

Mortars, 2 French 12-inch.

Iron—Guns, 3 French eight-pounders, 3 French three-pounders.

Travelling carriages, 4 24-pounders.

Standing ditto, 3 eight-pounders and 3 three-pounders.

2 Iron beds for mortars.

800 Round and 40 grape 24-pound shot.

600 Empty shells.

90 Barrels of powder, of 200lbs. each.

170 French muskets.

140 Cartouch boxes.

200 Musket flints.

5 Cwt. of match.

N. B. There are a quantity of small stores not yet taken an account of.

GEO. COOKSON, Brigade-major, Royal Artillery.

No engineers' stores of consequence.

W. H. FORD, Captain Royal Engineers.

JOHN HOPE, Adjutant-general.

Sir,

Camp four Miles from Alexandria, 5th April.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that on the 18th March an affair took place between a patrolle of our cavalry and one of the enemy in the

the neighbourhood of Alexandria: I have to regret that Colonel Archdall of the 12th light dragoons received a wound in the arm, which has since been amputated, and that we have lost some valuable officers and men. Enclosed herewith I have the honour to transmit to you a list of the killed, wounded, and taken prisoners on that day.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. H. HUTCHINSON.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of Major-general Finch's Brigade, March 18.

12th light dragoons—5 horses killed; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, wounded; 2 officers, 7 rank and file, 7 horses, missing.

26th ditto—1 quarter-master, 7 rank and file, 18 horses, killed; 1 officer, 6 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 1 officer, 1 quarter-master, 5 rank and file, missing.

Total.—1 quarter-master, 7 rank and file, 23 horses, killed; 2 officers, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 3 officers, 1 quarter-master, 12 rank and file, 7 horses, missing.

Officer killed.

26th light dragoons—Quarter-master John Simpson.

Officers wounded.

12th light dragoons—Colonel Mervyn Archdall.

26th ditto—Lieutenant and Adjutant John Harte.

Officers taken Prisoners.

12th light dragoons—Captain the Hon. Pierce Butler; Cornet Earl Lindsay Daniel.

26th ditto—Captain Charles Turner (brigade-major); Quarter-master Abraham Moulton.

JOHN ABERCROMBY, Dep. Adj. Gen.

*Head-quarters, Camp, four Miles from Alexandria,
April 5th.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, after the affair of the 13th of March, the army took a position about four miles from Alexandria, having a sandy plain in their front, the sea on their right, and the canal of Alexandria (at present dry) and the lake of Aboukir on their left. In this position we remained without any material occurrence taking place till the 21st of March, when the enemy attacked us with nearly the whole of their collected force, amounting probably to 11 or 12,000 men. Of fourteen demi-brigades of infantry, which the French have in this country, twelve appear to have been engaged, and all their cavalry, with the exception of one regiment.

The enemy made the following disposition of their army:

General Lanusse was on their left, with four demi-brigades of infantry, and a considerable body of cavalry, commanded by General Roize; Generals Friant and Rampon were in the centre, with five demi-brigades; General Regnier on the right, with two demi-brigades and two regiments of cavalry; General D'Estain commanded the advanced guard, consisting of one demi-brigade, some light troops, and a detachment of cavalry.

The action commenced about an hour before daylight, by a false attack on our left, which was under Major-general Craddock's command, where they

they were soon repulsed. The most vigorous efforts of the enemy were however directed against our right, which they used every possible exertion to turn. The attack on that point was begun with great impetuosity by the French infantry, sustained by a strong body of cavalry, who charged in column. They were received by our troops with equal ardour, and the utmost steadiness and discipline. The contest was unusually obstinate; the enemy were twice repulsed, and their cavalry were repeatedly mixed with our infantry. They at length retired, leaving a prodigious number of dead and wounded on the field.

While this was passing on the right, they attempted to penetrate our centre with a column of infantry, who were also repulsed, and obliged to retreat with loss. The French, during the whole of the action, refused their right. They pushed forward, however, a corps of light troops, supported by a body of infantry and cavalry, to keep our left in check, which certainly was, at that time, the weakest part of our line.

We have taken about 200 prisoners (not wounded); but it was impossible to pursue our victory on account of our inferiority in cavalry, and because the French had lined the opposite hills with cannon, under which they retired. We also have suffered considerably. Few more severe actions have ever been fought, considering the numbers engaged on both sides. We have sustained an irreparable loss in the person of our never sufficiently to be lamented Commander in Chief, Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was mortally wounded in the action, and died on the 28th of March. I believe he was wounded early, but he concealed his situation from those about him, and continued in the field, giving his orders with that coolness and perspicuity, which had ever marked his character, till long after the action was over, when he fainted through weakness and loss of blood. Were it permitted for a soldier to regret any one who has fallen in the service of his country, I might be excused for lamenting him more than any other person; but it is some consolation to those who tenderly loved him, that, as his life was honourable, so was his death glorious. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country; will be sacred to every British soldier, and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity.

It is impossible for me to do justice to the zeal of the officers and to the gallantry of the soldiers of this army.

The reserve, against whom the principal attack of the enemy was directed, conducted themselves with unexampled spirit. They resisted the impetuosity of the French infantry, and repulsed several charges of cavalry. Major-general Moore was wounded at their head, though not dangerously. I regret, however, the temporary absence from the army of this highly valuable and meritorious officer, whose counsel and co-operation would be so highly necessary to me at this moment. Brigadier-general Oakes was wounded nearly at the same time, and the army has been deprived of the service of an excellent officer. The 28th and 42d regiments acted in the most distinguished and brilliant manner. Colonel Paget, an officer of great promise, was wounded at the head of the former regiment; he has since, though not quite recovered, returned to his duty.

Brigadier-general Stuart and the foreign brigade supported the reserve with much promptness and spirit; indeed it is but justice to this corps to say, that they have on all occasions endeavoured to emulate the zeal and spirit exhibited by the British troops, and have perfectly succeeded. Major-general Ludlow deserves much approbation for his conduct when the
centre

centre of the army was attacked; under his guidance the Guards conducted themselves in the most cool, intrepid, and soldierlike manner; they received very effectual support by a movement of the right of General Coote's brigade. Brigadier-general Hope was wounded in the hand; the army has been deprived of the service of a most active, zealous, and judicious officer.

The loss of the enemy has been great; it is calculated at upwards of 3000 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. General Roize, who commanded the cavalry, which suffered considerably, was killed in the field. Generals Lanusse and Bodet are since dead of their wounds. I have been informed that several other general officers, whose names I do not know, have been either killed or wounded.

I cannot conclude this letter without solemnly assuring you, that in the arduous contest in which we are at present engaged, his Majesty's troops in Egypt have faithfully discharged their duty to their country, and nobly upheld the fame of the British name and nation.

I have the honour to be,

J. H. HUTCHINSON.

Herewith I have the honour to enclose a list of the killed and wounded on the 21st of March.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the Army under the Command of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. near Alexandria, 21st March.

Cavalry.

11th light dragoons—1 horse killed; 1 drummer, 2 rank and file, wounded.

12th ditto—6 rank and file wounded.

26th ditto—3 rank and file wounded.

Hompesch's ditto—1 horse killed; 2 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded.

Royal artillery—14 rank and file killed; 5 officers, 40 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Brigade of Guards.

1st battalion of the Coldstream—7 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 52 rank and file, wounded.

1st battalion of the 3d regiment—1 officer, 3 sergeants, 38 rank and file, killed; 3 officers, 8 sergeants, 145 rank and file, wounded.

1st Brigade.

2d battalion of the royals—9 rank and file killed; 4 officers, 1 sergeant, 68 rank and file, wounded.

1st battalion of the 54th regiment—1 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded.

2d battalion of the 54th regiment—1 officer, 3 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 39 rank and file, wounded.

92d regiment—3 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 37 rank and file, wounded.

2d Brigade.

8th regiment—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

13th regiment—1 rank and file wounded.

18th regiment—1 rank and file wounded.

90th regiment—1 rank and file wounded.

3d Brigade.

27th regiment—1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

50th regiment—1 rank and file killed; 4 officers, 2 sergeants, 35 rank and file, wounded.

79th regiment—1 sergeant killed; 1 officer, 2 sergeants, 18 rank and file, wounded.

4th Brigade.

Queen's—1 officer, 3 sergeants, 7 rank and file, wounded.

30th regiment—4 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 3 sergeants, 21 rank and file, wounded.

44th regiment—1 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 14 rank and file, wounded.

89th regiment—2 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 1 sergeant, 7 rank and file, wounded.

5th Brigade.

Stuart's—3 officers, 1 sergeant, 40 rank and file, killed; 10 officers, 7 sergeants, 145 rank and file, wounded; 13 rank and file missing.

De Rolle's—9 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 5 sergeants, 1 drummer, 51 rank and file, wounded; 3 officers, 1 sergeant, 8 rank and file, missing.

Dillon's—1 sergeant, 12 rank and file, killed; 5 officers, 2 sergeants, 40 rank and file, wounded.

Reserve.

23d regiment—5 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 2 sergeants, 12 rank and file, wounded.

28th regiment—2 sergeants, 18 rank and file, killed; 4 officers, 4 sergeants, 46 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

40th, flank companies—4 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 2 rank and file, wounded.

42d regiment—4 officers, 48 rank and file, killed; 8 officers, 6 sergeants, 247 rank and file, wounded.

58th regiment—1 officer, 1 sergeant, 1 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 19 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Corfican rangers—2 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 4 rank and file, wounded.

Total.—10 officers, 9 sergeants, 224 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 60 officers, 48 sergeants, 3 drummers, 1082 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded; 3 officers, 1 sergeant, 28 rank and file, missing.

Officers killed.

3d Guards—Ensign Campbell.

22d regiment—Major Bissett; Lieutenants Colin Campbell, Robert Anderson, A. Stewart.

58th regiment—Lieutenant Jocelyn.

Stuart's regiment—Colonel Dutens; Lieutenants Duvergier, Dejean.

2d battalion of the 54th foot—Captain J. Gibson.

Officers wounded.—Staff.

His Excellency Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. commander in chief.

Major-general Moore.

Brigadier-general the Honourable John Hope, adjutant-general.

Brigadier-general Oakes.

Brigadier-general Lawton.

Captain Doyle (brigade-major).

Captain St. Pern (ditto), since dead.

Captain Anderson, aid-de-camp to Major-general Moore.

Officers wounded.

3d Guards—Captains Rooke, Ansley, Deare.

Royals—Captain J. C. Gardner; Lieutenants John Gordon, John M'Pherson, Charles Johnson.

2d battalion of the 54th regiment—Lieutenants Connor, Predam.

92d regiment—Captain Cameron; Lieutenant Mathison.

50th regiment—Captain Ogilvy; Lieutenants Campbell, Tilsby; Ensign Rowe.

79th regiment—Lieutenant Ross.

Queen's regiment—Ensign Allman.

30th regiment—Captain Smith; Lieutenant James.

44th regiment—Lieutenant-colonel Ogilvie (since dead).

89th regiment—Captain Blake; Lieutenant Agnew.

Stuart's regiment—Captains Missett, Mahony, Richardson; Lieutenants M'Carthy, Sutton, Hutton, Zehender, Loreg, Girard; Ensign O'Herman.

De Rolle's regiment—Lieutenant Mitzger; Adjutant La Ville.

Dillon's regiment—Captains Dupont, Rinaud, D'Heral; Lieutenants Laury, D'Aville.

23d regiment—Lieutenant Cook.

28th regiment—Lieutenant-colonel Paget; Lieutenants John Meachem, Hearn, Ford.

1st battalion 40th regiment—Lieutenant Southwell.

42d regiment—Major Stirling; Captain D. Stuart; Lieutenants Hamilton Row, A. M'Nicol, A. Donaldson, J. M. Sutherland, A. Grant, A. M. Cunningham, Frederick Campbell; Ensign M'Kenzie.

58th regiment—Lieutenants Curry and Toole.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenants Gamble, Campbell, Lawson, Burslem.

JOHN ABERCROMBY, Deputy Adjutant-general.

N. B. One stand of colours and two field-pieces taken.

Admiralty Office, May 15.

LIEUTENANT Corbett, late of the Fulminante cutter, arrived this morning from the coast of Egypt with a dispatch from Admiral Lord Keith, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty; dated on board his Majesty's ship Foudroyant, in the Bay of Aboukir, 1st April 1801, of which the following is a copy:

Sir,

I HAVE very great concern in acquainting you, that in a desperate attack made upon our lines by the French army on the morning of the 21st ult. my gallant and respectable colleague, General Sir Ralph Abercromby, unfortunately received a wound, of which he died on board this ship on the 28th. It is unnecessary to say how much this calamity has been regretted by the army and by the fleet. Their Lordships will observe that the enemy were repulsed with great loss. I enclose, for their information, a copy of Sir Sidney Smith's report of that sustained by the detachment of seamen serving under his orders; and have the pleasure of adding, that his own wound has not been so material as to deprive me of his services.

The

The marines were not engaged, having been, previously to the action, appointed to the duty of Aboukir Castle, and its vicinity.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

P. S. The Captain Pacha arrived on the 26th ult. with three sail of the line and a body of troops; and on the following day a Turkish vice-admiral joined.

Return of Officers and Seamen employed on Shore under the Orders of Captain Sir William Sidney Smith, killed and wounded in an Action with the Enemy on the 21st March.

Tigre—1 officer, 1 seaman, wounded.—Total 2.

Swiftsure—1 officer, 4 seamen, wounded.—Total 5.

Ajax—2 seamen killed; 2 seamen wounded.—Total 4.

Northumberland—3 seamen wounded.

Kent—1 seaman killed; 3 seamen wounded.—Total 4.

Minotaur—1 officer killed; 5 seamen wounded.—Total 6.

Total.—1 officer, 3 seamen, killed; 2 officers, 18 seamen, wounded.

Name of Officer killed.

Minotaur—Mr. Krebs, master's mate.

Names of Officers wounded.

Tigre—Sir William Sidney Smith, Knt.

Swiftsure—Lieutenant Lewis Davis.

KEITH.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 16, 1801.

Downing Street, May 16.

BY advices received this morning from Major Holloway, dated at the camp of the Grand Vizier, at Gaza, March 20, 1801, it appears, that on the 18th of that month, 1000 Asiatic cavalry advanced from that place, and on the following day 1000 Arab cavalry. This body is to be under the command of Tahir Pasha, as an advanced guard. On its arrival at El Arish, it is to halt a day or two until Mahomet Pasha arrives with a very considerable part of the army, probably about 5000 men, when Tahir Pasha is to advance to Catieh. It is the Grand Vizier's intention that these 2000 cavalry should join the British army whenever the Commander in Chief may require it.

It also appears, that Djeggar Pasha has entered into an accommodation of all differences, and ordered 5000 of his troops to join the Imperial army for the purpose of the expulsion of the enemy from Egypt. The first party that joined consisted of about 450 good cavalry well mounted, and several parties have joined since.

Admiralty Office, May 16.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Bathurst, of his Majesty's Ship Eurydice, to Captain Larcom.

Eurydice, at Sea, Lat. 48 Deg. 42 Min. N. Long. 12 Deg. 5 Min. W.

Sir,

25th April.

I AM happy to inform you, that at half past seven P. M. I came up with and captured the vessel we received information of yesterday at noon;

K 2

which

which proved to be the Bougainville French brig privateer, of St. Maloes, Citizen Jaques Le Bon commander, of 128 tons, mounting 14 guns of different calibre, and 67 men: out three days, and had made no capture.

I am, &c.

W. BATHURST.

To Joseph Larcom, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Hind.

[Lord H. Seymour, in a letter dated Jamaica, February 22, announces the capture of 119 vessels, French, Spanish, Dutch, &c. by the cruisers under his orders; and Admiral Duckworth, in a letter dated Martinique, February 14, gives a like list of 15 vessels.]

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 18, 1801.

Admiralty Office, May 18.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-admiral Duckworth, Commander in Chief at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Sir,

Fort Royal, February 9.

CAPTAIN Matson, of the Daphne, informs me, by a letter of the 22d ult. that on the 16th, observing some coasters near the shore, under convoy of a schooner, he detached Lieutenant M'Kenzie, with the boats of the Cyane, under Lieutenant Peachy; but on their approaching, all succeeded in getting under the cover of the batteries at Basse Terre, one excepted, which anchored near Vieux Forte; this, in the course of the night, Lieutenant M'Kenzie boarded and brought off under a heavy cannonade. Next morning they observed from the Saints the above-mentioned schooner work up in shore, and anchor at Trois Rivières, covered by a battery and flanked by two others. Notwithstanding those difficulties, Lieutenant M'Kenzie, with Lieutenant Peachy, volunteered to bring her out, which Captain Matson was at last prevailed on to accord; but, from want of wind, this gallant intention was not attempted until after sunrise on the 18th, when Mr. M'Kenzie, in a manner which exceeds all praise, ran the schooner on board, though a superior enemy, and evidently prepared for him, when Lieutenant Peachy and M'Kenzie entered with 30 men, and, after a contest of a quarter of an hour, succeeded in bringing her off under a most tremendous fire from the batteries, she being moored so close to the shore as to have a stern hawser fast on the beach. In this contest the French captain, his first and second lieutenant, and six men, were wounded; besides one killed and two drowned. In the Garland tender, one seaman and one marine killed; the sergeant of marines and two seamen wounded. Though I was not an observer of this exploit, which appears to me among the first traits of gallantry in the course of the war, their Lordships will be able to appreciate the value of Lieutenant M'Kenzie's conduct, which I must further add, is, in its probable consequences, of the greatest moment to the trade of our islands, as L'Eclair sails rapidly, and, when fully armed, will carry 12 six-pounders, besides 21 and a half-pounder brass guns mounted as swivels. She was in her way to Point Petre to complete, having left Rochefort armed only with four brass four-pounders, the 20 small guns, and 50 men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

From

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 23, 1801.

Admiralty Office, May 23.

A LETTER received from Admiral Dickson encloses the following:

Sir, *Lady Ann hired armed Brig, off Flamborough Head, May 16.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that I this morning, at eight A. M. after a chase and running fight of seventeen hours, captured the Victoire cutter French privateer, mounting 14 long four-pounders, and manned with 75 men, Jean Beville commander, a lieutenant in the French navy (the Victoire was late his Majesty's hired armed cutter the Active); sailed from Dunkirk six days since, and had made no captures. When I first gave chase to him at three P. M. on the 15th instant, close in with Flamborough Head, the cutter was under a press of sail after several loaded ships, which I have the pleasure to reflect I prevented him from capturing. I cannot speak too highly of the spirited and good conduct of the Lady Ann's company in general: the two vessels being so crowded with prisoners, and several of my people being very weak and sickly, with the wind blowing strong from the S. W. I think it my duty to make for the first port to land the prisoners, who are far too numerous for our ship's company after manning the prize: I trust and hope my conduct will meet your approbation.

Archibald Dickson, Esq.

JOHN LAKE.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 26, 1801.

Admiralty Office, May 26.

Copy of a Enclosure from the Honourable William Cornwallis, Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Sir,

Amelia, at Sea, May 10.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that this evening, having just anchored close to the mouth of the Loire, I perceived a man-of-war brig standing in, who, upon making us out, tacked with all sail from us. As night was just setting in, and no time could be lost if she was to be taken, I slipped and made sail after her, and, after a chase of about four hours, captured her. She proved to be the Heureux privateer brig of St. Maloes, of 14 guns and 78 men, out from that port forty-one days, and had taken nothing: the want of copper at St. Maloes, when she was fitting out, probably put her into our hands so soon.

I am, &c.

Hon. Admiral Cornwallis, &c.

CHARLES HERBERT.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Griffith, of his Majesty's Ship Diamond, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Sir,

Plymouth Sound, the 9th instant.

ON the 5th of March I went in quest of a French ship privateer, supposed to be cruising about the island of Palma; on the morning of the 6th, I fell in with her between that island and Teneriffe, and, after an arduous chase, obliged her, in consequence of the damage she sustained from our fire, to run on shore on the north side of the island of Gomera, where she very soon became a wreck.

Having occasion to land some prisoners, I sent an officer in for that purpose

purpose with a flag of truce, and was informed by the captain of the privateer, that her name was La Mouche, of 18 guns and 160 men, belonging to Bourdeaux. The destruction of this vessel gave me particular satisfaction, as she had been a most active and successful cruiser in those seas. On the 12th of the same month, off the N. E. end of Teneriffe, we captured a small Spanish polacre, laden in part with sundry merchandise.

I am, &c.

E. GRIFFITH.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 30, 1801.

Admiralty Office, May 30.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Ricketts, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Naiad, to the Hon. Admiral Cornwallis.

Sir,

Naiad, in Pontevedra Bay, May 17.

THE boats belonging to the Naiad and Phaeton, manned by volunteer officers, seamen, and marines, under the direction of Lieutenant Marshall (1st), of the Naiad, highly distinguished themselves on the night of the 16th by the capture of La Alcudia, and demolition of El Raposo, armed Spanish Corunna packets, in the port of Marin, near the town of Pontevedra, under the protection of a five-gun battery, 24-pounders, prepared to receive them. La Alcudia, the largest, commanded by Don Jean Antonio Barbuto, a very old lieutenant in his Catholic Majesty's service, was moored stem and stern close to the fort, and her sails were sent on shore the preceding day.

This service was undertaken from information that she was a corvette of 22 guns. I am happy to state that four men only, belonging to the two ships, were wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. H. RICKETTS.

P. S. I was under the necessity of setting fire to La Alcudia soon after she was towed out by the boats, the wind setting in strong at S.W.
Honourable Admiral Cornwallis, &c. &c. &c.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 2, 1801.

Downing Street, June 1.

A DISPATCH, addressed to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, of which the following is a copy, was this day received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-general Trigge, commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in the Leeward and Windward Charibbee Islands.

Sir,

Martinique, April 27.

I LOSE not a moment in having the honour to communicate the information which has been just now received, of the islands of St. Eustatius and Saba having surrendered on the 21st instant, to a detachment of the 3d regiment of foot, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Blunt, and Captain Perkins, of his Majesty's ship Arab.

The enclosed extract of a letter from Mr. President Thomson, commanding at St. Christopher's, ordering Lieutenant-colonel Blunt to proceed on that service, and of Lieutenant-colonel Blunt's official letter, acquainting

quainting me with the result, will explain to your satisfaction all such circumstances as you may wish to be informed of.

I have only to add, that the officers charged with the conducting of the service, have acquitted themselves with such judgment and promptitude as to merit and receive my entire approbation.

I have the honour to enclose to you herewith, copy of the terms on which these islands were surrendered, and have been placed under his Majesty's government; but am unable to transmit by this opportunity the return of ordnance, as there is not sufficient time at present to have it made out correctly.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

THO. TRIGGE, Lieutenant-general.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-colonel Blunt, of the 3d Regiment of Foot, to Lieutenant-general Trigge; dated St. Eustatius, 22d April.

I HAVE the honour to enclose an order addressed to me by the President of St. Kitt's, in consequence of which I embarked on board his Majesty's ship Arab, Captain Perkins, and an armed schooner, his prize, 100 men of the Buffs, with Lieutenant Brown and ten men of the royal artillery. We summoned the island of St. Eustatius on the morning of the 21st, which surrendered by capitulation; the terms of which accompany this, and I hope will not be disapproved by your Excellency. They had no provisions in the garrison, and very little in possession of the inhabitants. From the extent of the batteries it will not be in my power to forward, by this opportunity, Lieutenant Brown's report of the ordnance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

RICH. BLUNT, Lieutenant-colonel Buffs.

Extract of a Letter from the President of St. Kitt's to Lieutenant-colonel Blunt, of the 3d Regiment of Foot; dated Basseterre, 20th April.

I HAVE just received information that the island of St. Eustatius was evacuated by the French on the 16th instant.

Under these circumstances, and considering that a favourable opportunity presents itself to acquire the possession of that island, and thereby give security to the islands in its neighbourhood, and recover a number of negroes who have eloped from hence, and which may be lost by delay; you will therefore embark with 100 men of the Buffs, on board his Majesty's ship Arab, Captain Perkins, and take possession of the island of St. Eustatius, which you will retain until his Excellency General Trigge's pleasure thereon be known.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ROB. THOMSON.

[Here follow the articles of capitulation.]

Admiralty Office, June 2.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-admiral Duckworth, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated Martinique, the 27th April.

Sir,

ON the 16th instant the French garrison evacuated the island of St. Eustatia, carrying with them field-pieces, and as much powder, with other plunder, as their vessels could stow; which circumstance having been communicated to President Thomson, of St. Christopher's, he very judiciously availed himself of the moment, by making the application (of which

which I enclose you a copy) to Captain Perkins, of the Arab, which he directly complied with; and on the 21st, Colonel Blunt, with a detachment of his Majesty's 3d regiment of Buffs, and Captain Perkins of the Arab, took possession of the island, under the accompanying capitulation, which included the island of Saba.

The ordnance stores taken in the island of St. Eustatia consist of 48 pieces of cannon of different calibres, 336 barrels of powder, with a quantity of filled cartridges, as also musket ditto, with some shot, &c.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Sir,

Arab, St. Eustatia, April 22.

THE enclosed is a copy of a letter I received from the President of St. Kitt's, in consequence of which I immediately proceeded in compliance with the contents, after having embarked the troops at Sandy Point, on board the Arab, and the Spanish armed schooner her prize; I have to inform you, that after having sent into St. Eustatia to be acquainted with their resolutions, on the morning of the 21st instant, I received the enclosed articles of capitulation.

I am, &c.

J. T. Duckworth, Esq. Rear-admiral of
the Red, Commander in Chief, &c.

JOHN PERKINS.

Sir,

Basseterre, April 20.

I HAVE just received information that the island of St. Eustatia was evacuated by the French on the 16th instant, and considering this a favourable opportunity of acquiring the possession of that island, I have to request that you will take on board a detachment of the Buffs, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Blunt, and proceed to take possession of the island of St. Eustatia in his Majesty's name.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. THOMSON, President of St. Christopher's.

Captain Perkins, his Majesty's Ship Arab.

Sir,

St. Eustatia, 22d April.

I HAVE to inform you of the surrender of this island yesterday to his Britannic Majesty's forces, on terms of capitulation, in which your island is included; you will therefore have to receive the officer that will hand you this, and leave the British flag behind.

I remain, Sir, &c.

(Signed)

DANIEL RODA.

RICHARD BLUNT, Lieutenant-colonel.

JOHN PERKINS, Captain of the Arab.

To his Excellency Thomas Dezey, Vice-commander of the Island of Saba.

Downing Street, June 2.

A LETTER, of which the following is a copy, having been humbly submitted to his Majesty by the under-mentioned officers, who served in the detachment of his Majesty's 15th regiment of light dragoons in the action of Villers en Couché, near Cambray, on the 24th day of April 1794, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant to each of them his royal license and permission to accept the rank of Knight of the Imperial military order of Maria Theresa, and bear the insignia thereof; the same having been conferred upon them by the Emperor of Germany, in testimony

testimony of the high sense which his Imperial Majesty entertained of their distinguished conduct upon that occasion.

Major Wm. Aylett, now lieutenant-colonel in the army—Captain Rt. Pocklington, late major of 15th dragoons—Captain Ed. Mich. Ryan, now major in the army—Lieutenant Thos. Granby Calcraft, lieutenant-colonel of 3d dragoon guards—Lieutenant Wm. Keir, major of 6th dragoon guards—Lieutenant Chas. Burrell Blount, late captain of 15th light dragoons—Cornet Ed. Gerald Butler, now major of 87th regiment of foot—Cornet Rt. Thomas Wilson, now major in Hompesch's regiment of mounted riflemen.

Copy of a Letter from his Excellency Lord Minto, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna, to Lieutenant-colonel William Aylett.

Sir,

Vienna, November 7, 1800.

I HAVE received from his Excellency Baron Thugut eight crosses of the order of Maria Theresa, which the Emperor has been pleased to confer on yourself and seven other officers undernamed, of the 15th regiment of light dragoons, who distinguished themselves in a most gallant action near Villers en Couché, on the 24th of April 1794.

His Imperial Majesty had already testified the high sense he entertained of the brilliant and important service which the regiment performed on that occasion, by presenting the officers engaged with a medal, struck for the purpose of commemorating that distinguished action, and affording to those who achieved it a lasting testimony of his approbation and gratitude. It was deemed at the time worthy of the Cross of Maria Theresa; but, at that period, a doubt was entertained, whether this order could be conferred on foreigners: that difficulty being now removed, his Imperial Majesty avails himself with pleasure of the occasion to evince his high esteem for the regiment, as well as his regard for the individuals, by investing with this distinguished Order of Merit, gentlemen who have proved themselves so worthy to wear it. In transmitting to you, Sir, these crosses, to be distributed to the officers for whom they are destined, I cannot omit the opportunity of expressing the satisfaction I have experienced from the share which my situation here has afforded me in the transaction, which, while it does honour to the liberality of his Imperial Majesty, and throws so much lustre on the corps, and on those who are immediately concerned, reflects, at the same time, credit on the country to which they belong.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

To Lieutenant-colonel Aylett.

(Signed)

MINTO.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, June 5,
1801.

Downing Street, June 4.

THE following copy of a letter from Lieutenant-general Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. addressed to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, has been this day received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart;

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as also the copy of a letter from Lord Elgin, addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State for the foreign department.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-general Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas; dated Camp before Alexandria, 20th April.

Sir,

IT is with great pleasure that I am to inform you of the success of a corps of Turks and British, under the command of Colonel Spencer. They were ordered from hence about ten days ago, for the purpose of forcing the enemy from the town and castle of Rosetta, which commands the navigation of the Nile. This operation has perfectly succeeded. We are now masters of the western branch of that river, and of course have opened a communication with the Delta, from which we shall derive all necessary supplies, as the French have scarcely any troops there, and none capable of making a serious resistance.

The enemy had about 800 men at Rosetta when they were attacked. They made but a feeble effort to sustain themselves, and retired to the right bank of the Nile, leaving a few men killed and prisoners. They left a garrison in the fort, against which our batteries opened on the 16th, and it surrendered on the 19th instant. The conditions are the same as were granted to the castle of Aboukir.

I have many obligations to Colonel Spencer for the zeal, activity, and military talents which he has displayed in the conduct of this important service; and I beg leave to recommend him as a deserving and most excellent officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. H. HUTCHINSON, Major-general.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Elgin to Lord Hawkesbury; dated Constantinople, May 9.

My Lord,

MR. Morier having returned from Egypt, have the satisfaction of being able to lay before your Lordship a far more particular account of the affairs and proceedings in that country than it has hitherto been in my power to communicate. He left the camp before Alexandria on the 22d ultimo.

At that time the enemy remained in their strong position upon the heights near the eastern walls of Alexandria; their numbers about 6000 men. They were still in anxious expectation of receiving reinforcements, particularly that which had been announced to them as coming from Admiral Gantheaume.

The loss of the enemy, according to the numerous reports which had been collected, certainly exceeds 5000 men, and a great proportion of officers: four generals are known to have been killed. Every encouragement seems to have been given and held out to the French army to ensure their utmost exertions. Among other things, they were taught to expect no quarter from the British. The prisoners agree, that in no part of this war had such hard fighting, or such determined bravery ever been seen, as they have met with from our army in Egypt.

I presume

I presume that Sir Ralph Abercromby's absence from the camp, in consequence of his wounds on the 21st of March, had created a momentary suspension of our operations; and the irreparable loss occasioned by his death must also necessarily have checked the prosecution of plans, in the formation and execution of which he had always borne so leading a part. The Captain Pasha did not arrive in time to see Sir Ralph Abercromby; but it appears that General Hutchinson followed his Excellency's intention relative to the troops on board the Turkish fleet, by employing them against Rosetta, and accordingly directed Colonel Spencer, having under him a corps of about 800 British, to proceed with the Turks to that expedition. The town was evacuated without resistance. Some guns were then brought to bear upon the fort St. Julien, which commands the entrance of the river. The garrison of 368 men surrendered on the 19th ultimo.

Rahmanich was still in the hands of the French. They had fortified it, both in a view to secure their communications from the upper part of the Delta, and Upper Egypt, whence they received their provisions.

Under these circumstances, General Hutchinson has very much strengthened his position between Aboukir and Alexandria, not only by a range of works in front, but particularly by opening the sluices which kept in the waters in the lake on their left; and if, as is supposed, this inundation shall extend over the whole of the plain to the east of the Lake Mareotis, the communication between Alexandria and Rahmanich, which is the enemy's nearest point, will be eight or nine days' journey without water.

Having taken these measures, General Hutchinson was to transfer his head-quarters to Rosetta on the 23d ultimo; to which place he had already sent forward a strong detachment, amounting to about 4000 British, including Colonel Spencer's corps; and he was immediately to proceed from thence, with nearly an equal number of the Captain Pasha's troops, against Rahmanich, where the French were understood to have assembled 3000 men.

On the other hand, advices had been received several days before from the Grand Vizier, dated at Belbeis, from which it appeared that his Highness, reinforced by nearly 5000 men from Djezzar Pasha, had passed the Desert, and had advanced so far towards Cairo, without meeting with opposition either at Salahich or at Belbeis. He had also detached a corps which has taken possession of the town of Damietta, though the fort of L'Esbe is still in the hands of the French.

It is not expected that his Highness will experience any material resistance at the town of Cairo. And I find it is the determination of General Hutchinson to afford his Highness such aid as may be requisite towards the attacking the fortifications which the French occupy near to the town, if it is necessary to reduce them by force.

General Hutchinson has further received a favourable letter from Murad Bey, saying he is ready to join us when we come into his neighbourhood.

I am happy to add that our army are in the highest health and spirits. The climate and weather had hitherto been most propitious. The natives had acquired the greatest degree of confidence from the proclamation issued by our army, and were continuing to bring in horses and provisions in great plenty. Nearly 1000 of our cavalry are now well mounted there; and

we have still above 11,000 infantry in the field. The utmost degree of unanimity prevails between the British and Turkish troops.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury,
 &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

ELGIN.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, June 28,
 1801.

Downing Street, June 29.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from the Earl of Elgin, by the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Elgin to Lord Hawkesbury; dated Constantinople, May 23.

My Lord,

AN officer is arrived from the Capitan Pasha with the intelligence that General Hutchinson had marched from Rosetta on the 8th instant, with 4000 British troops, in company with a corps of Turks of equal force, under the command of the Capitan Pasha, and on the 9th attacked the French near Rahmanich. The enemy were driven in; and in the course of the night they retired towards Cairo, having left a small garrison in the intrenchments of Rahmanich. On the 10th the fort surrendered, and the combined force then proceeded towards Cairo, having concerted their movements with the Grand Vizier, who was at El Hanka, a position four leagues distant from Cairo, in a north-east direction. Our loss at Rahmanich is stated not to exceed thirty men. The Turkish officer reports, that a reinforcement of 3000 British troops had arrived at Aboukir about the 6th of May.

I have the honour, &c.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, &c.

(Signed)

ELGIN.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 4, 1801.

Admiralty Office, July 4.

Copy of Letters from Captain Mudge, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Constance, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Sir,

Vigo, June 7.

I BEG you will acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I captured this morning the Spanish lugger privateer Venture, of two six-pounders and 27 men.

I am, Sir, &c.

ZACHARY MUDGE.

Sir,

Vigo, June 8.

I BEG you to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that at noon I fell in with and captured his Catholic Majesty's cutter Al Duides, of eight guns and 69 men, having left Vigo in the morning, bound with dispatches to the Havannah, which were thrown overboard during the chase.

I am, Sir, &c.

Z. MUDGE.

From

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 11, 1801.

Admiralty Office, July 11.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Thomas Rogers, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Mercury, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated in Trieste Road, May 28.

Sir,

I BEG leave to enclose, for their Lordships' information, a copy of my letter of the 26th instant, to Lord Keith, giving a detail of a very gallant service performed by the boats of his Majesty's ship under my command, which reflects great credit to the officers and men engaged in it; and the hard case of Lieutenant Mather, being obliged to relinquish the prize after three hours' possession, will not, I trust, in the opinion of their Lordships, lessen the merit of the enterprize.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. ROGERS.

My Lord,

Mercury, off Ancona, May 26.

HAVING received information by a small vessel I captured yesterday, from Ancona, that his Majesty's late sloop Bulldog was lying in the Mole of that port ready for sea, with supplies on board for the French army in Egypt, I judged it necessary to make an attempt to take or destroy her with the boats of the Mercury; and as our success depended upon surprising the enemy, who was ignorant of our arrival in the Adriatic, the fortifications about the Mole being too formidable to justify the attempt in any other way, I therefore made sail directly for Ancona, and came to an anchor soon after it was dark off the Mole; the boats were accordingly prepared, and left the ship at half past ten o'clock, under the command of Mr. W. Mather, first lieutenant, from whose good conduct the Bulldog was surprised, and carried about midnight, the boats having got alongside without being hailed by the sentinels. The alarm was, however, immediately given along the Mole, to which the ship's stern was secured by the two ends of a bower cable, and three cables out ahead; these were soon cut by the people appointed for that purpose, and the boats began to tow, exposed to a heavy fire of cannon and musketry from the Mole; but as there was a favourable light breeze, the sails were set, and in less than an hour the ship got without reach of the batteries, and was completely ours; but unfortunately it fell calm, and a current setting her along the coast near the shore, a crowd of boats (some of which were gun-boats), filled with men, came out to attack her. Mr. Mather now found his situation extremely critical, having the hatchways to guard to prevent the enemy rising from below, the boats' crews fatigued with rowing all night, and the gun-boats approaching fast, and raking the ship; he had therefore the mortification of feeling himself obliged to relinquish his prize, after being in possession of her above three hours, and unfortunately failed in several attempts before he retreated to set her on fire.

The moment I could discover the Bulldog was out of the Mole, I got the Mercury under way, but it was almost a calm, and impossible to get near her, as she had drifted with the current to a considerable distance from where the Mercury lay, and we experienced the mortifying disappointment of seeing her towed back to the very spot from whence she had been so gallantly taken. It is nevertheless some satisfaction to know that her voyage must be at least delayed for a considerable time, if not quite

quite defeated, her masts and yards being shot through and disabled in many places, and she has received considerable damage in her hull and rigging.

The gallant conduct of the officers and men employed upon this little enterprise will, I trust, meet with your Lordship's approbation; and it is from a desire of doing justice to their merits that I have been drawn into this, otherwise unnecessarily long detail. I have to regret the loss of two brave fellows killed, and four wounded, upon this occasion. The enemy had above twenty killed, wounded, and drowned.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Admiral Lord Keith, &c. &c.

T. ROGERS.

Names of the Men killed and wounded.

John Gray, seaman; Morgan Davis, marine, killed.

William Haines, Thomas Guillain, William Morris, Henry Mew, wounded.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, July 15,
1801.

Downing Street, July 15.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from the Earl of Elgin, by the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs.

My Lord,

Constantinople, June 5.

AN opportunity for writing to Europe having occurred, I avail myself of it to mention to your Lordship some further details from Egypt, which have just reached me in a private letter from Lord Keith, dated 22d May.

The enemy, after quitting Rahmania, made a wonderful march, and reached Cairo on the 12th of May. It is supposed they then advanced to attack the Vizier at Belbeis.

General Hutchinson, who was in his progress from Rahmania towards Cairo, had, by the aid of the Arabs, taken a convoy of 500 camels, with their escort of 600 men. It was destined for Alexandria, which is understood to be in great want of some articles of provisions and of water. General Hutchinson, in his march up the country, observes, that the inhabitants are in the highest degree incensed against the French, putting to death every one that falls into their hands.

Admiral Blankett, in his letters to Lord Keith of the 6th, acquaints him with the arrival of the reinforcements from India, under the command of General Baird, Colonel Wellesley, Colonel Murray, &c.

After the surrendering of Damietta, a corps of 700 men embarked on the Lake Burlos for France, and were taken by Lord Keith.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, &c.

ELGIN.

My Lord,

Constantinople, June 8.

A MESSENGER is this moment come in from Lord Keith, whose private letter I beg leave to transcribe.

“ Off

" Off Alexandria, May 23.

" By a letter I have received from the Capitan Pacha, dated at Keme-
sheriff on the 19th, his Excellency informs me that the secretary of
the Grand Vizier had arrived with the agreeable intelligence of the
French and Coptits having moved forward from Cairo to attack the
Vizier's army, but that his Highness had advanced with his artillery and
cavalry, defeated the enemy, and forced them to retreat."

Lord Keith appears to have had no further details of this important
action. I have the honour to be, &c.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, &c. &c.

(Signed) ELGIN.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 21, 1801.

Horse Guards, July 21.

HIS Royal Highness the Commander in Chief orders all officers absent
from their regiments in Great Britain and Ireland, those on the staff, on
recruiting duty, and sick excepted, to join their respective corps forth-
with, notwithstanding any leave of absence they may have received. All
soldiers on furlough are hereby ordered immediately to join their respec-
tive regiments.

H. CALVERT, Adj. Gen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, July 21,
1801.

Downing Street, July 21.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been this
day received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, his Ma-
jesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, from the Earl of
Elgin and Major Holloway.

*Imperial Ottoman Camp of the Grand Vizier, Benalhaffer,
May 20.*

My Lord,

I HAD the honour of addressing your Lordship on the 2d of May,
from Salahich, which place his Highness the Grand Vizier left the 7th,
and the following day arrived at Belbeis, where the advanced corps of his
army had been encamped for some time before.

On the 15th inst. his Highness received intelligence that the enemy had
early that morning marched a considerable force from Cairo, on the road
towards Belbeis, where his Highness was then encamped. In the evening
a further confirmation of this intelligence was brought, when the enemy
was in full march. The Vizier, after dark, ordered Tahir Pacha, with
3000 cavalry and three light field-pieces, to advance to meet them; and
if a favourable opportunity offered during the obscurity of the night, to
attack, if not to impede their progress as much as possible. About ten
o'clock at night they met, three leagues from camp, when each halted,
and lay on their arms during the night, and until eight o'clock in the
morning, at which time Tahir Pacha commenced an attack. He was
soon after reinforced by 1500 cavalry. It was now found the enemy had
come forward with about 14 pieces of artillery, 600 cavalry, and 4000
infantry. His Highness, therefore, ordered Mehemmed Pacha to move
forward

forward with 5000 men, cavalry, and Albanian infantry, and nine light field-pieces; the enemy had eight-pounders in the field. His Highness afterwards advanced himself, and took the command, which was attended with the happiest effect.

The enemy moved into a wood of date-trees, where they were attacked by the cavalry and infantry with great spirit for three hours, when the enemy retired from the wood, taking position on the plain, their left to the wood, and forming a hollow square on the right. The Albanian infantry advanced to the edge of the wood, and in this situation galled them considerably; and upon the Turkish cavalry threatening their right, they changed position, and attempted to gain the heights, in which they were prevented by a rapid movement of cavalry, who gained the summit. In this manœuvre they were annoyed by two guns, which were advanced by his Highness on the occasion. At this time the French commenced a decided retreat, and were driven beyond El Hanka, a distance not less than seven miles from the place of the first operations. The Grand Vizier, who had commanded his troops with great gallantry and prompt decision, then gave orders for them not to pursue any further. The loss on either side, for the time they were engaged, is small. The Turks had about thirty killed and eighty wounded. The French, I think, had about fifty killed and one prisoner; the number of their wounded could not be ascertained, as they took them off the field.

The Turkish force engaged on this occasion did not at any time exceed 9000.

Whilst I was congratulating his Highness in the field of battle on the success of the day, we received additional satisfaction by the arrival of the intelligence of the capture of Fort Lesbie, at Damietta, and two smaller forts depending on it, by a detachment from the Vizier's army. I had the honour of acquainting your Lordship, in my letter of the 2d May, that his Highness intended sending a force against Damietta. This intention he carried into effect on the 6th, by ordering Ibrahim Pacha, with 2500 men, and five pieces of artillery, to march immediately for that purpose; and it appears by Ibrahim Pacha's report to the Vizier, that every arrangement had been made for the attack of Fort Lesbie on the morning of the 14th instant, when it was discovered that the Fort was evacuated, and the garrison had retired.

I beg leave to inform your Lordship, that during the action of the 16th instant, myself and Major Hope of the royal artillery were in the field with the Grand Vizier, Captain Lacy of the royal engineers with Mehemmed Pacha, and Captain Leake of the royal artillery with Tahir Pacha, to render every assistance in our power.

The combined forces under Major-general Hutchinson and the Capitan Pacha, are about five hours distance in the Delta, but are expected here in a day or two. I received a letter from the General this morning, who informs me he has taken a convoy of 550 camels, and 600 French prisoners.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES HOLLOWAY,
Major-commandant, &c.

My Lord,

Constantinople, June 21.

I HAVE the most sincere satisfaction in forwarding to your Lordship the enclosed dispatch from Lieutenant-colonel Holloway.

The

The modest and unassuming manner in which this deserving officer has mentioned himself and the British under his orders, imposes upon me the obligation of stating to your Lordship what I had learnt by their private communications to me from Jaffa and Gaza; that as soon as the determination was formed for the Vizier to advance into Egypt, Lieutenant-colonel Halloway proposed that distribution of the Turkish army, and that order of march, which have effectually ensured this unlooked-for success over the French. The advanced guard was composed of a select body of cavalry under Tahir Pacha, and of Albanian infantry under Mehemet Pacha; the first, accompanied by Captain Leake, the second by Captain Lacy, each receiving their orders from Colonel Halloway, who remained near the person of the Vizier.

It is by this well-combined disposition, by the endeavours which were strenuously exercised to prevail upon this corps to disembarass themselves of their superfluous attendants, and by giving confidence to the Turks in their own means, that Colonel Halloway has been enabled to bring these troops to keep in check, during many hours, a French army of superior force, to counteract its plans, to attack it, to seize every advantage of its positions and of ground, and, after manœuvring with science during seven hours, to repulse it with loss, and gain a complete victory. In the account which the Vizier has sent of this action to the Porte, his Highness speaks in the highest terms of the service done by the artillery, which Major Hope is well known to be so very capable of directing.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, &c.

(Signed)

ELGIN.

Downing Street, July 21.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-general the Honourable Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. commanding his Majesty's forces in Egypt.

My Lord,

Head-quarters, Camp near Alkam, June 1.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that the French abandoned the position of El-Ast on the 7th of May, which we occupied the same evening, and on the 9th we advanced to Rahmanich, where the French were posted with upwards of 3000 infantry and 800 cavalry. We at first imagined that they might have endeavoured to have maintained that position, but our corps on the eastern bank of the Nile having got into their rear, took the fort of Rahmanich in reverse, which probably induced the enemy to retire in the night between the 9th and 10th, leaving a garrison in the fort, which surrendered in the morning, amounting to 110 men, commanded by a *chêf de brigade*; we also took the same day about fifty cavalry and three officers coming from Alexandria.

As the enemy retired towards Cairo, it became necessary to follow them, in order to cover the army of the Grand Vizier, and to secure a junction with the expected reinforcement from India.

Nothing happened of any importance until the 14th, when we fell in with a valuable convoy of *germs* on the Nile. They had come from Cairo down the canal of Menouff, which joins the Damietta and Rosetta branches of the river. From this circumstance they knew nothing of the retreat of General La Grange from Rahmanich. About 150 prisoners

fell into our hands, and several heavy guns, some of them intended for the defence of Alexandria. The convoy in itself was very valuable, and is a great loss to the enemy. We found on board all kinds of clothing, wine, spirits, &c. and about five thousand pounds in money.

On the 17th, when encamped at Alkam, we were informed by the Arabs that a considerable body of French, coming from Alexandria, were advancing towards the Nile, near the spot where the boats of the Capitan Pacha then were. The cavalry were immediately ordered out, with two pieces of cannon, under the command of Brigadier-general Doyle, supported by his brigade of infantry. Colonel Cavalier, who commanded the French convoy, as soon as he perceived the boats of the Capitan Pacha, suspected that our army must be near, and therefore retired into the Desert, where we followed him. The cavalry came up with him after a march of about three hours. A flag of truce was sent in to them, by Major Wilson of the *Hompesch*, requiring them to surrender, on condition that their private property should be respected, and that they should be sent to France by the first convenient opportunity. With these terms they complied, and laid down their arms. They amounted, in all, to about 600 men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, together with a considerable portion of the dromedary corps, one four-pounder, and 550 camels. The prisoners taken are all Frenchmen, and of the best troops they had in Egypt.

On the 17th of May the enemy retired from the fort of Lisbet, on the Damietta branch, and formed a junction with about 200 men which they had at Burlos: this fort they also evacuated, and embarked in five small vessels, four of which have been taken and carried into Aboukir Bay; the fifth endeavoured to escape towards Cyprus, but a Turkish frigate was left in chase of her, so that it is more than probable she has shared the same fate.

The garrisons of the two forts consisted of about 700 men; so that in all we have taken, from the 9th to the 20th, near 1600 men, which makes a considerable diminution of the enemy's force in this country.

The French made a most extraordinary rapid march from Rahmanich to Gizah, where they arrived on the 13th, and immediately crossed the river to Boulac.

On the 15th, they marched to attack the Grand Vizier's army. His Highness anticipated their intention, and made a forward movement with a considerable body of cavalry on the night between the 15th and 16th. The armies remained for some hours in presence of each other, when the Ottoman troops attacked at about eight o'clock in the morning, and after an action of seven hours the French retired, having lost between 3 and 400 men killed and wounded. They were nearly the same people who had retreated from Rahmanich, and were about 4000 or 4500 men.

I congratulate your Lordship upon the event of this very important action; I have also much pleasure in informing you, that the Mamalukes, under the orders of Osman Bey (successor of Murad Bey), have joined us, to the amount of about 1500 cavalry, inferior, certainly, to none in the world. I am sanguine enough to hope that the most serious good effects will arise from this junction, as they have a most intimate knowledge of the country, and the greatest influence amongst the inhabitants.

I enclose you the capitulation of the fort of Rahmanich, and also a return of the killed and wounded on the 9th of May, which I rejoice has been so very inconsiderable.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. HELY HUTCHINSON.

To the Right Hon. Lord Hobart.

Fort of Rahmanich, May 10.

The garrison of the fort of Rahmanich will surrender to the Ottoman and British forces on the following conditions:

I. The officers shall wear their swords and retain their effects. They, as well as the soldiers, shall be prisoners of war.—Granted.

II. The garrison shall be sent back to France, and shall not serve against the King of England, nor against his allies, until exchanged conformably to the cartel between the two nations.—Granted.

III. The wounded are placed under the protection of British humanity.

(Signed)

LA CROIX, Chef de Brigade,

CAPITAN PACHA.

J. HELY HUTCHINSON, Major-general,
commanding in Chief.

JAMES STEPHENSON, Captain Royal
Navy.

Rahmanich, May 9.

*Return of the killed and wounded of the Army under the Command of the
Hon. Major-general Hutchinson.*

11th light dragoons—1 horse killed; 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded.

12th ditto—6 horses killed.

26th ditto—2 horses killed; 1 officer wounded.

Royal artillery—1 horse killed; 2 officers, 3 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

Royals—3 rank and file wounded.

8th foot—2 rank and file wounded.

58th foot—1 rank and file wounded.

79th foot—1 officer, 1 rank and file, wounded.

89th foot—1 drummer, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 drummer, 7 rank and file, wounded.

Total.—1 drummer, 4 rank and file, 10 horses, killed; 4 officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded.

Names of Officers wounded,

26th light dragoons—Captain King.

Royal artillery—Lieutenant-colonel Thompson and Captain Adye.

79th foot—Captain Macdouall.

(Signed)

JOHN ABERCROMBY, Dep. Adj. Gen.

P. S. A letter has just reached me from Lieutenant-colonel Murray, dated Cossire, the 14th of May, informing me of his arrival with the first division of the Bombay detachment of troops, and that he was in daily expectation of General Baird with the remainder.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 28, 1801.

Admiralty Office, July 28.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable William Cornwallis, Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated off Ushant, the 23d instant.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour of enclosing, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Captain Brisbane, of his Majesty's ship the Doris, who commands the frigates employed in watching the enemy's fleet at the entrance of Brest harbour, in which important service he has shown a great deal of zeal and enterprise.

This daring exploit appears to me to stand as high in point of credit to his Majesty's arms, and glory to those brave officers and men who have so nobly achieved it, as any of the kind ever performed.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

W. CORNWALLIS.

Sir,

Doris, off St. Matthew's, July 22.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that a most daring and gallant enterprise was last night undertaken by the boats of his Majesty's ships Doris, Beaulieu, and Uranie, entirely manned by volunteers, under the direction of Lieutenant Losack of the Ville de Paris, whose gallantry on the occasion is better felt than expressed, who succeeded in boarding and carrying the French national ship La Chevette, mounting 20 guns, manned and completely prepared with 350 men, under the batteries in the Bay of Camaret, and in the presence of the combined fleets of France and Spain.

Any comments of mine would fall far short of the merit due to those gallant officers, seamen, and marines employed upon this service. It is but justice to subjoin their names and qualities*, who have so nobly added an additional lustre to his Majesty's arms.

I have most sincerely to regret the loss of the killed and wounded, but, when compared to that of the enemy, it is comparatively small. I cannot conclude without returning my warmest thanks to Captains Poyntz and Gage for their judicious arrangements of their boats. I beg to mention that Captain Jervis, of his Majesty's ship Robust, very handsomely sent his barge and pinnace on this service; likewise Lieutenant Spencer, who placed his Majesty's hired cutter Telemachus in the Goulet, and prevented any assistance, by boats, the enemy might have attempted.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

C. BRISBANE.

A List of the killed, wounded, and missing in the Boats of his Majesty's Ships Doris, Beaulieu, Uranie, and Robust.

Doris—Lieutenant Burke, dangerously wounded; Mr. Crofton, midshipman; and 16 seamen, wounded.

* Ville de Paris—Lieutenant Losack.

Doris—Lieutenants Ross, Crosbe, Clarke, and Burke; Lieutenant Rose of the marines.

Beaulieu—Lieutenant Maxwell; acting Lieutenant Pasley; Lieutenant Sinclair of the marines.

Uranie—Lieutenant Neville, and several midshipmen from the different ships.

Beaulieu

Beaulieu—Lieutenant Sinclair, of marines, 6 seamen, and 2 marines, killed; Mr. Phillips, master's mate; Mr. Byrne and Mr. Finoris, midshipmen, with 13 seamen and 2 marines, wounded.

Uranie—1 seaman killed; Lieutenant Neville and 10 seamen wounded; 2 dangerously (since dead); 7 marines wounded; 1 missing, supposed to be drowned in the boat that sunk.

Robust—Mr. Warren, midshipman, killed; and 3 seamen wounded.

Total.—11 killed, 57 wounded, and 1 missing.

List of the killed and wounded on board La Chevette.

First captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 midshipmen, 1 lieutenant of the troops, with 85 seamen and troops, killed; 1 lieutenant, 4 midshipmen, with 57 seamen and troops, wounded.

Honourable Admiral Cornwallis, &c.

C. BRISBANE.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, August 1, 1801.

Admiralty Office, August 1.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-admiral Sir James Saumarez, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated on board his Majesty's Ship Cæsar, at Gibraltar, the 6th July.

Sir,

I HAVE to request you will be pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, conformably to my letter of yesterday's date, I stood through the Straits, with his Majesty's squadron under my orders, with the intention of attacking three French line of battle ships and a frigate, that I had received information of being at anchor off Algeziras: on opening Cabareta Point, I found the ships lay at a considerable distance from the enemy's batteries, and having a leading wind up to them, afforded every reasonable hope of success in the attack.

I had previously directed Captain Hood, in the Venerable, from his experience and knowledge of the anchorage, to lead the squadron, which he executed with his accustomed gallantry; and although it was not intended he should anchor, he found himself under the necessity so to do, from the wind's failing (a circumstance so much to be apprehended in this country), and to which circumstance I have to regret the want of success in this well-intended enterprise. Captain Stirling anchored opposite to the inner ship of the enemy, and brought the *Pompée* to action in the most spirited and gallant manner, which was also followed by the commanders of every ship in the squadron.

Captains Darby and Ferris, owing to light winds, were prevented for a considerable time from coming into action; at length the *Hannibal* getting a breeze, Captain Ferris had the most favourable prospect of being alongside one of the enemy's ships, when the *Hannibal* unfortunately took the ground, and I am extremely concerned to acquaint their Lordships, that, after having made every possible effort with this ship and the *Audacious*, to cover her from the enemy, I was under the necessity to make sail, being at the time only three cables' length from one of the enemy's batteries.

My

My thanks are particularly due to all the captains, officers, and men under my orders; and although their endeavours have not been crowned with success, I trust the thousands of spectators from his Majesty's garrison, and also the surrounding coast, will do justice to their valour and intrepidity, which was not to be checked by the fire from the numerous batteries, however formidable, that surround Algeziras.

I feel it incumbent upon me to state to their Lordships the great merits of Captain Brenton, of the Cæsar, whose cool judgment and intrepid conduct I will venture to pronounce were never surpassed. I also beg leave to recommend to their Lordships' notice, my flag Lieutenant Mr. Philip Dumaresq, who has served with me from the commencement of this war, and is a most deserving officer. Mr. Lamborne and the other lieutenants are also entitled to great praise, as well as Captain Maxwell, of the marines, and the officers of his corps serving on board the Cæsar.

The enemy's ships consisted of two of 84 guns, and one of 74, with a large frigate: two of the former are aground, and the whole are rendered totally unserviceable.

I cannot close this letter without rendering the most ample justice to the great bravery of Captain Ferris; the loss in his ship must have been very considerable both in officers and men: but I have the satisfaction to be informed that his Majesty has not lost so valuable an officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES SAUMAREZ.

The Hon. Captain Dundas, of his Majesty's polacre the Calpe, made his vessel as useful as possible, and kept up a spirited fire on one of the enemy's batteries. I have also to express my approbation of Lieutenant Janverin, commander of the gun-boats, who having joined me with intelligence, served as a volunteer on board the Cæsar.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-admiral Sir J. Saumarez: dated on board his Majesty's Ship Cæsar, Gibraltar Mole, July 10, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Sir,

I HEREWITH enclose the copy of a letter from Captain Ferris, of his Majesty's late ship Hannibal, which I request you will please to lay before their Lordships; and I have only to express my deep regret that his well-meant endeavours to bring his ship to close action should have occasioned so severe a loss.

J. SAUMAREZ.

Sir,

Algeziras, July 7.

I HAVE little more to tell you of the fate of his Majesty's ship Hannibal than yourself must have observed, only, that from the number of batteries and ships, gun-boats, &c. we had to encounter, our guns soon got knocked up; and I found it was impossible to do any thing either for the preservation of the ship or for the good of the service, our boats, sails, rigging, and springs, being all shot away; and so many killed and wounded, which will appear by the annexed list, I thought it prudent to strike, and thereby preserve the lives of the brave men that remained.

Had I been successful in the view before me, previous to the ship's taking the ground, my praises of the conduct of my officers and ship's company could not have exceeded their merits; but I have, notwithstanding,

ing, the satisfaction to say, that every order was observed and carried into execution with that promptitude and alacrity becoming British officers and seamen.

I am, &c.

Rear-admiral Sir James Saumarez.

S. FERRIS.

A List of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's Ships under the Command of Rear-admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. in the Attack of the French Squadron and Spanish Batteries in Algeziras Bay, July 6.

Cæsar—William Grave, 6 seamen, 2 marines, killed; George William Forster, boatswain, 17 seamen, 1 boy, 6 marines, wounded; Richard Best, master's mate, 7 seamen, missing.—Total 42.

Pompée—Mr. Roxburgh, master, Mr. Steward, midshipman, 10 seamen, 3 marines, killed; Richard Cheesman, Arthur Stapledon, and Thomas Innes, Lieutenants; Mr. Curry and Mr. Hillier, master's mates, J. Hibberd, midshipman, 53 seamen, 10 marines, wounded.—Total 84.

Spencer—R. Spencer, volunteer (1st class), 5 seamen, killed; Jos. Chatterton, midshipman, 23 seamen, 3 marines, wounded.—Total 33.

Venerable—W. Gibbons, midshipman, 7 seamen, killed; Silvester Austin, and Martin Collins, midshipmen, 20 seamen and marines, wounded.—Total 30.

Hannibal—J. D. Williams, first lieutenant of marines, D. Lindsay, captain's clerk, 68 seamen, 5 marines, killed; Lieutenant J. Turner, J. Wood, master, A. Dudgeon, midshipman, George Dunford, lieutenant of marines, 44 seamen, 14 marines, wounded; 6 seamen missing.—Total 143.

Audacious—8 seamen killed; J. W. Day, lieutenant of marines, 25 seamen, 6 marines, wounded.—Total 40.

Total.—375 killed, wounded, and missing.

(Signed)

J. SAUMAREZ.

Letter transmitted by Admiral Duckworth.

Sir,

His Majesty's Ship L'Heureux, Barbadoes, May 31.

CRUISING, according to your orders, for the protection of our commerce, and the annoyance of the enemy, his Majesty's ship under my command captured on the morning of the 28th instant, eighty leagues to windward of this island, after a chase of sixteen hours, and a running fight which she maintained for three hours in hopes to escape, the French national schooner L'Egypte, of 16 guns and 103 men. She is copper-bottomed, and said to be the fastest sailing vessel out of Guadaloupe, from which island she had sailed thirteen days, and had not made a capture.

I am, Sir, &c.

Rear-admiral Duckworth.

LOFTUS OTWAY BLAND.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, August 3, 1801.

Admiralty Office, August 3.

LIEUTENANT Philip Dumaresq, of his Majesty's ship Cæsar, arrived last night with dispatches from Rear-admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. of which the following are copies:

Sir,

Sir,

Cæsar, off Cape Trafalgar, July 13.

IT has pleased the Almighty to crown the exertions of this squadron with the most decisive success over the enemies of their country.

The three French line of battle ships disabled in the action of the 6th instant off Algeziras, were on the 8th reinforced by a squadron of five Spanish line of battle ships, under the command of Don Juan Joaquin de Moreno, and a French ship of 74 guns, wearing a broad pendant, besides three frigates, and an incredible number of gun-boats and other vessels, and got under sail yesterday morning, together with his Majesty's late ship Hannibal, which they had succeeded in getting off the shoal on which she struck.

I almost despaired of having a sufficient force in readiness to oppose to such numbers, but, through the great exertions of Captain Brenton, the officers and men belonging to the Cæsar, the ship was in readiness to warp out of the Mole yesterday morning, and got under weigh immediately after with all the squadron, except the Pompée, which ship had not had time to get in her masts.

Confiding in the zeal and intrepidity of the officers and men I had the happiness to serve with, I determined, if possible, to obstruct the passage of this very powerful force to Cadiz. Late in the evening I observed the enemy's ships to have cleared Cabareta Point, and at eight I bore up with the squadron to stand after them. His Majesty's ship Superb being stationed ahead of the Cæsar, I directed Captain Keats to make sail and attack the sternmost ships in the enemy's rear, using his endeavours to keep in shore of them. At eleven the Superb opened her fire close to the enemy's ships, and on the Cæsar's coming up, and preparing to engage a three-decker that had hauled her wind, she was perceived to have taken fire, and the flames having communicated to a ship to leeward of her, both were seen in a blaze, and presented a most awful sight. No possibility existing of offering the least assistance in so distressing a situation, the Cæsar passed to close with the ship engaged by the Superb, but by the cool and determined fire kept upon her, which must ever reflect the highest credit on that ship, the enemy's ship was completely silenced, and soon after hauled down her colours.

The Venerable and Spencer having at this time come up, I bore up after the enemy, who were carrying a press of sail, standing out of the Straits, and lost sight of them during the night. It blew excessively hard till daylight, and in the morning the only ships in company were the Venerable and Thames ahead of the Cæsar, and one of the French ships at some distance from them standing towards the shoals of Conil, besides the Spencer altern, coming up.

All the ships immediately made sail with a fresh breeze; but, as we approached, the wind suddenly failing, the Venerable was alone able to bring her to action, which Captain Hood did in the most gallant manner, and had nearly silenced the French ship, when his main-mast (which had been before wounded) was unfortunately shot away, and it coming nearly calm, the enemy's ship was enabled to get off without any possibility of following her.

The highest praise is due to Captain Hood, the officers and men of the Venerable, for their spirit and gallantry in the action, which entitled them to better success. The French ship was an 84, with additional guns on the gunwale.

This

This action was so near the shore, that the Venerable struck on one of the shoals, but was soon after got off and taken in tow by the Thames, but with the loss of all her masts.

The enemy's ships are now in sight to the westward, standing in for Cadiz. The Superb and Audacious, with the captured ship, are also in sight, with the Carlotta Portuguese frigate, commanded by Captain Crawford Duncan, who very handsomely came out with the squadron, and has been of the greatest assistance to Captain Keats, in staying by the enemy's ship captured by the Superb.

I am proceeding with the squadron for Rosier Bay, and shall proceed, the moment the ships are refitted, to resume my station.

No praises that I can bestow are adequate to the merits of the officers and ships' companies of all the squadron, particularly for their unremitted exertions in refitting the ships at Gibraltar, to which, in a great degree, is to be ascribed the success of the squadron against the enemy.

Although the Spencer and Audacious had not the good fortune to partake of this action, I have no doubt of their exertion, had they come up in time to close with the enemy's ships.

My thanks are also due to Captain Hollis of the Thames, and to the Hon. Captain Dundas of the Calpe, whose assistance was particularly useful to Captain Keats in securing the enemy's ship, and enabling the Superb to stand after the squadron.

I herewith enclose the names of the enemy's ships.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

(Signed)

J. SAUMAREZ.

List of the Spanish Squadron that arrived at Cadiz from Ferrol, on the 25th of April, under the Command of Don Joaquin de Moreno (Lieutenant-general), as Vice-admiral, and proceeded to Algeziras Bay, the 9th of July.

Real Carlos, of 112 guns, Captain Don J. Esquerra.

San Hermenegildo, of 112 guns, Captain Don J. Emparan.

San Fernando, of 94 guns, Captain Don J. Malina.

Argonaut, of 80 guns, Captain Don J. Harrera.

San Augustin, of 74 guns, Captain Don R. Jopete.

San Antonio, of 74 guns, under French colours, taken by the Superb.

Wanton French lugger, of 12 guns.

The Admiral's ship, the Real Carlos, and the San Hermenegildo, were the two ships that took fire and blew up.

(Signed)

J. SAUMAREZ.

Sir,

Cæsar, off Cape Trafalgar, July 14.

I HEREWITH enclose, for their Lordships' further information, the statement I have received from Captain Keats, to whom the greatest praise is due for his gallant conduct on the service alluded to.

Captain Hood's merits are held in too high estimation to receive additional lustre from any praises I can bestow; but I only do justice to my own feelings when I observe, that in no instance have I known superior bravery to that displayed by him on this occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

J. SAUMAREZ.

Sir,

Superb, off Cape Trafalgar, July 13.

PURSUANT to your directions to state the particulars of the *Superb's* services last night, I have the honour to inform you, that in consequence of your directions to make sail up to, and engage the sternmost of the enemy's ships, at half past eleven I found myself abreast of a Spanish three-decked ship (the *Real Carlos*, as appears by report of some survivors), which, having brought in one with two other ships nearly line abreast, I opened my fire upon at not more than three cables' length; this evidently produced a good effect, as well in this ship as the others abreast of her, which soon began firing on each other, and at times on the *Superb*.

In about a quarter of an hour I perceived the ship I was engaging, and which had lost her fore-topmast, to be on fire, upon which we instantly ceased to molest her, and I proceeded on to the ship next at hand, which proved to be the *San Antonio*, of 74 guns and 730 men, commanded by the Chef de Division Le Rey, under French colours, wearing a broad pendant, and manned nearly equally with French and Spanish seamen, and which, after some action (the Chef being wounded), struck her colours.

I learn from the very few survivors of the ships that caught fire and blew up (which, in an open boat, reached the *Superb* at the time she was taking possession of the *San Antonio*), that in the confusion of the action, the *Hermenegildo* (a first rate also), mistaking the *Real Carlos* for an enemy, ran on board her, and shared her melancholy fate.

Services of this nature cannot well be expected to be performed without some loss; but though we have to lament that Lieutenant E. Waller, and 14 seamen and marines, have been wounded, most of them severely, still there is reason to rejoice that this is the extent of our loss.

I received able and active assistance from Mr. Samuel Jackson, the first lieutenant; and it is my duty to represent to you, that the officers of all descriptions, seamen, and marines, conducted themselves with the greatest steadiness and gallantry.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

R. G. KEATS.

Sir James Saumarez, Bart. Rear-admiral of the Blue, &c.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, August 4, 1801.

Admiralty Office, August 4.

Copy of Lord Cochrane's Letter relative to the very spirited and brilliant Action with a Spanish Xebeck Frigate, to Captain Manley Dixon.

Speedy, off Barcelona, May 1801, Castelle Ferro N. four Miles.

Sir,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that the sloop I have the honour to command, after a mutual chase and warm action, has captured a Spanish xebeck frigate, of 32 guns (22 long 12-pounders, eight nines, and two heavy carronades), named the *Gamo*, commanded by Don Francisco de Torris, manned by 319 naval officers, seamen, supernumeraries, and marines.

The great disparity of force rendering it necessary to adopt some measure that might prove decisive, I resolved to board, and, with Lieutenant Parker, the Honourable Mr. Cochrane, the boatswain, and crew, boarded; when,

when, by the impetuosity of the attack, we forced them instantly to strike their colours.

I have to lament in boarding the loss of one man only; the severe wounds received by Lieutenant Parker, both from musketry and the sword, one wound received by the boatswain, and one seaman.

I must be permitted to say there could not be greater regularity nor more cool determined conduct shown by men, than by the crew of the *Speedy*.

Lieutenant Parker, whom I beg leave to recommend to their Lordships' notice, as well as the Honourable Mr. Cochrane, deserve all the approbation that can be bestowed. The exertions and good conduct of the boatswain, carpenter, and petty officers, I acknowledge with pleasure, as well as the skill and attention of Mr. Guthrie the surgeon.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

COCHRANE.

M. Dixon, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Genereux.

List of killed, wounded, &c.

Speedy's Force at the Commencement of the Action.

54 Officers, men, and boys.

3 Killed, and 8 wounded.

14 4-pounders (guns).

Gamo's Force at the Commencement of the Action.

274 Officers, seamen, boys, and supernumeraries;

45 Marines.—Total 319.

Don Francisco de Torres, the boatswain, and 13 men, killed; and 41 wounded.

32 Guns.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Hotham, of his Majesty's Ship the Immortalité, to Admiral W. Cornwallis,

Sir,

Immortalité, at Sea, July 31.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that at one o'clock in the morning of the 27th instant, in latitude 43 deg. 34 min. N. and longitude 11 deg. 42 min. W. I had the good fortune to fall in with, and at half past seven to capture a remarkably fine and singularly constructed French privateer with four masts, named *L'Invention*, carrying 24 guns on a flush deck, and 210 men. She is quite new, had only left Bourdeaux nine days before on her first cruise, and had taken nothing. She is a beautiful vessel, on a plan entirely peculiar to herself, designed by her Commander Mr. Thibaut, and of extraordinary dimensions, being 147 feet long, and 27 wide. Each mast is rigged in the usual manner, and she appears to me to answer perfectly well.

During the chase, at daylight, his Majesty's ship *Arethusa* was seen at a distance, who joined in the pursuit, and, from her situation, greatly assisted me in capturing her.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Honourable Admiral Cornwallis, &c.

H. HOTHAM.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Ricketts, of the Corso, to Captain Rogers,

Sir,

El Corso, off Manfredonia, May 27.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that this morning, at nine o'clock, we captured, off Manfredonia, the Corivessa, a small vessel, mounting one brass gun, commanded by M. Bernard Du Bourdier, lieutenant of the Regenerée, who with another officer was carrying dispatches from Alexandria to Ancona.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

W. RICKETTS.

Captain Rogers, Senior Officer of his Majesty's Ships in the Adriatic.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Thomas Rogers to Lord Keith.

Mercury, off the Tremite Islands, in the Adriatic,

My Lord,

June 23.

I HAVE the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship with the capture of a notorious French pirate, this afternoon, by the boats of the Mercury and El Corso. He had taken refuge in the morning, when chased by the Corso, among the rocks in the Tremite Islands, inhabited by a few renegadoes only; and upon the Mercury's appearance landed the greatest part of his crew, who posted themselves with a four-pounder and musketry upon a hill to defend the vessel, close to which she lay aground with hawsers fast to the shore; notwithstanding this advantageous position, the boats, under the command of Lieutenant Mather, of the Mercury, rowed in with great intrepidity, exposed to a smart fire of grape and musketry from the vessel and the hill, while the Mercury and Corso awed the enemy by firing what guns could be brought to bear upon him; and we had the satisfaction to see our people very gallantly board the vessel, and land at the same time to drive the banditti from the hill, in which they fortunately succeeded, without the loss of a man; and Lieutenant Wilson, with the party of marines, maintained the position, while the seamen hove the vessel off the rocks, and brought her out, with several prisoners taken upon the hill. She is a tartan, called Le Tigre, fitted out at Sinigalia, but last from Ancona; mounts eight six and 12 pounders, and had a crew of 60 French and Italians: the plunder found on board this vessel is sufficient evidence of her character, consisting of bales of cotton, and other goods taken from vessels of different nations.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Admiral Lord Keith, &c. &c.

(Signed)

T. ROGERS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, August 8, 1801,

Admiralty Office, August 8.

Copy of a Letter from Viscount Lord Nelson, K.B. Vice-admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated on board his Majesty's Ship Medusa, off Boulogne, the 4th instant.

Sir,

THE enemy's vessels, brigs, and flats (lugger-rigged), and a schooner, 24 in number, were this morning, at daylight, anchored in a line in front of the town of Boulogne; the wind being favourable for the bombs to act, I made the signal for them to weigh, and to throw shells at the vessels, but as little as possible to annoy the town; the captains placed their

their ships in the best possible position, and in a few hours three of the flats and a brig were sunk; and in the course of the morning six were on shore, evidently much damaged; at six in the evening, being high water, five of the vessels which had been aground, hauled with difficulty into the Mole, the others remained under water; I believe the whole of the vessels would have gone inside the Pier but for want of water. What damage the enemy have sustained, beyond what we see, is impossible to tell. The whole of this affair is of no further consequence, than to show the enemy they cannot, with impunity, come outside their ports.

The officers of artillery threw the shells with great skill; and I am sorry to say, that Captain Fyers, of the royal artillery, is slightly wounded in the thigh, by the bursting of an enemy's shell, and two seamen are also wounded. A flat gun-vessel is this moment sunk.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

NELSON and BRONTE.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Mudge, Commander of his Majesty's Ship La Constance, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated at Sea, the 28th July.

Sir,

I BEG you to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that at ten yesterday morning, Cape Ortegal south four miles, a large brig and lugger hove round the Point, tracing the shore within a quarter of a mile, running down before the wind. Relying on the Spanish charts I had in my possession, I run so close to the Firgu rocks, as to oblige them to run through the inner channel, both receiving the broadside as they passed. The Stork, which was beating up, stood into the bay, and by a well-directed fire obliged the brig to run on the rocks directly under a high cliff, which was defended by the militia of the country, who kept up a constant, but ill-directed fire. Lieutenant Stupart, of this ship, with the several boats of the Stork, &c. gallantly pushed in and hove her off without loss: she proved to be the El Cantara privateer, mounting 18 18-pounders, and four sixes, with 110 men, had left Corunna the night before (with the lugger of 10 guns, which I also captured), and had taken nothing.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

ZACHARY MUDGE.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, August 18, 1801.

Admiralty Office, August 18.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Viscount Nelson, K.B. Vice-admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated on board the Medusa, off Boulogne, August 16.

Sir,

HAVING judged it proper to attempt bringing off the enemy's flotilla, moored in the front of Boulogne, I directed the attack to be made by four divisions of boats for boarding, under the command of Captains Somerville, Cotgrave, Jones, and Parker; and a division of howitzer-boats, under Captain Conn. The boats put off from the Medusa at half past eleven o'clock last night in the best possible order, and before one o'clock this morning the firing began, and I had, from the judgment of the officers, and the zeal and gallantry of every man, the most perfect confidence of complete success; but the darkness of the night, with the tide

tide and half tide, separated the divisions, and from all not arriving at the same happy moment with Captain Parker, is to be attributed the failure of success; and I beg to be understood that not the smallest blame attaches itself to any person; for although the divisions did not arrive together, yet each (except the fourth division, which could not be got up before day) made a successful attack on that part of the enemy they fell in with, and actually took possession of many brigs and flats, and cut their cables; but many of them being aground, and the moment of the battle's ceasing on board them, the vessels were filled with volleys upon volleys of musketry, the enemy being perfectly regardless of their own men, who must have suffered equally with us; it was therefore impossible to remain on board, even to burn them: but allow me to say, who have seen much service this war, that more determined persevering courage I never witnessed, and that nothing but the impossibility of being successful, from the causes I have mentioned, could have prevented me from having to congratulate their Lordships; but although in value the loss of such gallant and good men is incalculable, yet, in point of numbers, it has fallen short of my expectations. I must also beg leave to state, that greater zeal and ardent desire to distinguish themselves by an attack on the enemy was never shown than by all the captains, officers, and crews of all the different descriptions of vessels under my command.

The commanders of the Hunter and Greyhound revenue cutters went in their boats in the most handsome and gallant manner to the attack. Amongst the many brave men wounded, I have with the deepest regret to place the name of my gallant good friend and able assistant Captain Edward T. Parker; also my flag Lieutenant Frederic Langford, who has served with me many years: they were both wounded in attempting to board the French Commodore. To Captain Gore, of the Medusa, I feel the highest obligations; and when their Lordships look at the loss of the Medusa on this occasion, they will agree with me, that the honour of my flag, and the cause of their king and country, could never have been placed in more gallant hands. Captain Bedford of the Leyden, with Captain Gore, very handsomely volunteered their services to serve under a master and commander; but I did not think it fair to the latter, and I only mention it to mark the zeal of those officers. From the nature of the attack only a few prisoners were made; a lieutenant, eight seamen, and eight soldiers, are all they brought off. Herewith I send the reports of the several commanders of divisions, and a return of killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

NELSON and BRONTE.

P. S. Captain Somerville was the senior master and commander employed.

My Lord,

Eugenie, off Boulogne, August 16.

IN obedience to your Lordship's direction to state the proceedings of the first division of boats which you did me the honour to place under my command, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's flotilla in the Bay of Boulogne, I beg leave to acquaint you, that after leaving the Medusa last night, I found myself, on getting on shore, carried considerably, by the rapidity of the tide, to the eastward of the above-mentioned place; and finding that I was not likely to reach it in the order prescribed, I gave directions

directions for the boats to cast each other off. By so doing, I was enabled to get to the enemy's flotilla a little before the dawn of day, and in the best order possible attacked, close to the Pier Head, a brig, which, after a sharp contest, I carried. Previous to so doing, her cables were cut; but I was prevented from towing her out by her being secured with a chain, and in consequence of a very heavy fire of musketry and grape-shot that was directed at us from the shore, three luggers, and another brig within half pistol shot; and not seeing the least prospect of being able to get her off, I was obligated to abandon her, and push out of the Bay, as it was then completely daylight.

The undaunted and resolute behaviour of the officers, seamen, and marines, was unparalleled; and I have to lament the loss of several of those brave men, a list of whom I enclose you herewith.

I have the honour to be, &c.

*Lord Viscount Nelson, K.B. Vice-admiral
of the Blue, &c. &c. &c.*

P. SOMERVILLE.

My Lord,

Medusa, off Boulogne, August 16.

AFTER the complete arrangement which was made, the perfect good understanding and regularity with which the boats you did me the honour to put under my command left the *Medusa*, I have an anxious feeling to explain to your Lordship the failure of our enterprise, that, on its outset, promised every success.

Agreeable to your Lordship's instructions, I proceeded with the second division of the boats under my direction (the half of which were under the direction of Lieutenant Williams, senior of the *Medusa*) to attack the part of the enemy's flotilla appointed for me, and at half past twelve had the good fortune to find myself close to them, when I ordered Lieutenant Williams, with his subdivision, to push on to attack the vessels to the northward of me, while I, with the others, run alongside a large brig off the Mole Head, wearing the commodore's pendant. It is at this moment I feel myself at a loss for words to do justice to the officers and crew of the *Medusa* who were in the boat with me, and to Lieutenant Langford, the officers and crew of the same ship, who nobly seconded us in the barge, until all her crew were killed or wounded; and to the Honourable Mr. Cathcart, who commanded the *Medusa's* cutter, and sustained the attack with the greatest intrepidity, until the desperate situation I was left in obliged me to call him to the assistance of the sufferers in my boat.

The boats were no sooner alongside than we attempted to board; but a very strong netting traced up to her lower yards, baffled all our endeavours, and an instantaneous discharge of her guns and small arms, from about 200 soldiers on her gunwale, knocked myself, Mr. Kirby, the master of the *Medusa*, and Mr. Gore, a midshipman, with two thirds of the crew, upon our backs into the boat, all either killed or wounded desperately; the barge and cutter being on the outside, sheered off with the tide; but the flat boat in which I was, hung alongside, and, as there was not an officer or man left to govern her, must have fallen into the hands of the enemy, had not Mr. Cathcart taken her in tow, and carried her off.

Mr. Williams led his subdivision up to the enemy with the most intrepid gallantry, took one lugger, and attacked a brig, while his crews, I
am

am concerned to say, suffered equally with ourselves, nearly the whole of his boat's crew were killed or wounded; Lieutenant Pelley, who commanded the Medusa's launch, and the Honourable Mr. Maitland, midshipman, were severely wounded; and Mr. William Bristow, master's mate, in the Medusa's cutter, under Lieutenant Stewart, was killed.

I now feel it my duty to assure your Lordship, that nothing could surpass the zeal, courage, and readiness of every description of officer and man under my command; and I am sorry that my words fall short of their merits, though we could not accomplish the object we were ordered to.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD T. PARKER.

*Lord Viscount Nelson, Vice-admiral of the Blue,
Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

My Lord,

Gannet, August 16.

On the night of the 15th instant, the third division of boats which I had the honour to command, assembled on board his Majesty's ship York, agreeable to your Lordship's directions, and at eleven P. M. by signal from the Medusa, proceeded without loss of time to attack the enemy's flotilla off Boulogne, as directed by your Lordship; and as I thought it most advisable to endeavour to reduce the largest vessel first, I lost no time in making the attack; but in consequence of my leading the division, and the enemy opening a heavy fire from several batteries, thought it advisable to give the enemy as little time as possible, cut the tow-rope, and did not wait for the other boats, so that it was some little time before the heavy boats could get up; received so many shots through the boat's bottom, that I soon found her in a sinking state, and as it was not possible to stop so many shot-holes, was obliged, with the men, to take to another boat, and have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that I received particular support from the boats of his Majesty's ship York, which soon came up with the rest of the division I had the honour to command; but finding no prospect of success, and the number of men killed and wounded in the different boats, and the constant fire from the shore, of grape and small arms, thought it for the good of his Majesty's service to withdraw the boats between two and three in the morning, as we could not board her, although every effort was made.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ISAAC COTGRAVE.

*The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Nelson, K. B.
Commander in Chief, &c. &c.*

My Lord,

His Majesty's Ship Isis, Sunday, August 16.

IN consequence of directions received from your Lordship, I last night, on the signal being made on board the Medusa, left this ship with the boats of the fourth division, formed with two close lines, and immediately joined the other divisions under the stern of the Medusa, and from thence proceeded to put your Lordship's order into execution, attacking the westernmost part of the enemy's flotilla; but notwithstanding every exertion made, owing to the rapidity of the tide, we could not, until near daylight, get to the westward of any part of the enemy's line; on approaching the easternmost part of which, in order to assist the first division then engaged, we met them returning. Under these circumstances,
and

and the day breaking apace, I judged it prudent to direct the officers commanding the different boats to return to their respective ships.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. JONES.

P. S. None killed or wounded on board any of the fourth division.
Right Honourable Lord Viscount Nelson, K. B.
Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

My Lord,

Discovery, off Boulogne, August 16.

I BEG leave to make my report to your Lordship of the four howitzer boats that I had the honour to command, in the attack of the enemy last night.

Having led in to support Captain Parker's division, keeping between his lines until the enemy opened their fire on him, we keeping on towards the Pier until I was aground in the headmost boat, then opened our fire, and threw about eight shells into it; but, from the strength of the tide coming out of the harbour, was not able to keep our station off the Pier Head, but continued our fire on the camp, until the enemy's fire had totally slackened, and Captain Parker's division had passed without me. I beg leave to mention to your Lordship, that I was ably supported by the other boats. Captain Broome and Lieutenant Beam, of the royal artillery, did every thing in their power to annoy the enemy. The other officers of artillery were detached in the other four howitzer boats.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN CONN:

Right Hon. Lord Viscount Nelson, K. B. &c. &c.

An Account of Officers, Seamen, and Marines, killed and wounded in the Boats of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Attack of the French Flotilla moored before Boulogne, on the Night of the 15th August.

1st Division.

Leyden—8 seamen, 3 marines, killed; 5 officers, 20 seamen, 15 marines, wounded.—Total 51.

Eugenie—3 seamen killed; 1 officer, 5 seamen, wounded.—Total 9.

Jamaica—1 officer, 3 seamen, killed; 1 officer, 4 seamen, 4 marines, wounded.—Total 13.

2d Division.

Medusa—2 officers, 14 seamen, 4 marines, killed; 5 officers, 24 seamen, 6 marines, wounded.—Total 55.

Queenborough (cutter)—1 seaman killed; 6 seamen wounded.—Total 7.

Minx—1 officer wounded.

3d Division.

York—1 officer, 2 seamen, killed; 1 officer, 10 seamen, 5 marines, wounded.—Total 19.

Gannet—1 seaman killed; 2 seamen wounded.—Total 3.

Ferriter—3 seamen wounded.

Providence—3 seamen wounded.

Exprefs—4 seamen wounded.

Explosion—1 seaman killed; 2 seamen wounded.—Total 3.

Discovery—1 seaman wounded.

4th Division.

None killed or wounded.

Total.—4 officers, 33 seamen, 7 marines, killed; 14 officers, 84 seamen, 30 marines, wounded.—Total 172.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Leyden—Lieutenants Thomas Oliver, Francis Dickinson, badly; Captain Young, of the marines, badly; Mr. Francis Burney, master's mate; Mr. Samuel Spratley, midshipman, wounded.

Eugenie—Mr. William Basset, acting lieutenant, wounded.

Jamaica—Mr. Alexander Rutherford, master's mate, killed; Lieutenant Jeremiah Skelton, wounded.

Medusa—Mr. William Gore, Mr. William Bristow, midshipmen, killed; Captain Edward Thornbrough Parker, Lord Nelson's aid-de-camp; Lieutenants Charles Pelley, Frederick Langford; Mr. William Kirby, master; the Honourable Anthony Maitland, midshipman, wounded.

York—Mr. Berry, midshipman, killed; Mr. Browne, gunner, wounded.

Mr. Richard Wilkinson, commander of the Greyhound revenue cutter, wounded; and 1 seaman belonging to the Greyhound likewise wounded.

Medusa, August 16.

NELSON and BRONTE.

Admiralty Office, August 18.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Moffat, Commander of the East India Company's Ship the Phoenix, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated in Sanger Road, the 7th February.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, an extract of my letter to the Most Noble the Governor-general in Council at Fort William, respecting the capture of the French privateer General Malartic, by the Honourable Company's ship Phoenix, under my command.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

WILLIAM MOFFAT.

My Lord, *Honourable Company's Ship Phoenix, November 21, 1800.*

I BEG leave to inform your Lordship, that the Honourable Company's ship Phoenix, under my command, in lat. 20 deg. 15 min. north, and long. 91 deg. 18 min. east, on the 10th November, at eight A.M. captured the French privateer General Malartic, of 14 guns, two of them 42-pound carronades, and 120 men, commanded by Citizen Jean Duterre; out five months from the Mauritius.

I have the honour to be, &c.

*To the Most Noble the Governor-general
in Council, Fort William.*

WILLIAM MOFFAT.

From

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, August 23,
1801.

Downing Street, August 22.

DISPATCHES (in duplicate), of which the following are copies, have this day been received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-general the Honourable Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. transmitted in a letter from the Earl of Elgin to the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury.

Extract of a Dispatch from the Earl of Elgin to Lord Hawkesbury; dated Constantinople, July 18.

I HAVE the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that the enclosed letters to Lord Hobart contain the intelligence of the surrender of Grand Cairo to the combined forces under General Hutchinson, the Vizier, and the Capitan Pacha.

My Lord,

Head-quarters, Camp before Gizeh, 21st June.

I HAVE nothing new or of very essential import to communicate, but I avail myself of the opportunity of a messenger going to Constantinople to inform you that we are now encamped near Gizeh, which is on the opposite side of the river to Cairo. We mean to erect batteries in the course of twenty-four hours: it cannot hold out long, as it is a very weak place; but it covers a bridge of communication which the French have over the Nile, and it is therefore essential to us to have it in our possession. This operation cannot last above four or five days at most. I then mean to cross the river and join the army of the Grand Vizier, who is at present encamped very near Cairo: we shall then besiege the place, which is garrisoned by 4 or 5000 French, but their works are very extended, and would require a much greater number of men to defend them. Great delays have been occasioned in this operation from the low state of the river, and from the Bar of the Nile at Rosetta, which is frequently impassable for ten days together, so that our march has been much retarded. The difficulty of procuring provisions for the army, and the obstacles which we encountered in bringing the heavy artillery up the river (which has not yet been entirely accomplished), have been very great. However, we have now a sufficiency to begin the siege.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. H. HUTCHINSON.

To the Right Honourable Lord Hobart.

My Lord,

Head-quarters, Camp before Gizeh, 29th June.

THE combined armies advanced on both sides of the river on the 21st instant. The British troops and those of his Highness the Capitan Pacha, invested Gizeh on the left bank of the Nile, whilst the army of his Highness the Grand Vizier moved forward, and took a position nearly within cannon-shot of Cairo. On the 22d, in the morning, the enemy sent out a flag of truce, and informed me that they wished to treat for the evacuation of Cairo, and the forts thereunto belonging, upon certain conditions. After a negotiation of several days, which was conducted by Brigadier-general Hope with much judgment and ability, they agreed to surrender the town and forts on the conditions which I have the honour to enclose.

We took possession of the gate of Gizeh at five o'clock yesterday evening,

ing, and also of the fort Sulkoski on the Cairo side of the river: hostages have been mutually exchanged, and the final evacuation will take place in about ten days.

I should suppose that there are near 6000 troops of all kinds in the town; but I speak without a perfect knowledge on the subject, as I have not yet received any returns.

This has been a long and arduous service: the troops, from the great heat of the weather, the difficulty of the navigation of the river, and the entire want of roads in the country, have suffered a considerable degree of fatigue, but both men and officers have submitted to it with the greatest patience, and have manifested a zeal for the honour of his Majesty's arms that is above all panegyric; the conduct of the soldiers has been orderly and exemplary; and a discipline has been preserved which would have done honour to any troops.

I am extremely obliged to Lieutenant-colonel Anstruther, quartermaster-general, for the great zeal and ability which he has shown, under very difficult circumstances, in forwarding the public service. From Generals Cradock and Doyle, who were the general officers employed immediately under my orders, I have derived the greatest assistance, and I beg leave to recommend them as highly deserving of his Majesty's favour.

The exertions of Captain Stevenson of the navy have been extremely laborious and constant during this long march; they have done every thing that was possible to forward our supplies; and indeed without their powerful aid, it would have been impossible to have proceeded. Your Lordship will recollect that the river is extremely low at this season of the year, the mouth of the Nile impassable for days together, and the distance from Rosetta to Cairo between 160 and 170 miles. Captain Stevenson has been ably supported by Captains Morrison, Curry, and Hillyar, who were employed under him. The service in which they have been engaged has not been a brilliant one, but I hope it will be recollected that it has been most useful, and has required constant vigilance and attention; it has lasted now for many weeks; the labour has been excessive, and the fatigue greater than I can express.

This dispatch will be delivered to you by my aid-de-camp, Major Montréfor, who has been in the most intimate habits of confidence with me since my arrival in Egypt, and will be able to give your Lordship a most perfect account of the situation of affairs in this country. I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship's protection, as an officer of merit, and highly deserving of his Majesty's favour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. H. HUTCHINSON, Major-general.

To the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, &c. &c.

[Here follows the convention, for which see p. xiv. of this volume.]

From the LONDON GAZETTE, August 25, 1801.

Admiralty Office, August 25.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Viscount Nelson, K.B. Vice-admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated Downs, 23d instant.

Sir,

HEREWITH I transmit you a letter which I have received from Captain Rose, giving me an account of the boats of the several vessels destroyed

under his orders having burnt a quantity of pitch, tar, and turpentine, destroyed three gun-boats, taken two launches, and a flat-boat, about forty-five feet long, and eighteen or twenty feet wide, mounted with one brass eight-inch howitzer: this boat sunk astern of the Hound. The business, on the part of our boats, was conducted with much spirit; and much praise is due to Lieutenant Agassiz, of the Hound, and Lieutenant L. Vescont, of the Jamaica, for their brave example on this occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

NELSON and BRONTE.

My Lord,

The Jamaica, at Sea, August 21.

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that yesterday evening at eight o'clock, being at anchor off Estaples, I observed a large fire to the S. S. E. and at the same time a very heavy cannonade. I immediately got under way with the vessels under my orders, and ran down to it. About ten I spoke Captain Sanadine, of the Hound, who informed me that the fire proceeded from a cargo of pitch and tar, belonging to a vessel wrecked on the coast some time ago, which the boats of the Hound and Mallard had set fire to; and that six flat-boats had come out of Saint Vallery that afternoon, which he forced on shore, and then lay hauled upon the beach.

I accordingly this morning sent the boats of the Jamaica, Gannet, and Hound, together with those of the gun-brigs, to endeavour to cut them out, under the direction of Lieutenant James Agassiz, of the Hound; at the same time standing in with the different vessels, in order to cover the boats from the fire of the military, and five field-pieces, posted behind the sand-hills on shore.

I am happy to acquaint your Lordship that they succeeded in bringing off three; the others had been previously scuttled, so as to render it impossible to remove them; however, the boats damaged them as much as the time would admit of.

I cannot sufficiently praise the gallantry and zeal of Lieutenant Agassiz, of the Hound, and Lieutenant L. Vescont, of the Jamaica, with the officers and men employed on this service.

Annexed I transmit a list of our loss; and have the honour to be, &c.

JONAS ROSE.

Jamaica—Daniel Brockelsby, seaman, killed.

Gannet—William Warren, seaman, wounded.

Hound—Thomas Hamblin, midshipman, wounded.

Tigress—Anthony Judd, seaman, slightly wounded.

Mallard—John Bucy, seaman, slightly wounded.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, August 29, 1801.

Admiralty Office, August 29.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Wemyss, of his Majesty's Ship the Unicorn, enclosing one from Captain Griffiths, of the Atalante Sloop, both stationed in watching the Coast of Quiberon, to Admiral W. Cornwallis.

Sir, *His Majesty's Ship Unicorn, Quiberon Bay, 14th August.*

BY his Majesty's sloop Atalante (which I have sent to you, being short of provisions), I enclose a journal of my proceedings and statement of the ship, by which you will see we have barely a month's provisions.

Hitherto, notwithstanding all my exertions in sending the boats away armed on different occasions, and moving with the ship, I have only been able to capture one chasse-marée, of 40 tons, laden with lime, not worth sending in (in which business we had the misfortune to have one seaman killed, and one slightly wounded), and to destroy one, same burden, laden with corn.

Several convoys are lying at different places, ready to slip out; the largest of which (in the Morbihan), by anchoring near that place, and commanding the passages to the westward, I have prevented moving.

His Majesty's sloop *Atalante* has been rather more fortunate, having captured three small light boats, and *L'Eveillé* armed lugger. The gallantry of this affair, to which I was an eye-witness, is fully mentioned in Captain Griffiths's letter, a copy of which I enclose, and beg leave to say he speaks my sentiments on that subject.

I hope this account of my proceedings will meet your approbation; and I have the honour to remain, &c.

To the Hon. Admiral Cornwallis, &c.

C. WEMYSS.

Sir,

Atalante, Quiberon Bay, August 11.

I HAVE to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander in Chief, that yesterday the six-oared cutter of his Majesty's sloop under my command, manned with eight men, captured the French armed lugger *L'Eveillé*, in the service of the republic, of 58 tons, mounting two four-pounders and four large swivels, carrying a pound and half ball; the cool intrepidity with which they rowed up in face of a brisk discharge of cannister and grape from the lugger, and the cross fire of two small batteries, could not fail to excite my admiration; they boarded and took her a musket-shot from the shore (the crew deserting her at the moment), and I am happy to add, brought her off without any body hurt on our part.

The steady determination and good conduct of Mr. Francis Smith (who commanded), claims my fullest approbation; and I trust I may be permitted strongly to recommend him to notice, as well as to express my thanks to the boat's crew who so ably seconded him.

I am, &c.

A. J. GRIFFITHS.

Captain Wemyss, his Majesty's Ship Unicorn.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, September 5, 1801.

Admiralty Office, September 5.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable William Cornwallis, Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Sir,

Off Ushant, August 31.

I HAVE the pleasure of transmitting to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Captain Martin, of his Majesty's ship *Fisgard*, by which it appears the boats of that ship, the *Diamond*, and *Boadicea*, have cut out of *Corunna* a ship of 20 guns, and other vessels.

Lieutenant Pipon, who commanded the boats, seems to have conducted the enterprize with much gallantry and judgment; for although exposed
to

to a heavy fire from the batteries, yet the success was accomplished without any loss; and the conduct of the officers and men who were with him merits my warmest approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. CORNWALLIS.

Sir,

Fisgard, off Ferrol, August 21.

I BEG to inform you, that last night the boats of his Majesty's ships *Fisgard*, *Diamond*, and *Boadicea*, attacked the vessels of the enemy lying in the harbour of *Corunna*, and succeeded in bringing out *El Neptuna*, a new ship, pierced for 20 guns, belonging to his Catholic Majesty, a gun-boat mounting a long 32-pounder, and a merchant-ship, who were moored within the strong batteries that protect the port, and so near them that the sentinels on the ramparts challenged our people, and immediately commenced a heavy fire; but the prizes were towed out with a degree of coolness and perseverance that does infinite credit to the officers and men, and can only be equalled by their conduct throughout the affair. I should be very glad if it were in my power to do justice to the merits of Lieutenant *Pipon*, who directed this enterprise with the most becoming spirit and address; but his success will, I trust, sufficiently recommend him to your approbation, and the notice of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I have the honour to be, &c.

The Hon. Admiral Cornwallis, &c.

T. B. MARTIN.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, September 8, 1801.

Admiralty Office, September 8.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. John Pettigrew, Commander of the Ship Intrepid
Letter of Marque, to Evan Nepean, Esq.*

Sir,

Barbadoes, July 9.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 22d day of June, in north latitude 18 deg. 25 min. west longitude, per accmpts, 40 deg. 10 min. on board the ship *Intrepid* of *Liverpool*, bearing letters of marque, under my command, having in company the ships *Dominica Packet* and *Alfred*, I had the good fortune to capture, after a running engagement of nearly two hours, the Spanish frigate-built ship *La Galga*, commanded by *Francisco de Pascadello*, and mounting 24 heavy fixes, and 78 men, bound to *Cadiz* or any port in *Spain*, loaded with hides, cocoa, indigo, and copper in bars, the quantity not yet known. I am happy to say we sustained no other loss than that of one of my brave men, and our sails and rigging a good deal cut; the other ships have not sustained any damage, except the prize, which has suffered considerably in both hull and masts, and rigging. I arrived here on the 4th of July, with the prize and above-mentioned ships.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN PETTIGREW.

P. S. The *Galga* has been at different ports, but was last from *Rio de Plata*.

Admiralty

Admiralty Office, September 12.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-admiral Sir James Saumarez, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated in Rosia Bay, the 26th July.

I HEREWITH enclose Captain Hood's report of the Venerable's very gallant action with the French ship Formidable, the morning of the 13th instant; and also the returns of her killed and wounded.

Sir,

Venerable, at Sea, July 13.

YOU must have observed my giving chase to an enemy's line of battle ship at daybreak this morning; at seven she hoisted French colours, and I could perceive her to be an 80-gun ship. At half past, being within point-blank shot, the enemy commenced firing his stern-chase guns, which I did not return, for fear of retarding our progress, until the light and baffling airs threw the two ships broadside-to, within musket-shot, when a steady and warm conflict was kept up for an hour and a half, and we had closed within pistol-shot, the enemy principally directing his fire to our masts and rigging: I had at this time the misfortune to perceive the mainmast to fall overboard, the fore and mizenmast nearly in the same state, and since gone; the ship being near the shore, close to the castle of Sancti Petri, the enemy escaped. It was with much difficulty I was enabled to get the Venerable off, her cables and anchors all disabled; and it was only by the great exertion of the Thames, with the boats you sent me, she was saved, after being on shore for some time.

I shall have no occasion to comment on the bravery of the officers and ship's company in this action, who had with much patience and perseverance suffered great fatigue by their exertions to get the ship to sea, and not 500 men able to go to quarters; but I beg leave to add, I have been most ably supported by Lieutenant Lillicrap, second of the Venerable (first absent), all the other officers and men, who have my warmest recommendation, and have to lament the loss of Mr. Williams, master, an excellent officer, with many other valuable people killed and wounded; a list of which I have the honour to enclose.

I am, &c.

*Sir James Saumarez, Bart. Rear-admiral
of the Blue, &c. &c. &c.*

S. HOOD.

A List of killed and wounded in Action with a French Ship of eighty Guns, on the 13th July.

Mr. John Williams, master; 15 seamen, 2 marines, killed.

Mr. Thomas Church, lieutenant; Mr. John Snell, boatswain; Mr. George Messy and Mr. Charles Pardoe, midshipmen; 73 seamen, 10 marines, wounded.

SAMUEL HOOD.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Woolridge, of the hired armed Brig Pasley, to Sir James Saumarez; dated off Gibraltar, July 30.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour of informing you, that on my return from Minorca, in execution of your orders, on Tuesday the 21st instant, the island of Carbera N. E. six or seven leagues, I fell in with a Spanish man of war xebec, of 22 guns, which at seven A. M. after being hailed by her with orders to send my boat on board, I brought to action within
pistol-

pistol-shot, and continued it until a quarter past eight, when she was perfectly silenced, but took advantage of her sweeps, it being nearly calm; and although every exertion was used with the Pasley's sweeps, I had the mortification of seeing her get close in with Ivica before night.

I am much obliged to Mr. Lyons, the master, for his cool and steady conduct during the action, and Mr. Douglas, a midshipman of the *Cæsar*, a passenger, who assisted at the guns. The remaining officers and ship's company behaved with credit to themselves and my satisfaction; but I am sorry to add, one of them was killed, and two others wounded.

And on the 29th following, off Cape Tresforças, I captured the Spanish privateer schooner *El Atamaria*, pierced for 14 guns, but only seven on board, long twelves and sixes, and 55 men, belonging to Malaga, out ten days, and had captured a schooner from Oran, laden with cattle for Gibraltar; and have the honour to be, &c.

W. WOOLRIDGE.

Sir James Saumarez, Rear-admiral of the Blue, &c.

[Here follows another letter from Lieutenant Woolridge, giving an account of his having captured the Spanish privateer *El Golondrina*, of two guns and 14 men.]

From the LONDON GAZETTE, September 15, 1801.

Downing Street, September 15.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Colonel Fraser, commanding his Majesty's troops at Goree, on the coast of Africa.

My Lord,

Goree, Africa, June 16.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that, having received intelligence that there was a large ship, under Spanish colours, lying off Senegal, which had been brought there by part of the crew, who, assisted by a number of slaves, had murdered the officers and seized the vessel on the southern coast of Africa; understanding likewise that it had been proposed by Citizen Rinaud, as soon as the cargo was landed, to refit this ship, attack with her the British vessels, trading for gum, in the open roads of Port Andique, then, renewing the depredations that had been formerly committed at Sierra Leone and other settlements, to run with the plunder for Cayenne, I resolved, if possible, to frustrate those intentions, by taking or destroying the Spanish ship while the cargo was landing, and it was probable the enemy would be little prepared for making defence.

Having requested the assistance of Mr. Olderman, commander of the merchant-ship *Lucy*, of Liverpool (the only armed vessel on this part of the coast), he complied most readily; a few seamen were procured from the other traders to reinforce the little Government schooner, chiefly navigated by blacks, and a detachment from this garrison, consisting of Ensigns M'Dermot and Kingsley, Assistant-surgeon Ryan, and 40 men, embarked, and sailed on the 8th instant, under the command of Captain Lloyd.

On the 15th Captain Lloyd returned; and by his report, which I have the honour to enclose, your Lordship will see that the enemy was taken

by surprise, and a new ship, capable of mounting 30 guns on her main deck, has been destroyed without the loss of one man.

All persons employed on this service were volunteers; and the alacrity with which they engaged in it merits the highest praise.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN FRASER, Commandant.

To the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Goree, June 15.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that in consequence of your orders, I proceeded to the Bar of Senegal with the detachment under my command; and on the morning of the 12th instant discovered a large ship at anchor about two miles off the Bar: on our approach the crew betook themselves to their boats. On boarding she was found to be a new Spanish ship, pierced for 30 guns, and about 900 tons burden; that she had been unloaded, stripped of her sails, rigging, &c. &c. Finding it impracticable, from the state of the vessel, and the wind blowing strong on shore, to bring her off, I gave directions to Mr. Crady, master of the Government schooner, to set her on fire, which he executed very much to my satisfaction, and without any accident. In justice to the officers and men under my command, I beg leave to mention that they displayed the greatest readiness in executing any orders I had to give, and had there been any occasion, would, I am convinced, have conducted themselves in such a manner as to merit approbation.

I have, &c. &c.

RICH. LLOYD, Capt. African Corps.

Colonel Fraser, Commandant.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, October 2, 1801.

Downing Street, October 2.

PRELIMINARIES of peace between his Majesty and the French republic were signed last night at Lord Hawkesbury's office, in Downing Street, by the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, on the part of his Majesty, and by M. Otto, on the part of the French government.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, October 3, 1801.

Downing Street, October 2.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts, have been received from his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, his Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Sublime Porte, by the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Elgin to Lord Hawkesbury; dated Constantinople, September 6, Midnight.

I CONGRATULATE your Lordship most sincerely on the intelligence which I have this moment received by the annexed letter from Sir John H. Hutchinson.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. to the Earl of Elgin; dated Head-quarters, Camp before Alexandria, August 27.

I JUST seize the opportunity of a messenger going to Constantinople (dispatched by the Capitan Pacha), to inform your Excellency that General Menou offered last night to capitulate for the town and forts of Alexandria, and demanded an armistice of three days for the purpose of arranging the terms of the capitulation: this I have granted accordingly.

Admiralty Office, October 2.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Keats, of his Majesty's Ship Superb, at Sea, to Vice-admiral Pole; dated the 18th of September.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the Defence, whose signal was made to chase this morning, has returned with a French lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 60 men, named l'Enfant du Carnival.

I have the honour to be, &c.

*To Vice-admiral Pole, Commander
in Chief, &c. &c.*

R. G. KEATS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, October 10, 1801.

Downing Street, October 10.

THE ratifications of the preliminary articles of peace between his Majesty and the French republic, signed on the 1st instant, were this day exchanged by the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and by M. Otto.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, October 17, 1801.

Admiralty Office, October 16.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Sir,

Foudroyant, Bay of Aboukir, July 10.

THE enclosed letter from Captain Pulling, of his Majesty's sloop the Kangaroo, conveys to you, for the information of their Lordships, his detail of a spirited and successful attack made by that sloop and the Speedy, on a Spanish convoy, anchored on the coast, and protected by a battery of 12 guns, and a considerable force of armed vessels, which appears to have been executed with much resolution and courage.

I trust that their Lordships will honour with their approbation the spirit of enterprise which the officers and men engaged in this service have evinced; and while I have the power of expressing to their Lordships my satisfaction with the zealous and active exertions of Captain Pulling, so soon after his arrival on this station, I have most sincere pleasure in transmitting to them his testimony to the continued meritorious conduct of which Captain Lord Cochrane, and the officers and crew of the Speedy, have lately furnished so exemplary a proof.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

His Majesty's Sloop Kangaroo, one Cable's Length from the Shore, and two from the Town of Oropeso, 10th of June, three in the Morning.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that, cruising off Barcelona on the 1st instant, pursuant to orders from Captain Dixon, of his Majesty's ship *Genereux*, and falling in with his Majesty's ship *Speedy*, Right Hon. Lord Cochrane commander, we spoke a Minorquin privateer, who gave information that a Spanish convoy, consisting of twelve sail and five armed vessels, had passed to the windward three days before. Lord Cochrane agreeing with me as to the practicability of overtaking them, we went in pursuit, and yesterday morning got sight of them at anchor, under the battery of Oropeso. When having so able and gallant an officer as his Lordship to lead into the bay, I hesitated not a moment to make the attack. We approached within half gun-shot of the enemy by noon, with both brigs, and came to an anchor, though opposed by the battery, which is a large square tower, and appears to have 12 guns, a zebec of 20 guns, and three gun-boats, all of which kept up a brisk fire until two o'clock, when it considerably decreased, but again recommenced, encouraged by a felucca of 12 guns, and two gun-boats that came to their assistance. By half past three the zebec and one of the gun-boats sunk, and shortly after another gun-boat shared the same fate. The tower, with the remaining gun-boats, assisted by the three in the offing, continued to annoy us on both sides till about half past six, when the fire of the whole slackened; and on the *Kangaroo* cutting her cables and running nearer to the tower, the gun-boats in the offing fled, and by seven the tower was silenced. We were annoyed by a heavy fire of musketry in different directions till midnight, during which time the boats of both brigs were employed in cutting out the vessels that were found afloat, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Foulerton, the first lieutenant of the *Kangaroo*, assisted by Lieutenant Warburton, of the *Speedy*, the Honourable M. A. Cochrane, and Messrs. Dean and Taylor, midshipmen; they succeeded in bringing out three brigs laden with wine, rice, and bread: when Lord Cochrane, with his usual zeal, took the same officers under his command, and went in shore again, in the hope of bringing away more; but the remainder were either sunk or driven on shore. I have here to lament the loss of Mr. Thomas Taylor, midshipman, a valuable young man, who was killed by a musket ball while on this service.

I cannot express myself sufficiently grateful to Lord Cochrane for his assistance during this long contest, as well as on the day before, when we found it necessary, for the honour of his Britannic Majesty's arms, to blow up the tower of Almanara, mounting two brass four-pounders, which would not surrender, though repeatedly summoned. I must also acknowledge the services of Lieutenant Foulerton, and beg leave to commend him strongly to your Lordship's notice; he, with the other Lieutenant, Mr. Thomas Brown Thomson, whom I also feel indebted to, has been slightly wounded; Mr. Thomas Tougeau, acting-master, Mr. John Richards, purser (who volunteered his services on deck), on this occasion, as well as the officers and crews of both brigs, behaved as British officers and seamen are accustomed to do; the assistance of Captain Edward Drummond, of the 60th regiment, who was a passenger on board, I also acknowledge with pleasure.

Enclosed

Enclosed is a list of the killed and wounded on board the Kangaroo; Lord Cochrane was a little singed, and received a bruise at the demolition of the tower of Almanara, as did two of his men; but I am rejoiced to add, neither of them were materially hurt; and with the utmost surprise I have the pleasure to find that the Speedy had not a man killed or wounded in the destruction of this convoy, though, from situation and distance, equally exposed to the enemy's fire. We are now getting under way for Minorca with the prizes: the sloops are not much damaged, and fortunately for the enemy the ammunition of both is expended, otherwise, I am confident, that in a short time the tower would be razed to its foundation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Right Hon. Lord Keith, Admiral
of the Blue, &c.

G. C. PULLING.

Killed—Mr. Thomas Taylor, midshipman.

Wounded—Wm. Beaty, seaman, severely; James Nightingale, seaman, severely; James Reynolds, seaman, severely; Thomas Thompson, seaman, severely; John Barrey, seaman, severely; Lieutenant Foulerton, slightly; Lieutenant Thompson, slightly; Wm. Williams, seaman, slightly; Thomas Fitzgibbons, seaman, slightly; Thomas Baldwin, marine, slightly.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, October 22,
1801.

Downing Street, October 21.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was this day received (in duplicate) at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

*Head-quarters, Camp before Alexandria,
September 5.*

My Lord,

I HAVE now the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that the forts and town of Alexandria have surrendered to his Majesty's troops, who, on the 2d instant, took possession of the intrenched camp, the heights above Pompey's Pillar, the Redoubt de Bain, and the Fort Triangular. By the capitulation, the garrison are to be embarked for France in the course of ten days, provided the shipping is in a state of preparation to receive them.

The operations against the enemy's works commenced on the 17th of August.

Major-general Coote embarked with a strong corps on the inundation, in the night between the 16th and 17th of August. He effected his landing to the westward of Alexandria with little or no opposition, and immediately invested the strong castle of Marabout, situated at the entrance of the western harbour of Alexandria.

On the east side of the town two attacks were made to get possession of some heights in front of the intrenched position of the enemy. I intrusted the conduct of the attack against their right to Major-general Cradock, and that against their left to Major-general Moore. Those two officers perfectly executed my intentions, and performed the service committed to their care with much precision and ability. The action was
neither

neither obstinate nor severe, and our loss is but small; but it afforded one more opportunity to display the promptness of British officers, and the heroism of British soldiers. A part of General Doyle's brigade, the 30th regiment (but under the immediate command of Colonel Spencer), had taken possession of a hill in front of the enemy's right. General Menou, who was in person in that part of the French intrenched camp, directly opposite to our post, ordered about 600 men to make a sortie, to drive us from our position. The enemy advanced in column with fixed bayonets and without firing a shot, till they got very close to the 30th regiment, to whom Colonel Spencer gave an immediate order to charge, though they did not consist of more than 200 men; he was obeyed with a spirit and a determination worthy of the highest panegyric. The enemy were driven back to their intrenchments in the greatest confusion: they had many killed and wounded, and several taken prisoners.

On the night between the 18th and 19th, Major-general Coote opened batteries against the castle of Marabout; an attack was also made from the sea by several Turkish corvettes, and the launches and boats of the fleet, under the guidance of the Honourable Captain Cochrane: great perseverance and exertions were required to get up heavy guns through a difficult and almost impracticable country; but the troops executed this painful and arduous service with such zeal and continued firmness, that the fort capitulated on the night of the 21st: the garrison consisted of about 180 men, and were commanded by a chef de brigade.

On the morning of the 22d Major-general Coote marched from Marabout to attack a strong corps posted in his front, in order to cover the approach to Alexandria; the managements of that excellent officer appear to have been able and judicious, and were attended with the most complete success; he drove the enemy every where, though strongly posted, and in a country which opposed uncommon obstacles to the progress of troops. The French suffered extremely in the action, and retreated in much confusion, leaving their wounded and seven pieces of cannon behind them.

On the 24th, batteries were opened against the Redoubt de Bain; and on the 25th, at night, Major-general Coote surprised the enemy's advanced posts, when seven officers and fifty men were taken prisoners: this service was gallantly performed by Lieutenant-colonel Smith, with the 1st battalion of the 20th regiment, and a small detachment of dragoons, under the orders of Lieutenant Kelly of the 26th. The enemy endeavoured to regain possession of the ground from which they had been driven, but were repulsed with loss.

On the morning of the 26th we opened four batteries on each side of the town against the intrenched camp of the French, which soon silenced their fire, and induced them to withdraw many of their guns.

On the 27th, in the evening, General Menou sent an aid-de-camp to request an armistice for three days, in order to give time to prepare a capitulation, which, after some difficulties and delays, was signed on the 2d of September.

I have the honour to enclose you a copy of the capitulation, and also a list of the number of persons for whom the enemy have required shipping; by this it appears that the total of the garrison of Alexandria consisted of upwards of 8000 soldiers, and 1300 sailors.

This arduous and important service has at length been brought to a conclusion.

conclusion. The exertions of individuals have been splendid and meritorious. I regret that the bounds of a dispatch will not allow me to specify the whole, or to mention the name of every person who has distinguished himself in the public service. I have received the greatest support and assistance from the general officers of the army. The conduct of the troops of every description has been exemplary in the highest degree; there has been much to applaud and nothing to reprehend; their order and regularity in the camp have been as conspicuous as their courage in the field. To the Quartermaster-general, Lieutenant-colonel Anstruther, I owe much for his unwearied industry and zeal in the public service, and for the aid, advice, and co-operation, which he has at all times afforded me. Brigadier-general Lawson, who commanded the artillery, and Captain Bryce, the chief engineer, have both great merit in their different departments. The local situation of Egypt presents obstacles of a most serious kind to military operations on an extended scale. The skill and perseverance of those two officers have overcome difficulties which at first appeared almost insurmountable.

Lieutenant-colonel Lindenthal, who has always acted with the Turks, deserves my utmost acknowledgments; his activity and diligence have been unremitted, and has introduced amongst them an order and regularity which does him the highest honour.

During the course of the long service on which we have been engaged, Lord Keith has at all times given me the most able assistance and counsel. The labour and fatigue of the navy have been continued and excessive; it has not been of one day, or of one week, but for months together. In the Bay of Aboukir, on the new inundation, and on the Nile for 160 miles, they have been employed without intermission, and have submitted to many privations with a cheerfulness and patience highly creditable to them, and advantageous to the public service.

Sir Sidney Smith had originally the command of the seamen who landed from the fleet; he continued on shore till after the capture of Rosetta, and returned on board the *Tigre* a short time before the appearance of Admiral Gantheaume's squadron on the coast. He was present in the three actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st of March, when he displayed that ardour of mind for the service of his country, and that noble intrepidity for which he has been ever so conspicuous. Captain Stevenson of the *Europa* succeeded him, and I have every reason to be satisfied with his zeal and conduct. The crews of the gun-boats displayed great gallantry, under his guidance, in the new inundation; and much approbation is also due to the naval officers who acted under his orders.

Captain Pressland, of the *Regulus*, has had the direction for many months past of all Greek ships in our employment, and of those belonging to the Commissariat. He has been active, zealous, and indefatigable, and merits my warmest approbation. I must, therefore, beg leave particularly to recommend this old and meritorious officer to your Lordship's protection.

Allow me to express an humble hope, that the army in Egypt have gratified the warmest wishes and expectations of their country. To them every thing is due, and to me nothing. It was my fate to succeed a man who created such a spirit, and established such a discipline amongst them, that little has been left for me to perform, except to follow his maxims, and to endeavour to imitate his conduct.

This

This dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by Colonel Abercromby, an officer of considerable ability, and worthy of the great name which he bears. He will one day, I trust, emulate the virtue and talents of his never sufficiently to be lamented father.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. HELY HUTCHINSON, Lieutenant-general.

The Right Honourable Lord Hobart, &c.

TRANSLATION.

Articles of the Capitulation proposed by Abdoullahy Jaques François Menou, General in Chief of the French Army now in Alexandria, to the Generals commanding the Land and Sea Forces of his Britannic Majesty and of the Sublime Porte, forming the Blockade of Alexandria; dated the 12th Fructidor, Year 9 of the French Republic (30th August 1801).

ART. I. From the present date to the 30th Fructidor (17th September 1801), there shall be a continuation of the truce and suspension of arms between the French army and the combined armies of his Britannic Majesty and of the Sublime Porte, upon the same conditions with those which actually subsist, with the exception of a regulation, to be amicably settled between the respective generals of the two armies, of establishing a new line of advanced posts, in order to remove all pretext of hostility between the troops.—Ans. Refused.

Art. II. In case no adequate succours should arrive to the French army before the day mentioned in the preceding article, that army shall evacuate the forts and intrenched camps of Alexandria upon the following conditions.—Ans. Refused.

Art. III. The French army shall retire, on the first complementary day of the French æra, into the city of Alexandria and forts adjacent, and shall deliver up to the allied powers the intrenched camp in front of the lines of the Arabs, the fort Le Turc, and the fort Du Vivier, together with their artillery and ammunition.—Ans. In forty-eight hours after the signing of the capitulation, namely, on the 2d of September, at noon, the intrenched camps, the fort Turc, and that of Du Vivier, shall be delivered up to the allied powers: the ammunition and artillery of these forts shall also be given up. The French troops shall evacuate the city, forts, and dependencies of Alexandria, ten days after signing the capitulation, or at the time of their embarkation.

Art. IV. All individuals, constituting a part of the French army, or attached to it by any relations, military or civil; the auxiliary troops of every nation, country, or religion, or of whatever powers they may have been subjects before the arrival of the French, shall preserve their property of every description, their effects, papers, &c. &c. which shall not be subject to any examination.—Ans. Granted; provided that nothing be carried away belonging to the government of the French republic, but only the effects, baggage, and other articles belonging to the French and auxiliary soldiers, who have served during six months in the army of the republic: the same is to be understood of all the individuals attached to the French army, by civil or military capacities, of whatever nation, country, or religion they may be.

Art. V. The French forces, the auxiliary troops, and all the individuals described in the preceding article, shall be embarked in the ports of Alexandria between the 5th and the 10th of Vendemiaire, year 10 of the republic,

republic, at the latest (27th September to the 3d October 1801), together with their arms, stores, baggage, effects, and property of all kinds, official papers, and deposits, one field-piece to each battalion and squadron, with ammunition, &c. &c.; the whole to be conveyed to one of the ports of the French republic in the Mediterranean, to be determined by the general in chief of the French army.—Ans. The French forces, the auxiliary troops, and all the individuals described in the 4th article, shall be embarked in the ports of Alexandria (unless, after an amicable convention, it should be found more expeditious to embark a part of them at Aboukir), as soon as vessels can be prepared, the allied powers at the same time engaging that the embarkation shall take place, if possible, ten days after the capitulation shall be signed; they shall receive all the honours of war, shall carry away their arms and baggage, shall not be prisoners of war, and shall moreover take with them ten pieces of cannon, from four to eight-pounders, with ten rounds of shot to each gun: they shall be conveyed to a French port in the Mediterranean.

Art. VI. The French ships of war, with their full complement, and all merchant-ships, to whatever nation or individuals they may belong, even those of nations at war with the allied powers, or those that are the property of owners or merchants who were subject to the allied powers before the arrival of the French, shall depart with the French army, in order that those that are ships of war may be restored to the French government, and the merchant-ships to the owners, or to their assignees.—Ans. Refused: all vessels shall be delivered up as they are.

Art. VII. Every single ship that, from the present day to the 30th Fructidor, shall arrive from the French republic, or any of her allies, into the ports or road of Alexandria, shall be comprehended in this capitulation. Every ship of war or commerce belonging to France, or the allies of the republic, that shall arrive in the ports or road of Alexandria within the twenty days immediately following the evacuation of that place, shall not be considered a lawful prize, but shall be set at liberty, with her equipage and cargo, and be furnished with a passport from the allied powers.—Ans. Refused.

Art. VIII. The French and auxiliary troops, the civil and military agents attached to the army, and all other individuals described in the preceding articles, shall be embarked on board such French and other vessels, actually in the ports of Alexandria, as shall be in a condition to go to sea; or on board those of his Britannic Majesty and of the Sublime Porte, within the time fixed by the 5th article.

Art. IX. Commissaries shall be named by each party to regulate the number of vessels to be employed, the number of men to be embarked upon them, and generally to provide for all the difficulties that may arise in carrying into execution the present capitulation. Those commissaries shall agree upon the different positions which shall be taken by the ships now in the port of Alexandria, and those which shall be furnished by the allied powers, so that by a well-regulated arrangement, every occasion of difference between the crews of the several nations may be avoided.—Ans. All these details will be regulated by the English Admiral, and by an officer of the French navy named by the General in Chief.

Art. X. Merchants and owners of ships, of whatever nation or religion they may be, and also the inhabitants of Egypt, and of every other country, who may at the present time be in Alexandria, whether Syrians, Copts, Greeks, Arabs, Jews, &c. and who shall be desirous of follow-

ing the French army, shall be embarked with, and enjoy the same advantages with that army: they shall be at liberty to remove their property of all kinds, and to leave powers for the disposal of what they may not be able to take away. All arrangements, all sales, all stipulations, whether of commerce, or of any other nature made by them, shall be strictly carried into effect after their departure, and be maintained by the generals of his Britannic Majesty and of the Sublime Porte. Those who may prefer remaining in Egypt a certain time on account of their private affairs, shall be at liberty to do so, and shall have full protection from the allied powers; those also who may be desirous of establishing themselves in Egypt, shall be entitled to all the privileges and rights of which they were in possession before the arrival of the French.—Ans. Every article of merchandise, whether in the town of Alexandria, or on board the vessels that are in the ports, shall be provisionally at the disposition of the allied powers, but subject to such definitive regulation as may be determined by established usage and the law of nations. Private merchants shall be at liberty to accompany the French army, or they may remain in the country in security.

Art. XI. None of the inhabitants of Egypt, or of any other nation or religion, shall be called to account for their conduct during the period of the French troops having been in the country, particularly for having taken arms in their favour, or having been employed by them.—Ans. Granted.

Art. XII. The troops, and all others who may be embarked with them, shall be fed during their passage, and until their arrival in France, at the expense of the allied powers, and conformably to the rules of the French navy. The allied powers shall supply every thing that may be necessary for the embarkation.—Ans. The troops, and all others who may be embarked with them, shall be fed during their passage, and until their arrival in France, at the expense of the allied powers, according to the usage established in the marine of England.

Art. XIII. The consuls, and all other public agents of the several powers in alliance with the French republic, shall continue in the enjoyment of all the privileges and rights which are granted by civilized nations to diplomatic agents: their property, all their effects and papers shall be respected, and placed under the protection of the allied powers. They shall be at liberty to retire or remain, as they may think fit.—Ans. The consuls, and all other public agents of the powers in alliance with the French republic, shall be at liberty to remain or to retire, as they may judge fit. Their property and effects of any kind, together with their papers, shall be preserved for them, provided they conduct themselves with loyalty, and conformably to the law of nations.

Art. XIV. The sick, who may be judged by the medical staff of the army to be in a state for removal, shall be embarked at the same time with the army, upon hospital-ships properly furnished with medicines, provisions, and every other store that may be necessary for their situation; and they shall be attended by French surgeons. Those of the sick who may not be in a condition to undertake the voyage, shall be delivered over to the care and humanity of the allied powers. French physicians and other medical assistance shall be left for their care, to be maintained at the expense of the allied powers, who shall send them to France as soon as their state of health may permit, together with any thing belonging to them, in the same manner as has been proposed for the rest of the army.
—Ans.

—Ans. Granted. The ships destined for hospitals shall be prepared for the reception of those who may fall sick during the passage. The medical staff of the two armies shall concert together in what manner to dispose of those of the sick who, having contagious disorders, ought not to have communication with the others.

Art. XV. Horse transports for conveying sixty horses, with every thing necessary for their subsistence during the passage, shall be furnished.

—Ans. Granted.

Art. XVI. The individuals composing the Institute of Egypt and the Commission of Arts, shall carry with them all the papers, plans, memoirs, collections of natural history, and all the monuments of art and antiquity collected by them in Egypt.—Ans. The members of the Institute may carry with them all the instruments of arts and science which they have brought from France; but the Arabian manuscripts, the statues, and other collections which have been made for the French republic, shall be considered as public property, and subject to the disposal of the generals of the combined army.

General Hope having declared, in consequence of some observations of the Commander in Chief of the French army, that he could make no alteration in this article, it has been agreed that a reference thereupon should be made to the Commander in Chief of the combined army.

Art. XVII. The vessels which shall be employed in conveying the French and auxiliary army, as well as the different persons who shall accompany it, shall be escorted by ships of war belonging to the allied powers, who formally engage that they shall not, in any manner, be molested during their voyage; the safety of such of these vessels as may be separated by stress of weather or other accidents, shall be guaranteed by the generals of the allied forces: the vessels conveying the French army shall not, under any pretence, touch at any other than the French coast, except in case of absolute necessity.—Ans. Granted. The Commander in Chief of the French army entering into a reciprocal engagement that none of these vessels shall be molested during their stay in France, or on their return; he equally engaging that they shall be furnished with every thing which may be necessary, according to the constant practice of European powers.

Art. XVIII. At the time of giving up the camps and forts according to the terms of the 3d article, the prisoners in Egypt shall be respectively given up on both sides.—Ans. Granted.

Art. XIX. Commissaries shall be named to receive the artillery of the place and of the forts, stores, magazines, plans, and other articles that the French leave to the allied powers; and lists and inventories shall be made out, signed by the commissaries of the different powers, according as the forts and magazines shall be given up to the allied powers.—Ans. Granted: provided that all the plans of the city and forts of Alexandria, as well as all maps of the country, shall be delivered up to the English commissary. The batteries, cisterns, and other public buildings, shall also be given up in the condition in which they actually are.

Art. XX. A passport shall be granted to a French armed vessel, in order to convey to Toulon, immediately after the camps and forts before mentioned shall be given up, officers charged by the Commander in Chief to carry to his government the present capitulation.—Ans. Granted: but if it is a French vessel, it shall not be armed.

Art. XXI. On giving up the camps and forts mentioned in the preceding articles, hostages shall be given on both sides, in order to guaranty the execution of the present treaty. They shall be chosen from among the officers of rank in the respective armies, namely, four from the French army, two from the British troops, and two from the troops of the Sublime Porte. The four French hostages shall be embarked on board the English ship commanding the squadron, and the four British and Turkish hostages on board one of the vessels which shall carry the Commander in Chief, or the lieutenant-generals. They shall all be reciprocally delivered up on their arrival in France.—Ans. There shall be placed in the hands of the Commander in Chief of the French army four officers of rank as hostages, namely, one officer of the navy, one officer of the British army, and two officers of the Turkish army. The Commander in Chief shall, in like manner, place in the hands of the Commander in Chief of the British army four officers of rank. The hostages shall be restored on both sides at the period of the embarkation.

Art. XXII. If any difficulties should arise during the execution of the present capitulation, they shall be amicably settled by the commissaries of the armies.—Ans. Granted.

(Signed) KEITH, Admiral.

(Signed) J. HELY HUTCHINSON, Lieutenant-general, Commanding in Chief.

(Signed) HUSSEIN, Capitan Pacha.

(Signed) ABDOULLAHY JACQUES FRANCOIS MENOU,
General in Chief of the French Army.

(A true copy)

JAMES KEMPT, Lieutenant-colonel and Secretary.

Sir,

Camp, West of Alexandria, August 23.

CAPTAIN Cochrane, with seven sloops of war, having entered into the western harbour of Alexandria on the evening of the 21st instant, and anchored on my left flank, I immediately determined to move forward, and take as advanced a position as near Alexandria as prudence and security would permit.

The necessary arrangements having been made on the morning of the 22d, the troops advanced against the enemy, who was strongly posted upon a ridge of high hills, having his right flank secured by two heavy guns, and his left by two batteries containing three more, with many field-pieces placed in the intervals of his line.

The army moved through the sand-hills in three columns, the Guards forming two upon the right near the Lake, and Major-general Ludlow's brigade the third upon the left, having the 1st battalion of the 27th regiment in advance: Major-general Finch's brigade composed a reserve, and was destined to give its support wherever it might be required.

In this manner, having our field artillery with the advanced guard, the troops continued to move forward with the greatest coolness and regularity, under a very heavy fire of cannon and small arms, forcing the enemy to retreat constantly before them, and driving them to their present position before the walls of Alexandria.

Major-generals Ludlow, Earl of Cavan, and Finch, upon this, as upon all other occasions, have given me all possible support, and deserve every

every commendation for the precision and regularity with which they led on their respective columns.

The exertions of the captains commanding the ships of war upon our left, and of the officers commanding the gun-boats upon our right, were attended with the best effect: their continued and unremitting fire kept the enemy in check.

To Captain Cochrane I feel extremely obliged, for his zeal and constant readiness to afford every assistance in his power. Captain Stevenson, who commanded the gun-boats upon the Lake, also calls for my earnest approbation of his conduct.

Permit me, Sir, to repeat to you the intrepid and gallant behaviour of the whole of the troops during the affair of yesterday, which lasted from six until ten o'clock in the morning. Their bravery was only equalled by the cool and regular manner in which they advanced under a severe and heavy cannonade. Happy am I to add that our loss is only trifling, when compared to the advantages we have gained, and the difficulties we had to surmount in a country, which, at every step, afforded the enemy the means of making the most desperate resistance.

The loss of the enemy must have been considerably greater than ours. It is impossible for me to ascertain the numbers. Seven pieces of heavy ordnance were left behind by the French in the hurry of their retreat, and have fallen into our hands.

I feel much indebted to Lieutenant-colonel Duncan, quartermaster-general, for his judicious arrangements, and for his conduct during the whole of yesterday: he deserves my sincere thanks. Enclosed I have the honour to transmit a return of the killed and wounded, &c.

(Signed) EYRE COOTE, Major-general.

(A true copy.)

JAMES KEMPT, Lieut-col. and Sec.

To Lieutenant-general the Hon. J. Hely Hutchinson, &c.

Sir,

Camp, West of Alexandria, August 23.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the summons, as also the articles of capitulation of the fort of Marabout.

The speedy and fortunate reduction of that post, so important to our fleets, was, I am happy to say, effected without any loss on our side, and calls upon me to lay before you the unremitting zeal and attention of Lieutenant-colonel Darby, who, with the first battalion of the 54th regiment, covered the attack: the very judicious manner in which he posted the light company of that corps, who, by being placed on an adjoining rock, silenced the guns by their musketry, greatly accelerated the fall of the fort.

I also feel myself indebted for the effectual exertions of Major Cookson, of the royal artillery, and for the prompt arrangements of Captain Ford, the commanding engineer.

I beg to transmit a return of the prisoners taken, as also of the ordnance and stores found in the fort.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EYRE COOTE, Major-general.

(A true copy.)

JAMES KEMPT, Lieutenant-colonel and Secretary.

Summons

Summons of the Fort of Marabout.

Sir,

Camp, 21st August.

AS, after the events of this day, and the means employed against the fort which you command, there remain no hopes of your being able to defend it, or even to retire into Alexandria, I summon you, in the name of humanity, to surrender on the terms which shall be granted to you; otherwise you will here be answerable for all the consequences that may ensue, being determined to employ the whole of the British and Ottoman forces under my command to compel you to surrender.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EYRE COOTE, Major-general.

*To the Officer commanding Fort Marabout.**Answer.*

Sir,

Fort Marabout, 3d Fructidor, August 9.

I HAVE the honour to lay before you the terms of capitulation which the garrison of Marabout require; and from the generosity which characterizes your nation, I promise myself that you will agree to them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ETIENNE.

Capitulation of the Fort of Marabout.

ART. I. The garrison demand to march out with the honours of war.—Ans. The garrison shall march out with the honours of war, and after having grounded their arms on the glacis, shall be prisoners of war.

Art. II. They shall preserve their baggage.—Ans. Granted.

Art. III. The officers shall have their swords and sabres.—Ans. Granted.

Art. IV. The garrison shall be conveyed into France, and treated during the voyage, each agreeably to his rank, conformably to the maritime laws of England.—Ans. Answered by the 1st article: the garrison shall be conveyed to France, but shall not serve till they are exchanged.

Art. V. Such individuals as may have effects at Alexandria, shall have full permission to bring them away.—Ans. Answered, with the restrictions that shall be made by the officers commanding the land and sea forces of England.

Art. VI. An officer shall be sent from the garrison to the General in Chief, to communicate to him the present capitulation.—Ans. A French officer shall be sent to Alexandria by sea. A detachment of British forces shall take possession of the fort of Marabout immediately after the ratification of the present capitulation. The garrison shall march out to-morrow morning, and after having deposited their arms on the glacis, shall be embarked on English vessels.

Done at fort Marabout the 3d Fructidor, the 9th year of the French republic.

(Signed) ETIENNE, the Chief of Battalion.

(Signed) CHRIS. DARBY, Lieut. Col. 54th regiment.

Sir,

Camp, West of Alexandria, August 26.

BEING anxious to push my picquets upon the left as far as possible towards the enemy's advanced work, the Redoubt de Bain, I directed Lieutenant-colonel Smith, with the 1st battalion of the 20th regiment, assisted

assisted with a small detachment of the 26th light dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant Kelly, to attack and drive in the French outposts upon the right of their position. He was to be supported by a battalion of infantry, disposed for that purpose on the sand hills.

Soon after dark last night, Lieutenant-colonel Smith commenced the attack by turning the left of the enemy's picquets, and scouring the hills as he advanced.

The cool and spirited conduct of that officer, and the corps under his command, as also the detachment of the 26th dragoons, is well deserving of praise: not a man attempted to load, and the whole was effected by the bayonet. The loss of the enemy in this affair amounted to upwards of 100 men killed, wounded, and taken: of the latter I enclose the return.

This service was performed on our side with the loss of three men only, slightly wounded; and has placed me in a situation to erect a battery within about 600 yards of Redoubt de Bain.

The enemy, however, extremely exasperated at our success, made several attempts to regain the ground he had lost; with this view he kept up a very heavy fire of cannon and musketry for about an hour, when finding all his endeavours ineffectual, he retired, leaving us peaceful possessors of the advantage we had gained in the early part of the night.

Enclosed is a return of our loss in the latter part of the affair.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EYRE COOTE, Major-general.

(A true copy.)

JAMES KEMPT, Lieut. Col. and Sec.

To Lieutenant-general the Hon. Sir J. Hely Hutchinson, &c.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-general Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. at the Siege of Alexandria. Camp, August 29.

August 17. Driving in the Enemy's advanced Posts.

30th foot—3 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 2 sergeants, 22 rank and file, wounded.

50th foot—1 rank and file wounded.

92d foot—3 rank and file wounded.

Stuart's—1 rank and file wounded.

Ancient Irish fencibles—1 rank and file killed.

Rifle corps—5 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 12 rank and file, wounded.

Total.—9 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 3 sergeants, 39 rank and file, wounded.

Rank and Names of Officers wounded.

30th regiment—Lieutenant Mansergh.

Rifle corps—Ensign Tramlach.

August 22. Major-general Coote's Corps, advancing to Blockade the western Side of Alexandria.

Artillery—1 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

Coldstream Guards, 1st battalion—2 rank and file wounded.

3d regiment of Guards, 1st battalion—5 rank and file wounded.

25th foot—1 officer, 4 rank and file, wounded.

26th foot—1 rank and file wounded.

27th foot, 1st battalion—7 rank and file wounded.

27th foot, 2d battalion—2 rank and file wounded.

54th foot, 2d battalion—2 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded.

Rifle corps—1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, wounded.

Total.—3 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 40 rank and file, wounded.

Officer wounded.

25th foot—Lieutenant Hawkins.

N. B.—2 horses killed.

August 23. A false Alarm.

30th foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

August 25. In an Affair at the advanced Posts of the western Division of the Army.

26th light dragoons—1 horse killed; 1 officer, 2 rank and file, wounded.

3d Guards—1 rank and file wounded.

20th foot, 1st battalion—2 rank and file wounded.

20th foot, 2d battalion—1 rank and file wounded.

24th foot—4 rank and file wounded.

27th foot, 1st battalion—1 drummer, 1 rank and file, wounded.

27th foot, 2d battalion—7 rank and file wounded.

54th foot, 1st battalion—1 rank and file wounded.

54th foot, 2d battalion—2 officers, 6 rank and file, wounded.

Ancient Irish—1 rank and file wounded.

Rifle corps—7 rank and file wounded.

Total.—1 horse killed; 3 officers, 1 drummer, 33 rank and file, wounded.

Rank and Names of Officers wounded.

26th light dragoons—Lieutenant Kelly.

54th foot, 2d battalion—Lieutenant Samuel Predam and Lieutenant Aylmer, slightly.

N. B. Lieutenant Davids, of the royal artillery, wounded on the 26th June, on duty in front of the lines.

General total.—13 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 6 officers, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 113 rank and file, wounded.

JOHN ABERCROMBY, Adj. General.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, October 24, 1801.

Admiralty Office, October 24.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-admiral Rainier, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies, to E. Nepean, Esq.

Bombay Harbour, May 15.

BE pleased to inform their Lordships, that Captain W. Waller, in his Majesty's sloop Albatross, on the 12th November last, in latitude 18 deg. N. and longitude 91 deg. E. captured L'Adel, mounting 12 guns, with 60 men; and on the 23d of March following, in latitude 15 deg. 17 min. N. longitude 87 deg. E. he captured La Gloire, mounting 10 guns and 11 men, both French privateers, from the Mauritius.

Admiralty

Admiralty Office, October 24.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Martinique, August 21.

I PROCEEDED to this anchorage, where I found the Guachapin had arrived the previous day, with a Spanish letter of marque, which she had captured after a severe conflict of more than two hours. For the particulars of this gallant action I shall refer their Lordships to the accompanying letter from Captain Bland, of L'Heureux. Too great praise cannot be given to Captain Butcher, his officers, and crew.

*His Majesty's Ship L'Heureux, off Martinique,
August 17.*

Sir,

HAVING left Case Navirre yesterday in the afternoon to follow the orders received from you, the next morning at daylight, between Martinique and St. Lucia, we saw his Majesty's brig Guachapin commencing an action with a Spanish ship of war: to the unequal contest we made all haste; but before we could get up to give a broadside, the Spanish letter of marque La Teresa, commanded by an officer belonging to the Spanish navy, mounting 18 brass guns, of 32 and 12 pounders, and 120 men, struck to her gallant opponent.

I am sorry to add, the Guachapin had three men killed and three wounded; the ship nearly the same. Captain Butcher mentions the able assistance he received from his Lieutenant Mr. Marshall, in the strongest terms.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

LOFTUS OTWAY BLAND.

*Sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B. Rear-admiral of the Red,
Commander in Chief.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE, November 10, 1801.

Admiralty Office, November 10.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Newton Starck, of the Milbrook Schooner, and one from Captain Hollis, of the Thames Frigate, to Vice-admiral Pole.

*His Majesty's Schooner Milbrook, off Cadiz,
September 21.*

Sir,

I BEG leave to inform you, that on the 15th instant, being off Cape Montego in his Majesty's schooner Milbrook, under my command, to put myself under your orders, I perceived a small Spanish privateer, which, after a long chase, I succeeded in securing: her name is the Baptista, mounting eight guns, and was laden with a valuable cargo of English prize butter, with which she was on her passage from Vigo to Seville.

I have the honour to be, &c.

NEWTON STARCK.

*His Majesty's Ship Thames, September 21, Cape St. Mary
N. W. by N. four Leagues.*

Sir,

I HAVE to inform you, that this morning at daylight, his Majesty's ship Thames, being between the sand hills of San Lucar and Condan
Vol. XI, R Point,

Point, discovered an enemy's lugger in the N.W. which, after a chase of twelve hours (it then becoming calm when about three miles from the ship), was boarded in a very spirited manner by the boats of the Thames, under the command of Lieutenants Hawker, Stewart, and Lucas. She is called the Sparrow, a Spanish privateer mounting two four-pounders, two brass swivels and small arms, and 31 men, out fifty-four days, had taken a Gibraltar privateer, and was on her return.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

A. R. HOLLIS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, November 14, 1801.

Downing Street, November 14.

DISPATCHES (in duplicate), of which the following are a copy and extract, have been received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, brought by Colonel Abercromby, from Lieutenant-general the Honourable Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. commanding his Majesty's troops serving in Egypt.

My Lord, *Head-quarters, Camp before Alexandria, August 19.*

THE last division of the French troops who surrendered at Cairo sailed from the bay of Aboukir a few days ago. There have been embarked in all near 13,500 persons. The garrison of Cairo consisted of about 8000 troops of all descriptions, fit for duty, not including 1000 sick, and a considerable number of invalids. The total amounts to near 10,000 soldiers, amongst whom there was a very small proportion of Greeks and Copts, not more than 4 or 500 men: the remainder were all French. The other persons embarked were followers of the army, and attached to it in various civil capacities.

Major-general Craddock having been confined at Cairo by illness, I intrusted the command of the troops to Major-general Moore, who, during a long march of a very novel and critical nature, displayed much judgment, and conducted himself in the most able and judicious manner. Notwithstanding the mixture of Turks, British, and French, the utmost regularity was preserved, and no one disagreeable circumstance ever took place. My presence at Cairo was rendered indispensably necessary, by some arrangements which I was obliged to make with his Highness the Grand Vizier.

Major-general Baird, after having struggled through many difficulties in passing the Desert, and from want of boats to descend the Nile, has at length arrived at Cairo with the greatest part of the troops under his command, and I imagine he will reach Rosetta in the course of a few days: he has been directed to detach a certain number of troops to Damietta, and to leave a garrison at Giza.

We two days ago commenced our operations against Alexandria; as yet no event of any consequence has taken place; we have lost a few men, and taken a few prisoners.

Major-general Coote has been detached with a considerable corps to the westward, in order to invest the town completely on that side, and to cut off the communication of the enemy with the Arabs, who have been in the habit of supplying them with small quantities of cattle and other kinds of

of fresh provisions. General Coote's first operation will be directed against Marabout, a castle on an island at the entrance of the old harbour of Alexandria.

I cannot conclude this letter without stating to your Lordship the many obligations I have to Lord Keith and the navy, for the great exertions they have used in forwarding to us the necessary supplies, and from the fatigue they have undergone in the late embarkation of a considerable number of troops and stores, who were embarked on the new lake, and proceeded to the westward under the orders of Major-general Coote.

The utmost dispatch has also been used in sending the French troops, lately captured, to France; which, in our present position, was a service of the most essential consequence.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. HELY HUTCHINSON, Lieut. Gen.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-general the Honourable Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. to the Right Hon. Lord Hobart.

Head-quarters, Camp before Alexandria, August 19.

I WAS honoured with your Lordship's dispatches of the 19th May, at Cairo, where I remained to settle some essential business with his Highness the Grand Vizier, on the subject of the Mamalukes; I have put their affairs in a train of negotiation, and I hope to bring them to a fortunate issue.

The siege of Alexandria will probably be attended with many difficulties; the works towards the east side, where we are encamped, are prodigiously strong, and can hardly be approached on account of the narrowness of the space between the lake and the sea, and the nature of the ground; towards the west the works are not so strong, but however the difficulties in approaching them are also numerous; the corps there is completely in the Desert, the communication with us (by whom they must be supplied with every thing) is tedious, and the boats employed have a most severe duty to perform; General Coote has, however, been so fortunate as to find water. On the whole, I cannot flatter myself that Alexandria will be in our possession in a short time, unless some event takes place, of which we are not at present aware.

The reinforcements from England, Minorca, and Malta, are all arrived, except the 48th regiment from the latter place: they are very fine troops, and in a perfect state of health, order, and discipline.

Admiralty Office, November 14.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Sir,

Foudroyant, Bay of Aboukir, September 2.

I HAVE the honour and satisfaction of acquainting you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the important object of this expedition is fully accomplished; a capitulation (of which a copy is enclosed) has been this day signed, providing for the delivery to the allies, to-morrow, of the enemy's intrenched camp on the eastern side of Alexandria, and the fort Triangulaire, and the other important posts on the western side; and for that of the town itself, the public effects and the shipping in the harbour, at the expiration of ten days,

days, or sooner, if the enemy's troops can be sooner embarked. As soon as I can obtain returns of the ships and effects they shall be transmitted to you. The merchant-vessels are very numerous, and one old Venetian ship of the line, with the French frigates *Egyptienne*, *Justice*, and *Régénéré*, and some corvettes, are known to be in the port.

Their Lordships will not fail to have observed from my former details, the meritorious conduct of the officers and men who have been from time to time employed on the various duties which the debarkation of the army and a co-operation with them has required. Though opportunities for brilliant exertion have been few since the 8th of March, the desire for participating in it has been unremitted. But the nature of this expedition has demanded from most of the officers and seamen of the fleet, and particularly from those of the troop-ships, bomb-vessels, and transports, the endurance of labour, fatigue, and privation far beyond what I have witnessed before, and which I verily believe to have exceeded all former example, and it has been encountered and surmounted with a degree of resolution and perseverance which merits my highest praise, and gives both officers and men a just claim to the protection of their Lordships, and the approbation of their country. The number of officers to whom I owe this tribute of approbation, does not admit of my mentioning them by name; but most of the captains of the troop-ships have been employed in the superintendence of these duties, and I have had repeated and urgent offers of voluntary service from all. The agents for transports have conducted themselves with laudable diligence and activity in the service of the several departments to which they are attached, and displayed the greatest exertion and ability in overcoming the numerous difficulties with which they had to contend.

The captains and commanders of the ships appointed for guarding the Porte, have executed that tedious and anxious duty with diligence and success. During my absence from the squadron the blockade has been conducted much to my satisfaction by Rear-admiral Sir R. Bickerton; and justice requires me to mention, that when I was with the squadron, Captain Wilson, of the *Trusty*, was unwearied in his attention to the direction of all the duties in this bay.

The Capitan Pacha has uniformly manifested the most anxious desire of contributing, by every means in his power, to the promotion of the service. Having been generally on shore with his troops, the ships have been submitted, by his orders, to my direction, and the officers have paid the most respectful attention to the instructions they have received from me.

Captain Sir Sidney Smith, who has served with such distinguished reputation in this country, having applied to be the bearer of the dispatches announcing the expulsion of the enemy, I have complied with his request; and I beg to refer their Lordships to that active and intelligent officer for any particular information relative to this or other parts of the country, on which he has had opportunities of making remarks.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) KEITH.

Copy of another Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Sir,

Foudroyant, Bay of Aboukir, September 10.

YOU will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that the Capitan Pacha and I have agreed on the enclosed distribution of the vessels of war found in the enemy's possession in Alexandria, of which I trust their Lordship's will approve.

I have, &c.

KEITH.

His Highness the Capitan Pacha and Lord Keith have agreed to receive the Enemy's Ships as under, viz.

Capitan Pacha—Cause 64; Justice 46; No. 1, Venetian 26.

Lord Keith—L'Egyptienne 50; Régénéré 32; No. 2, Venetian 26.

The Turkish Corvettes to be given to the Capitan Pacha; but to be previously valued.

KEITH.

Admiralty Office, November 14.

Copy of another Letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Sir,

Foudroyant, at Sea, September 19.

I HAVE the honour and satisfaction of transmitting to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter received by me from Rear-admiral Sir John Warren, enclosing one from Captain Halstead, of his Majesty's ship the Phoenix, reporting the capture of one of the enemy's frigates.

I am, &c.

KEITH.

My Lord,

Renown, Mahon, August 13.

I HAVE enclosed to your Lordship the copy of a letter I received from Captain Halsted, of his Majesty's ship Phoenix, giving me an account of the capture of La Carrere French frigate, by Captain Gower, in his Majesty's ship La Pomone, on the 3d instant, with a list of the killed and wounded in the latter ship.

Captain Gower speaks very highly of the conduct of the officers and crew of La Pomone; and I beg leave to recommend to your consideration Lieutenant Lloyd, first of that ship, as a very deserving officer.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Phoenix, off Elba, August 3.

I BEG leave to inform you, that at half past two P. M. a frigate and several small vessels were seen to the southward of the Piombino Passage, steering for Port Longone. The squadron under my command went in chase of them immediately, and I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that at ten minutes past eight, after several shot being fired from bow and stern chases, Captain Gower, of the Pomone, in a very gallant and officer-like manner, ran alongside the frigate, and after ten minutes resistance, she surrendered. She is La Carrere French frigate, from Port Hercule, with ammunition for Longone, mounting 26 18-pounders, with two spare ports on her main deck, and 12 brass eights, with two brass 36-pound carronades on her quarter deck and fore-castle, and 356 men.

She

She is a very fine frigate, six years old, and just completely fitted at Toulon. The small vessels with her had ordnance stores, &c. &c. for the same place, and I am fearful two or three have got in.

Captain Gower speaks in great praise of Mr. Lloyd, the first Lieutenant of the Pomone, and also of all the rest of his officers and ship's company.

The Phoenix not being able to get nearer than random shot, did not fire: Captain Ballard, in the Pearl, when it was doubtful at which point the wind would fix, very judiciously kept between the enemy and Port Longone, should he have attempted to enter it.

I am sorry to add a list of two killed and four wounded on board the Pomone; one of the former, Mr. Thomas Cook, boatswain, and one of the latter, Lieutenant Charles Douglas, of the marines, who has lost a leg. I have not yet received a correct account of the loss of the enemy.

I am, &c.

L. W. HALSTED.

P. S. Since writing the above, I am sorry to add that Lieutenant Douglas has died of his wounds.

Rear-admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. B.

A List of killed and wounded on board his Majesty's Ship La Pomone, in Action with the French Frigate La Carrere, off Elba, August 3.

Killed—Thomas Cook, boatswain; and Samuel Herring, quartermaster.

Wounded—Charles Douglas, lieutenant of marines, since dead; John Cox, able seaman, since dead; John Brown, able seaman; John Boyd, able seaman.

Admiralty Office, November 14.

Copy of another Letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq.

On board his Majesty's Ship Foudroyant, Valette, October 8.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour of transmitting, for their Lordships' information, a copy of a letter, with its enclosure, received by me from Rear-admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, conveying the satisfactory intelligence of his Majesty's late ship Success having been recovered from the possession of the enemy; and their own frigate La Bravoure destroyed by the active exertions of Captains Halsted, Cockburn, and Gower, of his Majesty's ships the Phoenix, La Minerve, and La Pomone.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

My Lord,

Renown, at Sea, September 8.

I HAVE much satisfaction in communicating to you Captain Halsted's letter of the 2d instant, informing me of the capture of his Majesty's late ship the Success, and the destruction of La Bravoure frigate, of 46 guns, being the whole of the enemy's squadron employed in the attack of Porto Ferrajo, in the island of Elba.

I feel much indebted to Captain Halsted, who commanded his Majesty's frigates I had stationed for the defence of Elba, and also to Captains Cockburn and Gower, for their zeal and good conduct, as well as every

every officer and man in the squadron, and trust that the merit they have exhibited on this occasion will entitle them to your Lordship's approbation and favour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. BORLASE WARREN.

Right Hon. Lord Keith, &c.

Sir,

Phoenix, off Vada, near Leghorn, September 2.

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that while at anchor off Piombino for the purpose of preventing supplies being sent by the enemy from that place to Port Longone, at half past six A. M. his Majesty's ship *Minerve*, which had joined and parted from me the day before, was seen in the N.W. standing towards the *Phoenix*, firing guns, and with the signal flying for an enemy. I immediately made the *Pomone*'s signal to chase that way, she having joined me two days before, and got the *Phoenix* under sail, upon which the *Minerve* bore up, and made all sail to the northward, the *Pomone* and *Phoenix* following. About nine o'clock we saw two frigates to the northward, steering towards Leghorn, apparently French, and between ten and eleven we observed that the nearest to us had run aground on the shoal off Vada, and upon the approach of the squadron, and a shot being fired towards her from the *Minerve* in passing, she struck her colours without firing a gun, and was taken possession of by the *Pomone*. It was additional pleasure when I found her to be his Majesty's late ship *Succes*, commanded by Monsieur Britel. The *Minerve* being the headmost ship, went on in pursuit of the other, which was endeavouring to get to Leghorn, but fortunately the wind shifting to the northward, enabled the *Minerve* to get well up with the enemy before he could accomplish his views; and after missing stays, and attempting to wear, got on shore under the Lantegano battery to the southward of Leghorn, where her mast soon went by the board, and the ship was totally lost, having struck her colours without making any resistance. She proves to have been *La Bravoure* French frigate, of 46 guns, commanded by Monsieur Dordelin, carrying 28 12-pounders on her main deck, with 283 men, the captain and several of his officers being made prisoners of the *Minerve*'s boats. Captain Cockburn informs me, that in consequence of the surf running high, night coming on, and the enemy on shore firing upon the ship and boats, he was prevented making a greater number of the crew prisoners; and would have burnt her, had it not been a certainty that many of the enemy must have perished in the flames.

Captain Cockburn speaks in the handsomest manner of Mr. Kelly, his first lieutenant, as well as of the rest of his officers and ship's company on this occasion.

I feel much indebted to Captains Cockburn and Gower for their zeal and activity, as the taking and destroying these two ships completes the demolition of the squadron of French frigates (in less than a month) which had been employed in the blockade of Porto Ferrajo.

I beg also to mention, that by the exertions of Lieutenant Thompson of the *Phoenix*, and the men employed under him belonging to the different ships, the *Succes* has been got off without receiving any material injury.

The anxiety shown by all ranks on board the *Phoenix* to get up with the enemy can be better imagined than I can describe. The above fri-

gates left Leghorn Mole in the evening of the 31st ult. with orders from General Watrin to attack the Phoenix, intelligence of which I had received about a week before.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

L. W. HALSTED.

*Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. K. B. Rear-admiral
of the White, &c.*

Admiralty Office, November 14.

Copy of another Letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq.

*On board his Majesty's Ship Foudroyant, Valette,
October 8.*

Sir,

I HAVE the pleasure of acquainting you, for the information of their Lordships, that his Majesty's late sloop the Bull Dog has been recovered from the enemy by the gallant exertions of Captain Lord William Stuart, of his Majesty's ship Champion. I enclose a copy of a letter from Captain Rogers, of the Mercury, conveying the intelligence of that event to me; and have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

My Lord,

Mercury, Gulf of Tarento, September 17.

HAVING received information that his Majesty's late sloop the Bull Dog had sailed from Ancona on the 25th August, with several trabacolos for Egypt, or Tarento, laden with cannon, powder, shot, &c. I went immediately in pursuit of them with the Mercury and Champion; and on the morning of the 15th, just entering the gulf of Tarento, we had the satisfaction to discover the St. Dorothea in chase of the above-mentioned vessels, but at a very great distance to windward, and it was impossible to get near enough to keep sight of them after dark; however we continued beating to windward all night, and at daylight the Champion made the signal for seeing them to leeward, close in with Galipoli; but she was unable to prevent their anchoring under the guns of the garrison. This was, however, no check to the gallantry of Lord William Stuart, who persevered in a very distinguished manner, notwithstanding the fire from the batteries and the Bull Dog, until he got close under her stern, and then gave her so warm a return, that in a few minutes she hauled down her colours, and the cable being cut, was soon without reach of the batteries.

There were four trabacolos and a tartan with the Bull Dog, all of which had warped close to the walls of the garrison, except one trabacolo, which was also well in and defended by the batteries; but the Mercury was enabled to get so near as to drop a boat and bring her off without mischief: she is laden with brass mortars, field-pieces, &c. and was destined for Tarento.

Lord William Stuart reports one man killed on board the Champion, and several shot in the masts and hull, chiefly from the batteries.

I have, &c.

THOMAS ROGERS.

Right Honourable Admiral Lord Keith, K. B.

Downing

Downing Street, November 14.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from General the Hon. H. E. Fox, commanding his Majesty's troops in the Mediterranean; dated Malta, 7th of October.

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your Lordship a letter I have received from Lieutenant-colonel Airey, commanding the troops in British pay, in the island of Elba.

Sir,

Porto Ferrajo, September 15.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that since my last dispatch, we could observe the enemy busily employed in strengthening their works and batteries round this place, and especially towards the church of the Annunciata and English Fort, where we found they had thrown up some additional works, and masked all the embrasures, by filling them with fascines.

Sir John Warren arrived on the 12th instant, and from all the intelligence I had received, I thought, with the assistance of the marines of the fleet, and a party of seamen, an attack from the garrison might be attended with good effects; that he might at least destroy the batteries that shut up the port, and by bringing their force into the field, be able to ascertain how far the accounts he had received of their numbers were to be depended on.

The admiral acceded to my representation, and in the morning of the 14th instant, with the concurrence of the governor, a little before daylight, a landing was made by two separate divisions, amounting in the whole to about 1000 men, including Tuscans, peasants, pioneers, &c. at the same time that a reserve was left in the garrison under the command of Lieutenant-colonel De Berfy, to make a sortie from the gate, if found practicable, and to co-operate with the main body, in seizing the works in front of the Falcone.

The landings were made with success, and the batteries round the bay were destroyed; but finding our force not sufficient to complete the whole business, we re-embarked our troops with comparatively little loss, having destroyed the batteries of Punta Pina, the Grottoes, and Giovanni, with a great quantity of powder and made up ammunition, and bringing off into the garrison 150 barrels of gunpowder: we also brought off with us fifty-three prisoners, including three captains and two subalterns.

I feel myself much indebted to the corps of marines and seamen for their support and assistance, and was much pleased to see the steadiness of the Swiss troops under Captain De Winter; Captain Knoibler of that corps, who had the command of the division sent against Punta Pina, speaks very handsomely of the detachment of De Berfy's corps who acted with him on this occasion.

I beg leave further to express my gratitude to Captain White, of his Majesty's ship Renown, for his great attention in the arrangement for the landing, and his activity in re-embarking the troops, when a good deal pressed by the enemy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE AIREY, Lieutenant-colonel.

I cannot close this letter without submitting to your Excellency the very meritorious conduct, and uncommon zeal and attention of Messrs. Grant and Letterdale, in preparing and providing every thing necessary for the operations of the day.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the Attack of the Enemy's Batteries on the Island of Elba, on the 14th instant.

De Berfy's corps—3 missing.

Swiss corps—5 killed, 14 wounded, 11 missing.

Tuscan corps—12 killed, 9 wounded, 14 missing.

Total.—17 killed, 23 wounded, 28 missing.

I have not yet got the return of seamen and marines.

Captain Long, of the Vincego brig, was unfortunately mortally wounded, and died the next day: Lieutenant Clarke, of the marines, wounded and prisoner.

(Signed)

GEORGE AIREY, Lieutenant-colonel.

The Honourable General Fox, &c.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, November 17, 1801.

Admiralty Office, November 17.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Sir,

Foudroyant, off Alexandria, August 27.

MY letter of the 5th instant acquainted you, for the information of their Lordships, that the embarkation of General Belliard's corps was carrying into execution with all possible dispatch; but, on account of the difficulty of getting forward the immense quantity of baggage that they brought with them from Cairo, the operation was protracted till the 8th. The ships of war, as well as the transports, however, were directed to proceed by divisions. The Braakel, with the first division, sailed on the 4th; the Inflexible, Dolphin, and Ulysses, with the second, on the 6th; and the Experiment and Pallas, with the last, on the 10th, carrying with them between 13 and 14,000 individuals of all descriptions.

The army from Cairo moved on forthwith to the camp before Alexandria; and the General, who did me the honour of spending some days with me while the embarkation of the French was going on, resolved on transporting by the Mareotis, to the westward of Alexandria, a corps of about 5000 men, under the orders of Major-general Coote, to divide the enemy's force and attention, to invest the town closely on that side, and cut off all farther hope of reinforcement or supplies by land. On the 12th I proceeded with Lieutenant-colonel Anstruther, the quartermaster-general, to examine the enemy's position on the side of the Lake, and the strength of the flotilla that they had assembled there; and having ascertained that their armed force could be easily subdued, and that a debarkation could be effected with little or no difficulty, the General determined to carry the measure into immediate effect. To secure the landing from interruption, Captain Stevenson, of the Europa, who is continued in the command of the flotilla, was forthwith directed to take a station in front of

of the gun-boats and armed boats which the enemy had assembled on the Lake, and drawn up in a line under the protection of batteries thrown up for their defence, to keep them in check till they could be seized or destroyed. On the evening of the 16th, all the boats of the ships of war and the transports in this bay, were assembled in the Mareotis, with as many germs as could be collected from the Nile, for the purpose of receiving the troops, who were embarked in the night, and landed without opposition the next morning, under the superintendance of Captain Elphinstone, considerably further to the westward than was intended, the wind not admitting of the boats reaching the shore nearer to the town; the enemy seeing no prospect left of saving their armed boats, set fire to them, and blew them all up in the course of this and the following day, except two or three which have fallen into our hands. Whilst the landing was carrying into effect, Captain Sir W. S. Smith, of the Tigre, was directed with some sloops of war and armed boats to make a demonstration of attack upon the town.

On the night of the 17th, Major-general Coote was enabled to establish batteries against Marabout, a small fortified island that protects the entrance into the great harbour of Alexandria, on the western side, and distant from the town about seven or eight miles, which, for many reasons, it was important to possess. Rear-admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, having the command of the squadron blockading the port, directed armed launches from the ships to co-operate with the troops; and the garrison, consisting of near 200 men, unequal to further resistance, surrendered as prisoners of war on the evening of the 21st. Mr. Hull, midshipman, and one seaman, of the Ajax, were killed on this service, and two seamen of the Northumberland, wounded.

On the afternoon of the same day the Rear-admiral ordered the Cynthia, Port Mahon, Victorieuse, and Bonne Citoyenne, with three Turkish corvettes, to proceed into the harbour under the direction of the Hon. Captain Cochrane, of the Ajax (a channel having been previously surveyed with great industry and precision by Lieutenant Withers, of the Kent), and on the morning of the 22d Major-general Coote's detachment moved forward four or five miles on the narrow isthmus leading to the town, formed by the Mareotis or inundation of the south side, and the harbour on the north; Captain Stevenson, with the gun-vessels on the Lake, covering the right flank, and Captain Cochrane, with the sloops of war and armed boats, protecting their left. The position which the Major-general took up, and that occupied by our little squadron, which has been since reinforced by the Diana, completed the blockade of the town. The Rear-admiral gives great commendation to the Hon. Captain Cochrane, for the zealous and judicious manner in which he executed the service intrusted to him. Soon after our ships entered the harbour, the enemy sunk several vessels between our advanced ships and their vessels in the port, to obstruct our further progress to the eastward, and moved their frigates and corvettes from Fig-tree Point close up to the town.

General Menou finding himself closely pressed on the eastward of the town by the Commander in Chief, who had carried some of the enemy's important redoubts, and established strong batteries against their intrenched lines; and on the western side by Major-general Coote, who had, during the preceding night, driven in several of their outposts, and advanced up to an important position which the enemy seemed conscious of being

unable to defend, sent out, on the evening of the 26th, proposals for an armistice of three days to arrange terms of capitulation, which I have no doubt will soon terminate in the surrender of the town.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

KEITH.

Admiralty Office, November 17.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Rainier, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies, to E. Nepean, Esq.

Sir,

On board the Arrogant, at Sea, March 31.

YOU will herewith receive, for their Lordships' information, an account of vessels captured, &c. by his Majesty's ships in the Indian seas, between the 23d of August 1800, and 31st of March 1801.

I am, &c.

PETER RAINIER.

[Here follows a list of fifty-nine enemy's ships and vessels captured or destroyed, with recaptures made by his Majesty's squadron in the Indian seas, under the command of Peter Rainier, Esq. vice-admiral and commander in chief, between the 23d of August 1800, and 31st of March 1801.]

From the LONDON GAZETTE, November 21, 1801.

Admiralty Office, November 21.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Sir,

Foudroyant, off Alexandria, August 28.

I HAVE the honour of continuing a report of such captures made by his Majesty's ships under my command, as have reached me, since my last return on the 17th of February, and am, Sir, &c.

KEITH.

The list referred to by his Lordship, states the following vessels to have been captured, destroyed, or detained, &c. by his Majesty's ships Foudroyant, Diadem, Dragon, Gibraltar, Hector, Theseus, Genereux, Minotaur, Renown, Phoenix, Phoebe, Bonne Citoyenne, Caroline, Greyhound, Modeste, La Minerve, El Carmen, Santa Teresa, Pearl, Penelope, Mercury, Mermaid, Flora, Port Mahon, Mutine, Pique, Determinée, Peterell, El Corso, Speedy, Victorieuse, Pigmy, Minorca, Gorgo Salamine, Vincego, Netley, Mondovi, and Albanais.

Spanish armed vessels taken, 5—French armed vessels taken, 12—A pirate of 8 guns cut out—English ships recaptured, 4—French vessels of various descriptions taken, 24—Spanish taken, 24—Scuttled, &c. 3—Imperial ditto, 6—Cisalpine, 4—Neapolitan, 3—Danish and Swedish detained, 1 frigate and 25 others—American detained, 1—Genoese taken, 5; ditto sunk, 1—Russian taken, 1—Greek vessels destroyed, 2.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, December 5, 1801.

THE following is a copy of a letter from Colonel Airey to Sir John Borlase Warren:

Sir,

Sir,

Porto Ferrajo, October 11.

IN my letter of yesterday I had the honour to report to you that the enemy had shown lately some disposition to advance, and take ground nearer our works, and this morning I found they had thrown up an intrenchment of earth and gabions upon a peninsula or tongue of land within 200 yards of our works.

I immediately determined to destroy the work, and dislodge them before they could have time to strengthen or bring any guns upon it; I appointed De Berfy's corps for this service, with a party of peasants to destroy the work, and the Maltese corps, under Major Weir, to support and cover them: about eleven o'clock they crossed the ditch, drove the enemy from the ground, and destroyed the work.

The enemy made two or three attempts to advance in force, but were completely kept in check by our grape-shot from the batteries, which were admirably well served; their batteries kept up a very heavy fire of round and grape-shot, which did us very little harm. The business being completed, the troops returned into the works, having suffered considerably in numbers; though we have to lament one officer killed and three wounded.

I was a good deal inclined to have kept possession of the ground, but upon consideration of the weakness of our force, I thought it scarcely tenable so close to the enemy's works, more especially as we were advised this morning of their having got a reinforcement of 200 men from Piombino, two or three nights ago. I flatter myself, however, they are equally convinced of their inability to keep a post so near us.

The enemy admit between sixty and seventy killed and wounded, and three officers; and from what we could see ourselves, I am persuaded they are within the mark in this calculation.

I subjoin a list of killed and wounded, and missing.

I am, &c.

GEO. AIREY.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing at Porto Ferrajo, October 11.

Total.—6 killed, 18 wounded, 1 missing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Maltese corps—Ensign Bartoli, wounded.

De Berfy's Corps—Ensigne De Launois killed; Capitaines Marson and Barbain wounded.

(Signed)

G. AIREY.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, December 19, 1801.

Admiralty Office, December 19.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Woolridge, commanding the Pasley hired Brig, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated at Gibraltar, October 31.

Sir,

I BEG leave to enclose, for their Lordships' information, the copy of a letter to my Lord Keith, giving an account of an action and capture of a Spanish privateer ship, by his Majesty's brig under my command; and have the honour of being, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

W. WOOLRIDGE.

My

My Lord,

His Majesty's armed Brig Pasley, Gibraltar.

I HAVE the honour of informing you, that, in execution of your orders, on Wednesday the 28th instant, Cape de Gat bearing W. N. W. twenty leagues, I fell in with a Polacca ship, who immediately gave chase, and, from her being to windward, we very soon neared each other, and commenced the action, which continued for an hour, when, finding her guns much too heavy, and the gaffs, most of the stays and main rigging shot away, the only alternative was to lie her on board, which was done by running across her hawse, and lashing her bowsprit to the capstern. The contest now became severe; but, from the intrepidity of the Pasley's ship's company, notwithstanding the very great superiority of numbers on board the enemy, she was carried in about a quarter of an hour, and proved the Spanish ship privateer El Virgine del Rosario, pierced for 20 guns, but only 10 mounted, viz. two long 24-pounders, and eight long twelves, with a complement of 94 men, belonging to Malaga, on a cruise, out twenty days, but had taken nothing.

I beg to enclose a list of the killed and wounded; and am, &c.

Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

W. WOOLRIDGE.

Officer and Seamen killed on board the Pasley.

Mr. James Pooke, gunner; 2 seamen.

Officers and men wounded.

Lieutenant W. Woolridge, commander, shot through the left shoulder; Mr. Ambrose Lions, master, wounded dangerously in the head; Mr. George Davie, first mate, shot through the thigh; 5 seamen.

Officers and Seamen killed and wounded on board the Enemy.

First and second captain, second lieutenant, 2 prize-masters, the gunner, and 15 seamen, killed; 13 officers and seamen, wounded.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, December 22, 1801.

My Lord,

On board L'Indivisible, in Toulon Road, July 24.

IT is with infinite concern I have to inform your Lordship of the capture of his Majesty's late ship Swiftsure, by a squadron of French ships under the command of Rear-admiral Gantheaume. Having separated from my convoy, consisting of cartels and light transports, on the 22d ult. I was making the best of my way to Malta, when on the morning of the 24th, at half past three, the wind at N. W. Cape Derne bearing S. W. distant about seven leagues, we discovered five sail to leeward of us nearly hull down.

As Lieutenant Sheppard, of the Pigmy cutter, had informed me on the 19th that an enemy's squadron had quitted Durazzo on the 7th, where they had attempted to land their troops, I concluded the ships in sight were those of which he had given me intelligence, and made all the sail possible to get from them. At sunrise my suspicions were realised: we clearly distinguished four of them to be of the line, the other a large frigate, and their signal flags soon pointed them out to be enemies. At half past five, two of the line-of-battle ships tacked, by signal, and stood on till they fetched into our wake, while the other two and the frigate stood upon the same tack with us. At eight o'clock the two ships and frigate having forereached considerably on us, tacked and stood towards

us, until they got on our lee-quarter, when they tacked again. From their great superiority of sailing, they closed with us so fast as to be nearly within gun-shot by two P. M. and as the ships astern were coming up very fast, I determined on bearing down and engaging the two ships and frigate to leeward, hoping to disable one of them before the whole squadron could be brought into action, and thereby effect our escape by getting to leeward of them: three o'clock I bore up and steered to pass astern of the sternmost ship, all our steering sails on the starboard side, when the enemy tacked and stood towards us. At half past three, the Indivisible, of 80 guns, bearing Rear-admiral Gantheaume's flag, and the Dix Aout, of 74 guns, being in close order, and within half gun-shot of us, opened their fire, which was instantly answered, and a warm action ensued. Their great superiority in point of sailing gave them every advantage of position, and baffled all our attempts to get to leeward of them.

At thirty-seven minutes past four, the Jean Bart and Constitution, of 74 guns, being within gun-shot, and closing upon our starboard quarter very fast, the Indivisible almost on board of us on our larboard bow, and the Dix Aout on our larboard quarter, our fore-yard and fore top-sail-yard shot away, all our running and part of our standing rigging cut to pieces, the fore-mast, mizen-mast, and main yard badly wounded, our deck lumbered with the wreck and sails, all hopes of making our escape, our falling in with any succour being cut off, and only one of the enemy's ships apparently much damaged, I thought farther resistance, in our crippled state, would be exposing the lives of valuable men without any advantage to their country resulting from it, with pain, therefore, I ordered his Majesty's colours to be struck, after an action of one hour and seven minutes.

Most sincerely, my Lord, do I lament our having been opposed to so very superior a force, as from the steady and gallant conduct of the officers and men I had the honour to command on this occasion, and with whom I had been acting nearly four years on various services, I have no doubt of what would have been the issue of a contest on more equal terms. Our loss has been principally in masts and rigging, having only two men killed; Lieutenant Davies, and seven men wounded (two of whom are since dead of their wounds), the enemy's intention being to disable us in our rigging, in which they succeeded too well: at the commencement of this unequal contest, we were 86 men short of complement, and had 59 sick, those who returned from the army before Alexandria, having introduced a bad fever into the ship.

Four hundred men were put on board the Swiftsure on the evening of her capture, many of the prisoners removed, and the ship in so crippled a state as to render it necessary to take her in tow; the next day carpenters and seamen from all the ships were sent on board to repair her damages, and soldiers to complete her number to 700; and with all their exertions, and the advantage of smooth water, it was six days before they were able to make sail.

On the 4th of July, between Lamdidosa and Pantalaria, they fell in and captured the Mohawk letter of marque, from Bristol to Malta, laden with various articles of merchandise; on the 22d they anchored in this road, in general very sickly, without having landed any part of their troops on the coast of Egypt or Barbary, although they attempted a debarkation at Derne, on the 23d ult. but from the hostile appearance and reception of
the

the natives, they did not persevere, and returned to their ships without landing a single person.

I feel it a duty I owe to Admiral Gantheaume to mention to your Lordship the handsome manner in which we have all been treated by the officers of his squadron, and by him in particular; the strictest orders have been issued to preserve the property of every individual, and he has done every thing in his power to render the situation of the officers and men as comfortable as possible.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, &c.

(Signed)

BEN. HALLOWELL.

Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. &c. &c.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, January 2, 1802.

Downing Street, January 2.

A DISPATCH from the resident of the Hon. East India Company at Amboyna, dated 6th July 1801, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and communicated to the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

I DO myself the honour to congratulate your Lordship in council, on the important event of the surrender of Ternate to the British arms, which was delivered over, by capitulation, to Colonel Burr on the 21st ult.

The Dutch governor made a most resolute resistance, having defended the place with uncommon firmness for fifty-two days, though, I am sorry to add, at the expense of the poor inhabitants, who perished, by famine, from ten to twenty a day, from our strong blockade by sea and land.

During this excellent disposition of our military and marine forces, the latter under the command of that gallant officer Captain Hages, the annual supplies for the enemy were intercepted through his vigilance, which certainly contributed, in a high degree, to the ultimate success of the enterprise. The value of the captured property taken by the squadron amounts to a lack and fifty thousand dollars.

The difficulties the Hon. Company's forces by sea and land had to encounter on this arduous service, and the spirit and intrepidity which they manifested during a siege of nearly two months, do them infinite credit, and have seldom or ever been exceeded in this part of the globe. The accounts we have received of the strength of Fort Orange, and its numerous detached batteries, proved exceedingly erroneous, inasmuch that Colonel Burr declares the place to be extremely strong by nature, and most excellently improved by art, with a powerful garrison, and so well provided with arms and ammunition, as to throw difficulties in the way of our force, which were as distressing as unexpected; they, however, persevered and kept their ground with so much bravery and resolution as to compel the enemy to surrender their different strong holds, one after the other, until the principal fort and town were so completely blockaded both by sea and land, and so reduced by famine, as to make them sue for conditions, which, I understand, are very satisfactory.

I am happy to inform your Lordship, in council, that, arduous as this service was, and much as our forces were exposed to the repeated attacks of the enemy, the loss of the killed and wounded of the troops does not amount to above nine or ten; that of the marine does not exceed twelve seamen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, January 28, 1802.

A Copy of a Letter received from Mr. Robert Hayer, Master's Mate of his Majesty's Sloop Curacoa, and serving on board his Majesty's armed Tender Pickle, attached to that Ship.

*His Majesty's armed Tender Pickle, Curacoa Harbour,
October 13, 1801.*

Sir,

I BEG leave to inform you, that on the 25th ult. eleven A. M. Isle of Ash (St. Domingo) bearing N. W. distance five or six miles, being on the starboard tack, a strange sail was discovered under the land, bearing down upon us, with an English ensign flying.

When within pistol-shot of the Pickle, the enemy hoisted Spanish colours, and commenced an action, which continued with a brisk fire from both sides for an hour and a quarter, when they attempted to board, but without effect. Finding themselves foiled in this, they hauled their wind, and made sail from us: we wore, and stood after them, but, to my great mortification, they were so much our superior in sailing, that, after a chase of one hour and a half, I found it fruitless to continue it.

It is with extreme regret that I am to inform you Lieutenant Greenfields was killed forty minutes after the commencement of the action, having received a musket-ball through his body.

Our sails and rigging have suffered a good deal; and I am sorry to add that Mr. Pearce, midshipman, with seven men and myself, were wounded.

From the great superiority of the enemy's force to ours, the Pickle only having 35 men (including officers and boys, and of these three were rendered unserviceable through sickness), I hope the exertions used during the action, as well as those made to come up with the enemy, will meet your approbation.

The enemy was a large schooner-rigged vessel, mounting two 12 and two 9-pounders, and manned with about 70 men; and I imagine must have been a French or Spanish privateer.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

*Francis John E. Nott, Esq. Commander
of his Majesty's Ship Curacoa.*

ROBERT HAYER.

The Pickle has been refitted, and sailed upon a cruise.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, February 6, 1802.

Admiralty Office, February 6.

Extract of a Letter from Henry William Bayntun, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Cumberland, and senior Officer, for the Time being, of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Port Royal, October 11, 1801.

A BRILLIANT little exploit was performed the other day by two boats of the Lark: a copy of Lieutenant Johnstone's (the acting captain)

letter on that occasion I think right to transmit; at the same time to remark, that Lieutenant Pasley has, in many instances, performed the like.

My Lord,

Lark, Port Antonio, September 17, 1801.

I ARRIVED in this port yesterday evening, having quitted my station on Tuesday last for the purpose of landing some prisoners of war which we took in a Spanish privateer schooner on the night of the 13th last. We had chased her the whole of the afternoon, close in with the Cuba shore, till dark, when she took shelter within the Portillo Reefs: I immediately sent Lieutenant Pasley with the yawl and cutter, Mr. M'Cloud, midshipman, and 16 men in each.

About half past ten Mr. Pasley found her at anchor in the place he expected; she was waiting the attack in readiness, which she commenced by a discharge from one nine and two four-pounders, which severely wounded several in each boat.

Notwithstanding, they boarded, and, after a short but severe contest, they carried her. She proved the *Esperance*, from St. Jago, which port she left on the 18th August, and since that time had taken the *Eliza* sloop and *Betsey* brig belonging to Kingston. She was commanded by Joseph Callie; and from the best accounts I have been able to collect since, she had on board, when the action commenced, 45 men, 21 of whom were killed, and six wounded. The captain and all the officers were amongst the former.

On our part we have to lament the loss of John Jones, coxswain of the cutter, who was killed early in the action, Mr. M'Cloud and 12 seamen, wounded.

I have been able to land the prisoners under the security of the garrison, having promised to take them again on board on my way to Port Royal. And I am much indebted to the commanding officer, Major Cod, of the 60th, who has had the goodness to receive, under the care of their surgeon, Mr. M'Cloud and four others, who are thought to be the most dangerously wounded. I shall sail immediately, and lose not a moment to regain my station.

I am, my Lord, &c.

(Signed)

J. JOHNSTONE.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, February 20, 1802.

Admiralty Office, February 20.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Rainier, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies, to E. Nepean, Esq.; dated in Madras Road, September 29, 1801.

Sir,

I HAVE at present nothing very particular to communicate to you, for their Lordships' information, beyond what may be collected from the disposition-list of his Majesty's squadron under my command, herewith enclosed, except the capture of the French national frigate *Chiffonne*, in Mahé Road, at the Seychelles, on the 19th ult. force as per margin*, by his Majesty's ship *La Sybille*, Captain Charles Adam, after a short

* Main-deck, 28 12-pounders.—Quarter-deck, six eight-pounders; four 36-pound carronades.—Forecastle, four eight-pounders; with 250 men.

but

but gallant action, in which a well-constructed battery of the frigate's fore-castle guns, furnished with a furnace for heating red-hot shot, co-operated in her defence. This circumstance, added to the advantage the French frigate derived from her position, being at anchor, while his Majesty's ship had to steer for her opponent, at the greatest hazard, through a winding and intricate channel, formed by various dangerous shoals, with no other guide than as the water was seen to discolour on them by a man at the mast-head, placed there for that purpose, may be fairly estimated to overbalance the trifling difference in the calibre of the metal of the enemy's ship, and justly entitle Captain Adam, his officers, and crew, to the distinguished honour of having taken a ship of equal force.

The Chiffonne was commanded by a Monsieur Guieysse, sailed from Nantes 14th April last, is a fine new ship, had never been at sea before, completely armed and equipped; her errand to the Seychelles was to land 32 persons who had been suspected of being concerned in an attempt on the life of the First Consul of the French republic. As his Majesty's ship Suffolk will proceed shortly with convoy to Spithead, I shall defer to that opportunity the forwarding a copy of Captain Adam's letter on the occasion, with other particulars; but it may be proper to acquaint you, that, on the 15th of May, near the coast of Brazil, the Chiffonne took a Portuguese schooner; and three days after a frigate of that nation, named L'Hirondelle, armée en flute, with 24 carronades, 24-pounders, after a short action, but after throwing her guns overboard, and taking out her stores, suffered her to go about her business, the captain and officers giving their parole for themselves and crew. On the 16th of June, off the Cape, she captured the English ship Bellona, laden with a very valuable cargo, from Calcutta, bound to England, who got safe into the Mauritius. I have only to add, that I have given orders for the purchase of the Chiffonne for his Majesty's service, and shall place her on the establishment of a 36-gun frigate, agreeably to her dimensions, and that of her masts and yards.

I have the honour to be, &c.

PETER RAINIER.

Killed and wounded on board La Sybille—2 seamen killed; 1 midshipman wounded.

Killed and wounded on board La Chiffonne—23 seamen killed; 30 seamen wounded.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, February 23, 1802.

Admiralty Office, February 23.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Sir Roger Curtis, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Cape of Good Hope, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated at the Cape, December 20, 1801.

Sir,

THE private ship of war the Chance, belonging to Mr. Hogan of this place, and commanded by Mr. William White, having been on a cruise on the coast of Peru, returned on the 11th instant. The commander of the Chance addressed a letter to me, containing an account of his proceedings during his cruise. He appears to have uniformly acted with

great propriety; but his conduct, and that of his officers and men, was, on two occasions, so highly creditable to him, that I send his account of these occurrences for their Lordships' information.

I am, &c.

ROGER CURTIS.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William White, Commander of the Chance private Ship of War, fitted out at the Cape of Good Hope, to Vice-admiral Sir Roger Curtis, Bart.

AT four P. M. on the 19th of August, the island St. Lawrence bearing N. E. two leagues, saw a large ship bearing down towards us: at nine brought her to close action, and engaged her within half pistol-shot for an hour and a half; but finding her metal much heavier than ours, and full of men, boarded her on the starboard quarter, lashing the Chance's bowsprit to her mizen-mast, and after a desperate resistance of three quarters of an hour, beat them off the upper deck, but they still defended from the cabin and lower deck with long pikes in a most gallant manner, till they had 25 men killed, and 28 wounded, of whom the captain was one: getting final possession, she was so close to the island that with much difficulty we got her off shore, all her braces and rigging being cut to pieces by our grape-shot. She proved to be the new Spanish ship Amiable Maria, of about 600 tons, mounting 14 guns, 18, 12, and nine pounders, brads, and carrying 120 men, from Conception, bound to Lima, laden with corn, wine, bale goods, &c. On this occasion I am much concerned to state, Mr. Bennet, a very valuable and brave officer, was so dangerously wounded that he died three days after the action; the second and fourth mates, marine officer, and two seamen badly wounded by pikes, but since recovered. On the 20th, both ships being much disabled, and having more prisoners than crew, I stood close in, and sent 86 on shore in the large ship's launch to Lima: we afterwards learned that 17 of the wounded had died.

At four A. M. on the 24th September, standing in to cut out from the Roads of Puna, in Guaiquill Bay, a ship that I had information of, mounting 22 guns, fell in with a large Spanish brig, with a broad pendant at main-topmast head; at five she commenced her fire on us, but she being at a distance to windward, and desirous to bring her close to action, we received three broadsides before a shot was returned; at half past five, being yard-arm and yard-arm, commenced our fire with great effect, and after a very severe action of two hours and three quarters, during the latter part she made every effort to get away, I had the honour to see the Spanish flag struck to the Chance: she proved to be the Spanish man of war brig Limeno, mounting 18 long six-pound guns, commanded by Commodore Don Philip de Martinez, the senior officer of the Spanish marine on that coast, and manned with 140 men, sent from Guaiquill for the express purpose of taking the Chance, and then to proceed to the north to take three English whalers lying in one of their ports. She had 14 men killed and seven wounded; the captain mortally wounded, who died two days after the action: the Chance had two men killed, and one wounded, and had only 50 men at the commencement of the action, mounting 16 guns, 12 and six pounders.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 21, 1802.

Extract of a Letter from his Excellency Lord St. Helens to the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury; dated Moscow, October 28, 1801.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, by this messenger, the additional articles to the convention of the 17-5th June, which have been signed by myself and the plenipotentiaries of this crown; together with an act which I have also concluded with the Danish plenipotentiary, containing the accession of that court to the said convention and additional articles, and its acceptance on the part of his Majesty.

Extract of a Letter from his Excellency Lord St. Helens to the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury; dated Petersburgh, April 1802.

I HAVE the satisfaction of transmitting to your Lordship the Swedish act of accession to the convention of the 17-5th June 1801, which was signed (with its duplicate) on the 30th past, by myself and the Baron de Stedingk; and instruments of a like tenour were at the same time interchanged between that minister and the plenipotentiaries of his Imperial Majesty. I have, moreover, the satisfaction of being enabled to assure your Lordship that the Swedish ambassador has been distinctly informed by the Count de Kotfchoubey, that as the motives which had occasioned the late revival of the system of the armed neutrality were now happily done away, that system is considered by this court as completely annulled and abandoned, not only as a general code of maritime law, but even in its more limited meaning of a specific engagement between Russia and the other confederates.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 27, 1802.

Downing Street, April 21.

THIS morning the Honourable Henry Pierrepont, dispatched by Anthony Merry, Esq. his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the French republic, arrived with the ratification of the First Consul of the French republic, of the definitive treaty, signed the 27th of last month; which was exchanged with Mr. Merry against that of his Majesty on the 18th instant, at Paris, by the plenipotentiary of the French republic.

Downing Street, April 26.

LAST night one of the King's messengers, dispatched by Anthony Merry, Esq. his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the French republic, arrived with the ratifications by his Catholic Majesty, and by the Batavian government, of the definitive treaty of peace, signed the 27th of last month; which were exchanged with Mr. Merry against those of his Majesty, on the 23d instant, at Paris, by the plenipotentiaries of his Catholic Majesty and of the Batavian republic.

By the KING.—A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS a definitive treaty of peace and friendship between us, the French republic, his Catholic Majesty, and the Batavian republic, hath been concluded at Amiens on the 27th day of March last, and the ratifications

ratifications thereof have been duly exchanged: in conformity thereunto, we have thought fit hereby to command that the same be published throughout all our dominions; and we do declare to all our loving subjects our will and pleasure, that the said treaty of peace and friendship be observed inviolably as well by sea as land, and in all places whatsoever; strictly charging and commanding all our loving subjects to take notice hereof, and to conform themselves thereunto accordingly.

Given at our court at Windsor, the 26th day of April 1802, in the forty-second year of our reign.

God save the King.

By the KING.—A PROCLAMATION,
Declaring the Conclusion of the War.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS by an act passed in the thirty-fourth year of our reign, intituled, "An Act for the further Encouragement of British Mariners," and for other purposes therein mentioned, various provisions are made which are directed to take effect from and after the expiration of six months from the conclusion of the then existing war, to be notified in manner therein mentioned; and it is thereby further enacted, that, for the purposes of the said act, the conclusion of the said war shall be holden to be from the time that the same shall be notified by our royal proclamation, or order in council, to be published in the London Gazette: and whereas a definitive treaty of peace has been duly ratified between us, the French republic, his Catholic Majesty, and the Batavian republic; we have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, for the purposes of the said act, hereby to notify and declare the conclusion of the said war, by this our royal proclamation, to be published in the London Gazette; and we do direct the same to be published accordingly.

Given at our court at Windsor, the 26th day of April 1802, in the forty-second year of our reign.

God save the King.

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